

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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An Account of the Birth, Parentage, Education and Early Pursuits of John McDaniel and Joseph Brown, parties in the murder of Chavis [sic], the Mexican, on "The Santa Fe Trace," together with their Adventures in Texas, being a true account as gathered from themselves, two days previous to their appointed execution, by permission of Mr. Birch, the United States Marshal.

St. Louis: Published by Higgins & Mead, Corner Second and Locust Sts. 1844

1467; By a Gentleman of St. Louis.; 19, [1] p. 21 cm.; The "Adventures in Texas" in the title which first led to the entry of this item are quite inconsequential and hardly worth recording, but this apparently hitherto unnoticed pamphlet is of some Texas interest because of its detailed account of the murder of Chaves in April, 1843. The American public had associated this murder, committed on American soil by McDaniel and Brown, with the sack of the New Mexican town of Mora, carried out a month later by a band headed by one Colonel Warfield. The latter held an authorization from the Texas government similar to that granted Jacob Snively in February, 1843, to intercept the Santa Fe caravan on Texas soil "in honorable warfare" and to keep half the loot. McDaniel claimed to be an officer in the Texan army and to be on the way to enroll under Warfield when the murder occurred. H. Bailey Carroll in his authoritative account of the Snively expedition, "Steward A. Miller and the Snively Expedition of 1843," in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1951, Volume LIV, shows (p. 275-278) that the murder and the sack of Mora were unrelated and claims that the latter was, in 1843, in accord with the practices of civilized nations, a sort of "land privateering." Rufus Sage in his *Scenes in the Rocky Mountains and ... Texas*, Philadelphia, 1846 (Wagner-Camp 123), tells at pages 244-270 of his enlisting with Warfield in February, 1843, of the sack of Mora, of Warfield's joining the Snively expedition in June, 1843, and of his subsequent election as commander of one of the groups into which the Snively expedition broke up after it was disarmed by Colonel Cooke of the United States Dragoons on June 30, 1843. For more on the Snively expedition see the note to Tyler's Message of December 3, 1844 (entry No. 1552).; Rader 20.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 33

Adams, Charles Francis, 1807-1886.

Texas and the Massachusetts Resolutions. Boston. Eastburn's Press. 1844

1468; 54 p., blank leaf. 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same. This series of articles for the *Boston Courier* opposing annexation, by the son of John Quincy Adams, later American Minister to England at the time of our Civil War, discusses temperately the various arguments for and against annexation, especially those in Robert J. Walker's Letter of January, 1844. Adams states that though annexation would justify dissolution of the Union, the immediate policy of the Free States should be to continue their struggle against slavery. It appears from the text that this was published soon after the appointment of Calhoun as Secretary of State in March, 1844.; Rader 41. Raines, p. 2. Sabin 187.; Locations: CSMH. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 33

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848.

Address of John Quincy Adams, to His Constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District, at Braintree, September 17th, 1842.

Boston: J.H. Eastburn, Printer. 1842

1404; Reported originally for the *Boston Atlas*.; 63 p. 24 cm.; Text begins on verso of title.; The Boston edition of Adams's Braintree speech is preceded by an account of his reception by his constituents and is followed by the usual resolutions and an ode written by Rev. Mr. Pierpont. The 40-page edition, without imprint, only gives the speech. In this lengthy review of his congressional career, which sparkles with denunciations of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and the South, Adams has much to say on Texas and again charges that the South is plotting the dismemberment of Mexico and the acquisition of an immense portion of her territories. Dr. Barker cites and quotes from this Address in support of his observation that abolitionist sentiment rather than opposition to territorial expansion was the chief obstacle to annexation ("The Annexation of Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, July, 1946. Vol. L, p. 60-61). For a pamphlet published the same year giving extracts from the Address, see entry No. 1405.; Sabin 270.; Locations: DLC. ICN. ICU. MH. NjP. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxU.

Reel: 31

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Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848.

Address of John Quincy Adams, to his Constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District. Delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1842. [n.p.]. [1842]
1404A; Another edition [of entry No. 1404]. [40 p. 25 cm. Stitched. Caption title. The Boston edition of Adams's Braintree speech is preceded by an account of his reception by his constituents and is followed by the usual resolutions and an ode written by Rev. Mr. Pierpont. The 40-page edition, without imprint, only gives the speech. In this lengthy review of his congressional career, which sparkles with denunciations of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and the South, Adams has much to say on Texas and again charges that the South is plotting the dismemberment of Mexico and the acquisition of an immense portion of her territories. Dr. Barker cites and quotes from this Address in support of his observation that abolitionist sentiment rather than opposition to territorial expansion was the chief obstacle to annexation ("The Annexation of Texas," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, July, 1946. Vol. L, p. 60-61). For a pamphlet published the same year giving extracts from the Address, see entry No. 1405.; Locations: MH. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 31

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848.

Discurso del ex-presidente de los Estados Unidos, Mr. John Quincy Adams, en la Cámara de Representantes de Washington, Miércoles, Mayo 25 de 1836. Méjico. 1836
847; 22 p. 18 cm.; In the following year Adams referred to this speech, in which he opposed the annexation of Texas, as "by far the most noted speech that I ever made." It was printed in part as item "A" in the appendix of the London, 1837, edition of Miss Martineau's Society in America, and in other editions of the work.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. CtY. BNM.

Reel: 14

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848.

Speech of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, upon the Right of the People, Men and Women, to Petition; on the Freedom of Speech and of Debate in the House of Representatives of the United States; on the Resolutions of Seven State Legislatures, and the petitions of more than one hundred thousand petitioners, relating to the Annexation of Texas to This Union.

Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1838
1305; Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in fragments of the morning hour, from the 16th of June to the 7th of July, 1838, inclusive.; 131 p. 25 cm.; This speech against annexation, delivered from day to day by John Quincy Adams, was followed by defeat in the House of a resolution in favor of "reannexing Texas," whenever that could be done "consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States." For defeat of a similar resolution in the Senate in June, 1838, see note to entry No. 1329.; Sabin 307.; Locations: CSmH. CU. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 27

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848.

Texas.

Washington. 1842
1405; Extracts from the Address of John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States of America, to His Constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, at Braintree, September 17, 1842. Translated into French and Spanish from the National Intelligencer of October 22, 1842.; 32 p.; 22 cm.; Text in English, p. [3]-12; in French, p. 13-22; and in Spanish, p. 23-32. For note on the Address, see entry No. 1404.; Rader 46. Sabin 311.; Locations: DLC. MoSM. TWS.

Reel: 31

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Adams, John, pseudonym.

See entry No. 552.

Adams, John, pseudonym.

See [Baker, Moseley], entry No. 1447.

Adams, Joseph Thornton, 1796-1878.

Lecture, on the Subject of Re-Annexing Texas. Published in the New-Bedford Register. 1845 1561; To the United States. Delivered in New-Bedford. Feb. 10, 1845. By Joseph T. Adams, of New Bedford.; 14 p., blank leaf, text printed in double columns. 23 cm. Stitched.; This lecture, delivered while the annexation resolution of the House was being debated in the Senate, and with various Massachusetts groups still in bitter opposition, is a temperate argument in its favor. Adams makes the usual points and refers to talks of his on Texas published in the Boston Centinel and Gazette in 1836. Adams, a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1820, was part owner and editor of the Centinel and Gazette in the years 1828-1840. His appointment as Collector of the Port at New Bedford by President Tyler on June 11, 1844, was perhaps in recognition of his stand on annexation.; Locations: TxFw. TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 35

Adams, Joseph Thornton, 1796-1878.

Lecture, on the Subject of Re-Annexing Texas. Published in the New-Bedford Register. 1845 1561A; Another edition [of entry No. 1561] with same title and imprint, but with minor changes in the punctuation of both, and with the text in single columns.; 24 p. 24 cm.; This lecture, delivered while the annexation resolution of the House was being debated in the Senate, and with various Massachusetts groups still in bitter opposition, is a temperate argument in its favor. Adams makes the usual points and refers to talks of his on Texas published in the Boston Centinel and Gazette in 1836. Adams, a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1820, was part owner and editor of the Centinel and Gazette in the years 1828-1840. His appointment as Collector of the Port at New Bedford by President Tyler on June 11, 1844, was perhaps in recognition of his stand on annexation.; Rader 47. Raines, p. 3.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MB. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 35

Adamson, John.

An Account of Texas; with Instructions for Emigrants. London: Printed by J. Eames, 7, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. 1839 1340; [At end:] J. Eames, Printer ... ; 12 p. 18 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title. This Account was probably written to promote emigration to Texas on the ship advertised by a broadside of John Adamson & Co. to sail for Texas on September 30, 1839 (see entry No. 1342). Though Adamson paints a glowing picture of the advantages of Texas for British emigrants, saying for example that "an industrious man after a few years residence, will be worth many thousands of dollars," his account does give much information about the country, its products, and what the emigrants should bring with them on the ship. One of his observations is that "Young females of respectability and character would marry most eligibly in that country. I had a number of commissions from gentlemen of fortune to bring out, if I could persuade them, ladies of good moral character, either English or Scotch." In a section on pages 7-12 entitled "Hints to Emigrants," Adamson says he arrived at Matagorda, which is especially mentioned, on the 24th of November, probably in 1838.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

[Adamson, John, & Company?].

Dietary for Steerage Passengers for Texas, for Each Day in the Week. [At end:] J. Eames, Printer, 7, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. [London]. [1839?] 1341; [Table showing 19 articles of food and drink rationed off in varying amounts for each day, followed by three lines of text:] Other Articles may be substituted for the above in Fair and Equal Proportions ... ; Broadside. 20 x 32 cm.; This Dietary undoubtedly applied to the ship advertised as sailing for Texas "the 30th Inst.," advertisement for which is given in entry No. 1342. At the end are the statements, "Women receive the same rations as Men. Children to receive rations in proportion to the charges made for their Passage. In case of Illness, Barley is to be served out; and when the Potatoes are expended, one pound of Rice may be substituted for three pounds of Potatoes."; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 28

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Adamson, John, & Company.

Emigration to Texas.
Printed by J. Eames, at the "Crown Press," 7, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. [London]. [1839] 1342; For the Gulph of Mexico. [Circular to promote emigration to Texas and sale of lands. Text begins:] A Chartered Ship to Sail on, or before, the 30th Inst. The British Barque George ... is now lying in the St. Catharine's Docks. Texas is a rich, fertile, prosperous and independent Republic ... [Signed:] Adamson & Company. [This is followed by rates of passage and continues:] For full particulars ... apply at the Texian Land and Commercial Office, 28, Southampton Street, Strand ... ; Broadside. 23 x 19 cm.; This is the broadside referred to in entry Nos. 1340 and 1341. In this, changes in pen and ink indicate that the ship was the Penelope and would sail October 7. Though not dated, it refers to the grants to emigrants who arrived on or before January 1, 1840, and so was presumably published in September, 1839. Rates for First Cabin were £30, Intermediate £20, Steerage £10; Children at half price in all three classifications. From the note to the entry for Dietary, it would appear that children would be allowed just half the rations of adults. People were strongly advised against going to Texas by way of New Orleans as the rates from New Orleans to Texas were at least £5 a passenger, plus charges for luggage. The sequel to this broadside is given in a three-page letter bound in with it, dated Galveston, 20th April, 1840, and signed J. Lewis, saying in part, "In answer to your inquiries I beg to state that it was in August last I called on Dr. Adamson respecting Texas and obtained from him the accompanying prospectus and pamphlet--he represented himself as the Agent to the Texian Land Company ... I was induced to embark, and on or about the 7th of October paid him £10 on account of my passage he representing that the Penelope a ship he had chartered would positively sail immediately." The letter goes on to say that the Penelope was condemned and finally burned. How Lewis got to Texas is not disclosed. A postscript dated April 21st says, "I have just heard from good authority that Dr. Adamson never had any land in Texas, that he came from New York in very embarrassed circumstances and left Matagorda for England after remaining there but a very short time."; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 28

An Address to Emigrants. Texas [1835].
See [Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company], entry No. 1163.

Adoned vas, Soldado! [Ornamental rule] Imitacion. Mexico: Imprenta de Vicente G. Torres, calle del Espiritu Santo num. 2. 1844 997.6; Broadside 31 x 21 cm.; A sort of patriotic catechism in which the soldier gives a number of reasons for going to war against Texas. The Yale copy is slightly mutilated, affecting a few words of text.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Advocate of the People's Rights, Brazoria.

Extra. Brazoria, Wednesday, March 27, 1834. [Brazoria: Printed at the Office of the Advocate of the People's Rights]. [1834] 42; [Published "for the sole purpose of laying before the public" a letter from Stephen F. Austin to the Ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin dated "Monterrey [sic], Jan. 17, 1834.", but including a number of other items. Text begins:] The present Extra closes the career of the "Advocate," until the return of Oliver H. Allen, the Editor, who is now absent in the U.S. of the North ...; Broadsheet, both sides in three columns. 45.5 x 30 cm.; This is one of the letters written by Austin after his arrest at Saltillo on January 3, 1834, when on his way back to Texas from his mission to Mexico City. The letter is dated from Monterrey, where for some reason he was taken before being returned to Mexico City, and is printed in full in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 1039-1041. Austin asks that there be no excitement about his arrest and says that the general government is disposed, within the limits of its constitutional powers, to act for the good of Texas. Following Austin's letter is a translation of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Austin, dated Mexico, December 7, 1833. The Spanish text of the December 7 letter is in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 1017. Nothing seems to be known about Oliver H. Allen, except that he was the editor of the Advocate.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Alcerreca, Agustin.

Manifiesto que Publica el Coronel Graduado y Primer Ayudante Agustin Alcerreca, para Justificarse ante el Supremo Gobierno de la Nacion y ante sus conciudadanos, de la nota con que ha pretendido mancharse su conducta en un folleto Que Se Imprimio en Matamoros, cuyo autor no se descubre y refiere hechos de la pasada campaña de Tejas. San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno, á cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. 1836 848; Leaf of title, 15 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 20.2 cm.; This is an attempt by Alcerreca, often referred to as Alcérrica, at an explanation of Filisola's statement in his letter of May 14, 1836, to the Secretary of War, No. 2 of the documents of his Representacion, Mexico, 1836, (entry No. 853), at page 55, that Alcerreca had precipitately abandoned Matagorda, leaving undefended there part of his force. Alcerreca had been left in command at Matagorda by Urrea, who had entered Matagorda on his march north in April, 1836. In that march Alcerreca had had charge of the execution of Fannin and his men at Goliad and one of his fears was that if he were captured by the Texans they would in turn execute him and his men. When on April 28 a letter came in from his immediate superior reporting the death of Santa Anna and several of his staff at San Jacinto, reprinted at pages 14-15 of this pamphlet, Alcerreca had apparently become panic stricken. In Urrea's Diario of 1838, entry No. 940, documents Nos. 39 and 40 at pages 102-104 refer to Alcerreca at Matagorda.; Locations: CtY. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 14

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Allen, [Ebenezer? d. 1863].

... Jesse Carr, by David A. Monaghan His Guardian---Appellant. vs. William Wellborn---Appellee. Allen, for Appellant. Brief. [Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]
580; 15 p. 20 cm.; Caption title, with heading: Republic of Texas. Supreme Court-Summer Term, 1844, at Washington. Appeal from the District Court for Red River County. Ebenezer Allen seems to be the only Allen of this period in Texas who was well known as a lawyer and he is almost certainly the author of this brief and of the one which follows. A sketch of him in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 389, says that he arrived in Texas in the early days of the republic. He was an able and successful lawyer, who served as attorney general under Anson Jones and performed also the duties of secretary of state. This brief is on the interesting point of law as to the extent to which suits may be brought in Texas on judgments from foreign jurisdictions.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 9

Allen, [Ebenezer? d. 1863].

... Wesley Byers, Appellant, vs. Massack H. Janes & Als. Allen, for Appellant. Brief. [Washington? Printed at the National Vindicator Office?]. [1844]
581; 9 p. 19.6 cm.; Caption title, with heading: Republic of Texas, Supreme Court, Summer Term, 1844, at Washington; Appeal from the District Court for Bowie County. The issue in this proceeding was the title to land in Bowie County on the Red River, which had been settled by Wesley Byers previous to 1830, in what had been Wavel's colony. In the early days of the republic this land was in Red River County, but owing to the dispute as to the boundary between the United States and Texas, Byers had been prevented from locating land under his certificate. This brief is of historical importance on account of its contemporary discussion and historical résumé of the boundary question and of the operations of the Texas land office in this part of the republic. For Allen, see note to entry No. 580.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 9

Allen, Augustus Chapman, 1806-1864.

The town of Houston.
[Columbia? Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1836] 112.1; [Text begins:] Situated at the head of Navigation, on the west bank of Buffalo Bayou, is now for the first time brought to public notice ... [Signed at end:] A.C. Allen, J.K. Allen; Broadside 23 x 14 cm.; Dated at end: August 30, 1836. Augustus Allen and his brother John moved to Texas in 1832, settling first at San Augustine, then at Nacogdoches. In 1836 they bought from John Austin his half league of land on Buffalo Bayou and determined to build a town there and name it for Sam Houston. By offering to build a capitol at their own expense and provide other accomodations they persuaded the government to move to their new town, and in May of 1837 Houston became the capital of Texas. There are articles on both Augustus and John Allen in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: Entered from a copy privately owned.

Reel: 1

[Allen, George, 1792-1883].

An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts, on the Texas Question.
Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown. [On verso of title:] Cambridge: Metcalf and Company, Printers to the University. 1844
1469; 20 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same, but without imprint. Signed at end: a Massachusetts Freeman.; This was written after Polk, who had unreservedly supported annexation, had been victor over Clay in the presidential election of 1844 and after Tyler's message at the opening of the 28th Congress, saying that as the American people had voted decisively for annexation, this should now be carried out by a joint resolution. Allen points out that in the Free States, except in Massachusetts and Vermont, the Whigs were deterred from arguing the Texas question "upon its broad merits" for fear of losing votes in the South and that if Whig speakers had, as in Massachusetts, taken the ground of "Texas and Slavery, one and inseparable" the result would have been different. He goes on to call for a convention. "Massachusetts Is Ready. It only remains for Faneuil Hall to give the watchword, A Convention--To The Rescue!" For a brief sketch of Allen see note to his Complaint of Mexico, Boston, 1843, entry No. 1446. Sabin attributes this to Allen on the authority of Dexter's Yale Graduates (Vol. 6, p. 515).; Sabin 95070.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. ICN. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 33

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[Allen, George, 1792-1883].

An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts, on the Texas Question.
 Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown. [On verso of title:] Cambridge: Metcalf and Company, Printers to the University. 1844
 1469A; Another issue [of entry No. 1469] with same title, imprint, collation, and wrappers, but with the following note added on p. 20: Second Edition. Since the publication of the first edition, the information has been received, that the President has transmitted a Special Message to Congress, urging immediate action upon his recommendation to annex Texas by a joint resolution. If any thing is to be done, therefore, by Massachusetts, and the other Free States, Not A Moment should be Lost. This was written after Polk, who had unreservedly supported annexation, had been victor over Clay in the presidential election of 1844 and after Tyler's message at the opening of the 28th Congress, saying that as the American people had voted decisively for annexation, this should now be carried out by a joint resolution. Allen points out that in the Free States, except in Massachusetts and Vermont, the Whigs were deterred from arguing the Texas question "upon its broad merits" for fear of losing votes in the South and that if Whig speakers had, as in Massachusetts, taken the ground of "Texas and Slavery, one and inseparable" the result would have been different. He goes on to call for a convention. "Massachusetts Is Ready. It only remains for Faneuil Hall to give the watchword, A Convention--To The Rescue!" For a brief sketch of Allen see note to his Complaint of Mexico, Boston, 1843, entry No. 1446. Sabin attributes this to Allen on the authority of Dexter's Yale Graduates (Vol. 6, p. 515).; Rader 102. Sabin 95070.; Locations: CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 33

[Allen, George, 1792-1883].

The Complaint of Mexico, and Conspiracy against Liberty.
 Boston: Published by J.W. Alden. No. 7 Cornhill. [On verso of title:] Boston: Printed by S.N. Dickinson, 52 Washington Street. 1843
 1446; 32 p. 24 cm.; In the 44-page issue, pages [33]-44 with caption "Appendix" give Webster's letter to Waddy Thompson of July 8, 1842, referred to here in the note to entry No. 1435. Allen, a clergyman, was a graduate of Yale, class of 1813. He was active in the formation of the Free Soil Party and at the time of this publication, and until his death, was Chaplain of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. Here he attacks the attitude of Webster, as shown in the letter referred to above, and asserts a conspiracy "to wed Texas" and annex much Mexican territory. The tone of the pamphlet is shown by the reference (p. 16) to "the scoundrel expedition against Santa Fe." Raines remarks, "Much ill-temper and perversion of the truth."; Rader 103.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. NN. TxU.

Reel: 32

[Allen, George, 1792-1883].

The Complaint of Mexico, and Conspiracy against Liberty.
 Boston: Published by J.W. Alden. No. 7 Cornhill. [On verso of title:] Boston: Printed by S.N. Dickinson, 52 Washington Street. 1843
 1446A; Another issue [of entry No. 1446], with same title and imprint, but with the addition of an appendix, p. [33]-44.; 44 p. 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same. "Appendix. Mr. Webster to Mr. [Waddy] Thompson," dated, Department of State, Washington, July 8, 1842, signed, Daniel Webster. In the 44-page issue, pages [33]-44 with caption "Appendix" give Webster's letter to Waddy Thompson of July 8, 1842, referred to here in the note to entry No. 1435. Allen, a clergyman, was a graduate of Yale, class of 1813. He was active in the formation of the Free Soil Party and at the time of this publication, and until his death, was Chaplain of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. Here he attacks the attitude of Webster, as shown in the letter referred to above, and asserts a conspiracy "to wed Texas" and annex much Mexican territory. The tone of the pamphlet is shown by the reference (p. 16) to "the scoundrel expedition against Santa Fe." Raines remarks, "Much ill-temper and perversion of the truth."; Rader 103, note. Raines, p. 7. Sabin 15048.; Locations: CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. TxU. TxWB. TWS (presentation). Also other libraries.

Reel: 32

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Almonte, Juan Nepomuceno, 1803-1869.

Noticia Estadística sobre Tejas, por Juan N. Almonte.
Mexico. Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, Calle de los Rebeldes n. 2. 1835
816; 96 p., Índice [4] P., 3 folding tables Nos. 2-4 following p. 96. 15.4 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same, except for arrangement of imprint. Table 1 is printed on p. [91]-96. This Noticia Estadística is based on a visit made to Texas by Almonte in the spring of 1834, at the orders of the Mexican government, to hear the complaints of the Texans and to gain time for the government to devote its attention to Texas matters. Barker in his *Life of Austin*, at pages 462-466, gives an excellent account of the visit and the resulting report, and of the instructions, both public and private, which preceded the journey. Almonte arrived at Nacogdoches by way of New Orleans in May, 1834, and had reached Monclova on his way back to Mexico City in September, 1834. His Noticia was published in February, 1835, shortly after the publication of Austin's *Esposición*, and has a dedication to General Miguel Barragan dated Mexico, January 1, 1835. It is an invaluable account of Texas as it appeared to an intelligent observer in the year 1834. A translation of the Noticia by Carlos E. Castañeda is given in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1925, Volume XXVIII, pages 177-222. A page or so of notes and a table are omitted from the translation. Filisola in Volume II of his *Memorias para la historia de la Guerra de Tejas*, published by Rafael in 1848, reprints this Noticia Estadística, with some rearrangement, as an Appendix at pages [535]-577. Almonte played an important part in Mexican affairs. There is a good short sketch of his career in the *Handbook of Texas*; Rader 125. Raines, p. 8.; Locations: C-S. CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICJ. MH. MiU-C. MWA. TxSa-Court House. TxU. TxWB. BNM (Some of the foregoing may lack wrappers.)
TWS.

Reel: 13

Alsbury, Horace A., d. 1847.

To the People of Texas.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
53; [Text begins:] Arriving this day from Monterrey [sic] ... [continues with] information which I possess in regard to the designs of the Mexican Government towards the people of Texas ... [Signed and dated at end:] Horatio A. Alsberry [sic]. Columbia, August 28th, 1835.; Broadside in two columns. 19.3 x 15.4 cm.; This handbill, from which Dr. Barker in *Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans*, quotes at considerable length in Vol. I, p. 243, gives a report from Alsbury, just back from Mexico, that the Mexican government plans to establish an "arbitrary despotism" in Texas, "drive from the country a number of our principal citizens," and "put their slaves free and let them loose upon their families." He urges that "immediate steps be taken for our preservation." Alsbury says he is giving this information at the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Safety for the jurisdiction of Columbia. The handbill, undoubtedly issued by the Columbia committee, which at its August 15 meeting, see entry No. 60, had voted for a Consultation of Texas, marks another step towards warlike, rather than peaceful, measures by the Texans, for, as Johnson and Barker remark, Vol. I, p. 238, of the work cited above, "there is little doubt that the peace party was in the ascendancy down at least to the middle of August." It was not until a fortnight later, when Austin made his famous speech at the Brazoria dinner of September 8, entry No. 56, that the die was cast for war rather than peace. The sketch of Alsbury in the *Handbook of Texas* shows that he was one of Austin's "Old Three Hundred" and was active in military affairs until he met his death in the Mexican War.; This handbill is reprinted in the *Austin Papers*, Vol. III, p. 107-108.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 1

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Alta California (Mexican department). Comandante General Y Gefe Politico, 1835-1836 (Mariano Chico).

El C. Coronel Mariano Chico, Representante del Congreso Mejicano, Comandante General y Gefe Politico de la Alta California, á Sus Habicantes. Monterrey [California] 24 de Julio de. Imprenta del C. Agustin V. Zamorano. 1836 1179; [Proclamation announcing the capture of Santa Anna, signed at end:] Mariano Chico. Broadside. 31 x 22 cm.; The first announcement to the Mexican people of Santa Anna's defeat and capture by the Texans was made in a proclamation at Mexico on May 19, 1836, by the interim president, José Justo Corro. The note to that proclamation, entry No. 884, lists other announcements of the defeat, including this Chico proclamation, which in that note is incorrectly dated June 24, 1836. This announcement of the defeat, in what was then far off California, is full of protestations of loyalty to Mexico. It is a rare example of the first press of California. Harding, Census of California Spanish Imprints, 16. Streeter considered this to be primarily an early California imprint rather than a Texas item, and did not include it with the Texas collection acquired by Yale: It was No. 2479 in the fourth sale of his collection in April 1968 and was acquired by the San Diego Public Library.; Locations: CSd.

Reel: 24

Alta Traicion del General Santa-Anna.

[At end:] Puebla. -- Imprenta de Juan Nepomuceno de Valle. 1844 998; [Publishes two documents in proof of the treason of Santa Anna, the "Convenio secreto" dated and signed at end, "Puerto de Velasco, Mayo 14 de 1836. -- Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna. -- David G. Burnet (and three other Texan officials)," and a "Proclama" dated and signed at end, "Velasco, Junio 1.0 de 1836. -- Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna."]; Broadside. 30 x 21 cm.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 15

Alvarez de Toledo y Dubois, José, 1779-1858.

[Address to Mexicans]. [Philadelphia]. [1811] 1048; [Text begins:] Mexicanos: llegado es el tiempo señalado por la Providencia para que sacudais el yugo barbaro, y afrentoso, con que por el espacio de casi 300 años os oprimio ignominiosamente el despotismo mas insolente ... [Signed and dated at end:] J.A.T. Philadelphia, I.o de Octubre de 1811.; Broadsheet. 42 x 28 cm.; Toledo was an interesting character, well known in Texas history for supplanting José Gutiérrez de Lara as leader of the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition of 1813 into Texas and for his later overwhelming defeat by the Royalists at the Battle of Medina in August, 1813. This broadsheet is entered as an example of one of the revolutionary addresses issued by Toledo at Philadelphia in 1811, urging Mexicans to continue the revolt from Spain that Hidalgo had started in 1810. The copy entered here has at the end the manuscript signature of José Bernardo Gutiérrez. Two others, also in my collection, are listed in Sabin 96117, 96118. Carlos Castañeda in Volume VI of his Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, Austin, 1950, says at pages 66-67 that it was agreed in January, 1812, between Gutiérrez and Toledo, who were at that time great friends, that Gutiérrez should return to Texas to try and establish a government similar to that of the United States and that he should distribute in the Interior Provinces some of Toledo's pamphlets. There is an excellent article on Toledo by Harris Gaylord Warren in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 17

Alvarez de Toledo y Dubois, José, 1779-1858.

[Proclamation calling for Volunteers, July 1815]. [New Orleans]. [1815] 1055; [Broadside ?]; No copy located, but entered from reference in Selter's L'Odyssée Américaine d'une Famille Française, le Docteur Antoine Saugrain, Baltimore, 1936, p. 75. In speaking of General Pablo Anaya, Selter states that the latter "avait été rejoint à la Nouvelle-Orléans par un de ses compatriotes, le général Alvarez de Toledo. Au mois de juillet 1815, Toledo fit circuler une proclamation demandant des volontaires pour combattre pour la liberté.".

Reel: 17

American Anti-Slavery Society.

Human Rights--Extra. New-York, September. 1837 1262.1; [Text begins:] Office of the American Anti-Slavery Society, New-York, Sept. 11, 1837. Congress is now in session. From all we can ascertain, we believe An Effort Will Be Made To Annex Texas To The Union, During Its Present Sitting.--Hence it is of the highest importance, that all memorials against this measure should be immediately--yea, Immediately, sent to that body. ... In behalf of the Executive Committee, H.B. Stanton, Corresponding Secretary. Forms of Petitions. ... ; Broadside, text in double columns. 31 x 23 cm.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

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American Theatre, New York.

American Theatre Bowery.
Jared W. Bell, Printer. Franklin Hall, 17 Ann-street.
[New York]. [1836]
1180; Benefit for the Relief of the Texians, now struggling against Tyranny and Oppression. The receipts of this night will be appropriated to afford the necessary means towards achieving their Liberty and Independence ... Thursday Even'g, January 7th, 1836, will be presented Otway's celebrated Tragedy of Venice Preserved. Broadside. 44 x 20 cm.; The above entry is based upon three positive photostats in the Texas State Library of what appears to be a broadside handbill. On the photostat in the lower right-hand corner, outside the border of the handbill is: "To his Excellency Honorable James B. Allred Governor of the State of Texas Compliments of Honorable F.H. La Guardia The Mayor of the City of New York." I have not found the location of the original handbill from which the photostats were made, nor have I learned the especial occasion of this benefit performance.

Reel: 24

Ampudia, Pedro de, 1803-1868.

El General Comandante de las armas á los habitantes de Tamaulipas.
[At end:] Impreso por Antonio Castañeda en la 1.a calle de Michoacán. [Matamoros]. [1842]
973; [Text begins:] Compatriotas. Los pérfidos cuanto ingratos tejanos reunidos en masa se abanzan hacia esta plaza con la decidida intencion de atacarnos, y de llevar la guerra y la devastacion del pais hasta donde puedan. [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Abril 17 de 1842. Pedro de Ampudia.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21 cm.; This proclamation of Ampudia, warning of a coming attack by the Texans, was perhaps occasioned by the publication of Houston's open letter of March 21, 1842, to Santa Anna, entry Nos. 541 and 542. Later in the year Ampudia was in command of the Mexican forces which overwhelmingly defeated the Texan expedition at Mier. This proclamation was issued both with and without an imprint.; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 15

Anaya, Juan Pablo de, 1785-1850.

Alocucion del Escmo.
Tabasco. Impreso por Trinidad Flores. 1840
950; Señor D. Juan Pablo de Anaya á sus Cociudadanos.; 14 p., blank leaf. 21.2 cm.; Anaya was one of the leaders in the Federalist movement along the Rio Grande River in 1839. Yoakum, Vol. II, p. 274, reports him as visiting Texas in the spring of 1839, when he said he was working for the establishment of the constitution of 1824, and then slips up by saying he was put to death at Tampico in 1839. In this Alocucion, which is dated at the end San Juan Bautista de Tabasco, Diciembre 6 de 1840, Anaya defends himself from charges that he had abandoned the Federalist cause and discusses his relations with the Texans and his subsequent stay in New Orleans. The "Virtuoso Canales" is praised and the "Vándalo" Valentin Canalizo, leader of the Centralist forces, held up to scorn.; Locations: CSMH. CtY.

Reel: 15

Anderson, Alexander Outlaw, 1794-1869.

The Letter of Alexander Anderson, of Tennessee, in reply to the Committee of Invitation to attend a dinner given by the Democracy of Maury, Tennessee, on the 13th July, to the delegation from that state to the National Convention.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1470; 27 p. 23 cm.; Caption title.; Anderson, a former United States senator from Tennessee, makes here an able and quite temperate argument for annexation. Much is said about the "all grasping hand of British ambition," and the letter is almost unique in that slavery is barely mentioned. It is also rather unusual among the pro-annexation publications of the time in stressing, though briefly, the gains to the United States as a whole that would result from annexation. The rejection of the Texas treaty is characterized (p. 3), as "the first instance in history, where a great nation has refused to enlarge its territorial limits for the purpose of protection and prosperity alike to itself and a kindred people." The Biographical Directory ... Congress records that in 1849 Anderson was a leader of an overland company that went to California.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 33

[Anderson, Kenneth Lewis, 1805-1845].

[Circular].
[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1841]
431; [To the Citizens of San Augustine. (Announcement of his candidacy for Representative and statement of principles, signed at end:) K.L. Anderson.]; [Broadside?]; Anderson was elected to the House and when the Sixth Congress assembled he was elected Speaker. No copy located, but the circular is printed in full in the Red-Lander (San Augustine), July 1, 1841, where it is described as having been "disseminated among the people" during the preceding week.

Reel: 6

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Andrade, Juan José de.

Documentos Que el General Andrade publica sobre la evacuacion de la ciudad de San Antonio de Bejar, del Departamento de Tejas, a sus compatriotas. [At end:] Monterey: Imprenta del Nivel, propiedad de Lorenzo A. de Melo. 1836 849; 23, [1] p. 19 cm.; Caption title.; Acting under an order of General Filisola dated Goliad, May 18, 1836, entry No. 6, on pages 10-12, Andrade evacuated Bexar on May 24. Sometime afterwards an order was sent him from the Secretary of War that Bexar be held. In this pamphlet, where the introduction signed by Andrade is dated Monterey, July 25, 1836, Andrade publishes various documents justifying the evacuation, though of course Filisola's order of May 18 was alone sufficient. The pamphlet is most interesting in the picture it gives of the lack of food and sufficient clothing for the troops and the sufferings and deaths of the wounded due to lack of medicines. In Urrea's Diario of 1838, entry No. 940, document No. 46, subordinate No. 5, and documents Nos. 51-53 give letters passing in May and June, 1836, between Andrade and Urrea. The pamphlet is reproduced as No. 1 in Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, Editora Nacional, 1952.; Rader 154. Raines, p. 10.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. Tx. TxU. BNM. Zacatecas. TWS.

Reel: 14

Andrews, -----.

Eliza M. Westall, & Wm. G. Hill, vs. James F. Perry, & wife. Argument. Andrews, for plaintiffs. [n.p.]. [184-?] 667; 52 ? p. 28.5 cm.; Caption title.; This is a printed argument by Andrews on the construction of the residuary clause of the will of Stephen F. Austin. Austin had divided his estate into two parts and left one part to his sister, Emily F. Austin, wife of James F. Perry, and the other part to his nephew, Stephen F. Austin, son of James E.B. Austin and Eliza Martha Westall, his wife. Austin then added a provision that if the nephew died without issue the nephew's share should go to Austin's sister Emily. The nephew died shortly after Austin, without issue, and leaving his mother, the plaintiff in this suit, as his sole heir. Andrews makes an elaborate argument that the additional provision made by Austin which directed the bequest to the sister, if the nephew died without issue, was contrary to the Civil Law and also the Constitution of Texas. Presumably the case was governed by the Civil Law, as the English common law did not replace the Civil Law in Texas until January 20, 1840. Some years ago Professor Eugene C. Barker, the great authority on Stephen F. Austin, in reply to my inquiries about this case was good enough to write: " ... I knew in general that the controversy had arisen and that it had been determined in general against James F. Perry and wife. ... The case was apparently instituted in 1839 in the Brazoria court, before the organization of the Supreme Court of the Republic. There is, therefore, in the published reports of the Supreme Court no record. In the Archives of the Supreme Court there is recorded a decree of the court reached by agreement of the attorneys of the parties, and that is all that appears here in Austin of record. I have also gone through the unpublished Austin papers without finding a single reference. Mr. Winkler tells me that he knows nothing of the details of the case." Mr. Winkler had suggested to me that the Andrews who wrote the brief might have been Stephen Pearl Andrews whose biography is given in the Dictionary of American Biography. On this point Professor Barker wrote me in a later letter: " ... Of course the firm of League, Andrews and Company was doing business in 1839, and Andrews could very well have prepared the argument for the district court. The name of Andrews does not appear in the pleadings before the Supreme Court. In my present state of ignorance, I don't lean toward Stephen Pearl Andrews. Apparently he did not arrive in Texas until 1839. He was already an active abolitionist, and would therefore have been questionable." The Wisconsin Historical Society copy, the only one located at present, ends with p. 52, but, as the last four pages are defective, the text does not indicate whether other pages are missing or not.; Locations: Whi.

Reel: 11

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[Annexation Almanac for 1846].
[n.p.]. [1845]

1562; No copy located, but the almanac is advertised in the Civilian and Galveston Gazette, December 17, 1845, as "just rec'd per Brig Empire; this Almanac has now assumed the title as above, although long and favorably [known] in Texas as the Merchant's and Planter's Almanac, calculated for the latitude and longitude of Texas. For sale wholesale and retail by J.M. Jones strand".

Reel: 35

The Annexation of Texas and Seperation [sic] of the United States.

[n.p.]. [1844?]

1471; [24] p. 23 cm. Two signatures A, the first in four leaves, the second in eight. Stitched. Caption title. Introduction signed at p. [2]: Lundy. The signature "Lundy" on page [2] is undoubtedly a pseudonym as Benjamin Lundy had died in 1839. This pamphlet was probably published in the spring of 1844 when the Texas Annexation treaty was before Congress. At the foot of page two "Lundy" says, "The subsequent pages were published eight years ago, and the statements ... having been ... corroborated, their reprint will be appropriate in the present crisis." The 1836 publication was Lundy's War in Texas (entry No. 1217). There follow 22 unnumbered pages of extracts attacking slavery, drawn with some additions and omissions from signatures 19 and following of the Legion of Liberty, Albany, 1843 (entry No. 1419A).; Sabin 95068.; Locations: MH. MHi. MnU. NHi. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

The Annexation of Texas to the United States Fully and Fairly Discussed; together with All the Important Documents Connected with the Question.

Nashville: Printed by John P. Heiss--Union Office. 1844

1472; Published under the direction of the Central Committee.; 16 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; This campaign document for Polk rings the changes on the prerequisites to the annexation of Texas in Clay's Raleigh Letter. Andrew Jackson's letter of March 11, 1844, is quoted in full.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 33

The Annexation of Texas. By the Editor. [1844].
See [Minor, Benjamin Blake], entry No. 1521.

Annexation of Texas. Opinions of Messrs. Clay, Polk, Benton & Van Buren ... [1844].
See Clay, Henry, entry No. 1487.

Anti-Texas Meeting at Faneuil Hall! Friends of Freedom!.

[Boston]. [1838]

1306; [Text begins:] A proposition has been made, and will soon come up for consideration in the United States Senate, to annex Texas to the Union. ... All opposed to this scheme, of whatever sect or party, are invited to attend the meeting at the Old Cradle of Liberty, to-morrow, (Thursday, Jan. 25,) at 10 o'clock, A.M. ... Bostonians! Friends of Freedom!! Let your voices be heard in loud remonstrance against this scheme, fraught with such ruin to yourselves and such infamy to your country. January 24, 1838.; Broadside. 24 x 20 cm.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 27

The Anti-Texas [sic] Legion.

Sold at the Patriot Office, No. 9 Exchange st. Albany. 1845

1473A; Another issue [of entry No. 1473] with same title and collation, but with imprint, otherwise the same, dated 1845. This is quite similar to, and with many of the same stereotyped sheets as, Legion of Liberty. Remonstrance ..., Albany, 1843 (entry No. 1419A). The Library of Congress says that the preface to the 10th edition is signed J.R.A. [i.e.] Julius Rubens Ames?]. For more on these pamphlets see note to Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth ..., 1842 (entry No. 1419). Through page [60] the sheets are from the same plates as the "Remonstrance" in the second edition of Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth just referred to.; Sabin 95069.; Locations: CSMH. DLC. MB. MH-L. NN. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 33

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The Anti-Texass [sic] Legion.

Sold at the Patriot Office, No. 9 Exchange st. Albany. Six cts. single; 50 per dozen; \$3 per hundred; \$25 per thousand. 1844

1473; Protest of Some Free Men, States and Presses against the Texass Rebellion, against the Laws of Nature and of Nations. [Woodcut: Ruthless Rapine, Righteous Hope defies.] "Ye serpents! ye generation of vipers!! How can ye escape the damnation of hell!!!!"; [72] p. 19 cm. Signatures 1-6 in sixes.; This is quite similar to, and with many of the same stereotyped sheets as, Legion of Liberty.

Remonstrance ..., Albany, 1843 (entry No. 1419A). The Library of Congress says that the preface to the 10th edition is signed J.R.A. [i.e.] Julius Rubens Ames?]. For more on these pamphlets see note to Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth ..., 1842 (entry No. 1419). Through page [60] the sheets are from the same plates as the "Remonstrance" in the second edition of Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth just referred to.; Sabin 95069.; Locations: DLC. ICN. MB. MBAt. MH. NN. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 33

The Anti-Texass [sic] Legion ... Protest ... against the Texass Rebellion ... 1845.
See entry No. 1473A.

An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts ... 1844.
See [Allen, George], entry No. 1469.

Archer, Branch Tanner, 1790-1856.

To the Editor of the Texas Republican.
[At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1835]
54; [Text begins:] Sir: -- The following letter has been just received from W.H. Wharton, Esq. in answer to my annunciation of his election as Commissioner to the United States ... B.T. Archer. San Felipe, Dec. 2, 1835. [Followed by Wharton's letter declining the appointment, dated at beginning, San Felipe, November 28, 1835, and signed:] William H. Wharton.; Broadside in three columns. 35.8 x 26 cm.; See note to entry No. 55.; Locations: TxHSJM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Archer, Branch Tanner, 1790-1856.

To the Editors of the Telegraph.
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1835]
55; [Text begins:] Gentlemen, I herewith transmit to you, for publication, a copy of an official letter which I addressed to Wm. H. Wharton, together with his answer. ... B.T. Archer. San Felipe, December 2, 1834 [i.e. 1835.] [Followed by notice of Archer to Wharton of his election as a commissioner to the United States, and by Wharton's letter of declination, dated at end, November 26, 1835.]; Broadside in three columns. 40 x 32.5 cm.; Wharton declined the appointment of the Consultation on the ground that its November Declaration in favor of the Mexican Constitution of 1824 was too indefinite to induce aid from foreign governments, and recommended that a new Convention be called with power to declare independence and form a constitution for Texas. Shortly afterwards he reconsidered and accepted. Wharton's letter of November 28 forwarded by Archer to the Texas Republican is somewhat longer and more carefully expressed than his November 26 letter published by the Telegraph, but in substance the two letters are the same. The earlier letter to the Telegraph is reprinted in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 265-267. Archer was a member of the April, 1833, convention, president of the Consultation of 1835, one of the three commissioners to the United States, speaker of the Texas House of Representatives at the second session of the First Congress, and secretary of war under Lamar. He is the subject of a sketch by Dr. Barker in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

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Are you for or against Texas Annexation, [Detroit? 1844].

See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C., entry No. 1491D.

Arista, Mariano.

For his proclamation of January 9, 1842, see entry No. 978; and for his letter of March 12, 1842, see entry No. 977.

Arkansas (state). Governor, 1836-1840 (James Sevier Conway).

A Proclamation, by the Governor of the State of Arkansas.

[At foot:] Woodruff & Pew, Printers, Little Rock, Ark's. [1837]

1263; [Text begins:] Whereas, information having been conveyed to me, by the Sheriff of Miller county, that a portion of the inhabitants ... have determined to resist the collection of taxes ... [on the ground] that that county is not a portion of the State of Arkansas, but belongs to the Province of Texas, or the Republic of Mexico ... Now, therefore, I ... do hereby warn all and enjoin every of the citizens of Miller country ... to submit immediately and peaceably to the assessment and payment of the taxes levied .. or I shall at once provide a military force sufficient to enable the Sheriff to perform his duty. ... [Dated at Little Rock, March 2, 1837, and signed, J.S. Conway. Followed by another notice of the same date, also signed by Conway, relating to persons in the county who had received commissions from the state of Arkansas.]; Broadside. 48 x 28 cm.; Miller County, Arkansas, organized by an act of the Arkansas Territorial Legislature passed April 1, 1820, was thought in 1837 by the Arkansas authorities to extend more than sixty miles or so west of the present Texas-Arkansas north and south boundary. This region, later a part of Red River County, Texas, was for some time represented in both the Texas and Arkansas legislatures. The claim of Arkansas to this strip probably originated from the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134), or other maps of the time, which incorrectly started the north and south boundary between Arkansas and Texas as beginning not at the intersection of the Sabine River and the 32d parallel, but at a higher point on the river a half a degree or so west of the actual boundary fixed by the Treaty of 1819. Other maps falling into the same error are mentioned in the note to the Burr map. The north-south boundary between Texas and Arkansas was finally determined in 1840 by the Joint Commission of the United States and Texas. For the maps agreed on by the Joint Commission and its report see United States, Department of State, 1842 (entry Nos. 1432, 1432A).; Allen, Arkansas Imprints 50.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 25

Arkansas and Texas Land Company.

[New York]. [1831]

1118; [Engraved form of certificate of ownership of land in the company's grants, the boundaries of which are described. Text begins:] No. ----- This certifies that ----- of ----- is entitled to the right and benefit of Four Sitios of Land ... [Dated at end in print:] New-York, April 27, 1831. [Blanks for signatures of "Trustees" and "Clerk."]; Broadside. 31 x 19 cm.; This certificate instead of stating it gives the holder the right to locate, as in the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company certificate of October 16, 1830 (entry No. 1117), makes a more unqualified statement of ownership as shown by the entry. My copy is signed in manuscript by T.L. Ogden, Daniel Jackson, and Edward Curtis as trustees, and by James S. Huggins as clerk, and is made out in the name of John Enrico. The text of this certificate, except for omission of "Four" before sitios as above, is given at page 42 of Documents, entry for which follows.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 21

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Arkansas and Texas Land Company.

Documents relating to Grants of Lands, made to Don Estevan Julian Willson [sic] and Don Richard Exter, in Texas.

New-York: Ludwig & Tolefree, Printers, Corner of Greenwich & Vesey-streets. 1831

1119; Leaf of title, verso blank; Officers Names, 1 leaf, verso blank; [3]-48 p. 21 cm.; The Arkansas and Texas Land Company was organized by John Charles Beales in April, 1831, only a few months after the organization of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company (see entry No. 1123). Its two grants were located in the Texas Panhandle and beyond, and are known in Texas history as the Wilson and Exter grants. Eugene Barker in his *Life of Stephen 1. Austin* refers (p. 298-300) to a fraudulent offering of stock in July, 1829, by a broker, one Dennis A. Smith of Baltimore, based on these two grants. This of course was before Beales became interested in the grants through his marriage to Exter's widow. The bounds of the first grant made to Wilson on May 27, 1826, included land in Texas and four other states. In Texas, all the Texas Panhandle west of the 102d meridian was included. Amarillo is a little east of that meridian. Its boundary on the south was the 32d parallel from its intersection with the 102d meridian, a point not far from present day Midland, Texas, west to the then boundary between the Mexican states of Texas and New Mexico. That boundary was the west boundary of the grant, and the north boundary a line twenty leagues, say sixty miles, south of the Arkansas River, running to the 102d meridian or east boundary. These boundaries include Cimarron County, Oklahoma; a narrow strip along part of the west boundary of Kansas; several counties in Colorado, and a fairly wide strip along the eastern boundary of New Mexico. See note to next entry for contemporary maps showing these boundaries. The second grant was made to Wilson and Exter on September 23, 1828. It extended the east and west boundaries of the first grant north to the Arkansas River and was one of the so-called "Twenty League Boundary Grants." The legal setup of the company as shown by its Articles of Association and Deed of Trust (p. 33-48) is difficult to figure out, there being no provision for capital stock as was the case with the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company (entry No. 1123). Instead there were to be certificates of ownership in sitios (for text see entry No. 1118), the total to represent 5,600 sitios, or half the land supposed to be in the grants. Wilson's interest was not included in this conveyance and in a petition of Beales and Royuela dated March 13, 1832, for a renewal of the grant (see note to New Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1138) he is referred to as "the late Stephen Julian Wilson." Robert Owen in his *Opening Speech, Cincinnati*, 1829 (entry No. 1110), reports staying with Exter at Mexico City in February, 1829, and tells of his large ownership of land in Mexico. Exter died either later that year or early in 1830. Efforts to sell an interest in the two grants in England are related in entry No. 1120, *Emigration to Texas. Proposals for Colonizing Certain Extensive Tracts in the Republic of Mexico*. That entry also reports on the LeGrand survey of the grant made in 1827 and on LeGrand's map. The grant of the Twenty League boundary strip lapsed in 1832 and was not renewed. As the larger Wilson grant was about to lapse because of no colonists, Beales and his associate Royuela obtained on March 14, 1832, a new grant with the same boundaries. This was assigned in 1833 to the New Arkansas and Texas

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Land Company, as recorded in the pamphlet of that company (entry No. 1138), and it appears from the pamphlet of the Colorado and Red River Land Company [New York, 1835] (entry Nos. 1157, 1157A) that in 1835 it belonged to that company. A sale to John Woodward on January 16, 1836, is recorded at page [3] of the section headed "Deeds" in Woodward's An Abstract, New York, 1842 (entry No. 1444), and, as shown in the Abstract, Woodward claimed reimbursement from the State of Texas for having been prevented from colonizing the grant because of the Texas Revolution. Its later history is given in An Abstract. This is the first of many entries recording the various interests of John Charles Beales (1804-1878) in this Wilson and Exter grant, in the Arkansas and Texas Land Company, the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company, the Colorado and Red River Land Company, and the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company. They are shown graphically on the Colorado and Red River Land Company's Map of Texas (entry No. 1158). There is an article on Beales and also on his Rio Grande colony in the Handbook of Texas, and there is an excellent thesis in the University of Texas Library by Miss Lucy Dickinson entitled, "Speculations of John Charles Beales in Texas Lands."; Sabin 104548.; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 21

Arkansas and Texas Land Company.

Emigration to Texas.

Bath [England]: Printed by H.E. Carrington, Chronicle Office. [At end:] Printed by H.E. Carrington, Chronicle Office, Bath. 1831

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1120; Proposals for Colonizing Certain Extensive Tracts of Land in the Republic of Mexico.; 18 p. 19 cm.; Entry No. 1119 gave the documents relating to the organization of the Arkansas and Texas Land Company in April, 1831, and the note went into the subsequent history of its two grants. This pamphlet, also published in 1831, is in the nature of a prospectus issued to promote the sale in England of the company's scrip, but no prices are given. It is signed at the end by John Enrico, who, as holder of Beales's power of attorney, had recently organized the Arkansas Company in New York, and by W.H. Egerton. The pamphlet first gives long quotations from Burnet's letter to the Trustees of the Galveston Bay Company (entry No. 1116), and from the Address of that Company (entry No. 1123), being careful, however, to avoid quoting even the disingenuous reference in the Address to the prohibitions against immigration from the United States in the law of April 6, 1830. The most interesting feature of the pamphlet is the account (p. 14-16) of the survey of the grant by Alexander LeGrand with a party of about thirty persons in 1827, and the extract from a letter of LeGrand to Richard Exter dated from Santa Fe, November 15, 1827, after he had completed his survey, making a short but favorable report on the grant. As this Bath pamphlet was published in 1831, the survey was clearly made before 1833, the date given by Brown, *History of Texas*, St. Louis, 1892 (Vol. I, p. 254); Miss Henderson in her "Minor Empresario Contracts" (*Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for July 1, 1928, Vol. XXXII, p. 23); Carl Coke Rister in *Comanche Bondage*, Glendale, 1955, p. 23; and Kennedy in the reproduction of the Arrowsmith map serving as frontispiece to his *Texas*, London, 1841 (entry No. 1385). The original Arrowsmith map, London, 1841 (entry No. 1373), has in the legend a date 1838 instead of 1833, but almost certainly the 1833 date used by Kennedy was intended. Kennedy in the advertisement to his Volume I says, "The survey must have been made in 1830 or 1831," but at page 182 he remarks that the survey had been made "for the use of the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company, claiming under contract entered into in 1832." Kennedy gives the text of the LeGrand "Field Notes and Journal of Survey" at pages 183-196. Evidence that the survey was made at least as early as 1828 is given by a manuscript map in my collection, A Map of Northern Part of Mexico including Exter and Wilson's Grant made from Legrand's Notes and other documents By S. McL. Staples A.M. Surveyor General of Chihuahua, 1828, 65 x 46 cm., boundaries colored, no graphic scale but about 35 miles to the inch. At top is the legend, "Contents of Exter and Wilson's grant in acres." This is followed by the acreage of each of the twelve sections of the grant. Staples (1800-1832) was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, in the class of 1821. LeGrand's notes and his boundaries for the twelve sections of the grant are incorporated on a printed map for the first time in the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134). Burr's treatment of the rivers is the same as in the Staples manuscript map, except that he does not repeat the error of Staples, of showing the False Washita River as having its headwaters in the grant. Neither Staples

nor Burr has a legend on his map for the various comments made by LeGrand. These are extensively quoted in the Colorado and Red River Land Company map of 1835 (entry No. 1158), and again in the Arrowsmith 1841 map of Texas (entry No. 1373). The article on LeGrand in the *Handbook of Texas* gives the date of the survey as the summer of 1827 and remarks there is "some reason for suspecting that he may not have run any of the reported survey." An interesting article by T.C. Richardson in the *West Texas Historical Year Book* for October, 1955 (Vol. XXXI, p. 102-110), checked the LeGrand survey notes against the geographical features of the land supposed to be surveyed and came to the conclusion that his actual starting point was about a degree east of the intersection of the 102d meridian by the 32d parallel. On this assumption, Mr. Richardson traces LeGrand's movements, finding from time to time a fairly good correlation between the notes and the geographical features of the region traversed, and at other times quite a tangle. I should judge from his text that Mr. Richardson had no doubt but that the survey was made. The identification of the headwaters of the Canadian, Red, Brazos, and Colorado rivers proceeded only slowly in the first half of the nineteenth century, and correct representation of their courses took even longer. Mr. Richardson shows that some of these identifications made by LeGrand were faulty, but it is to be expected that the LeGrand notes on some of these features, as shown graphically by the Burr, Colorado and Red River Land Company, and Arrowsmith maps, would not from time to time agree with modern maps. Even so, it might be remarked that Staples, followed by Burr, in showing the course of the Canadian River, marked its intersection of the 102d meridian at only about half a degree too far to the south.; Sabin 95080.; Locations: CtY. NN. TWS.

Reel: 21

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Arkansas and Texas Land Company.

Emigration to Texas.
Bath [England]: Printed by H.E. Carrington,
Chronicle Office. [At end:] Printed by H.E.
Carrington, Chronicle Office, Bath. 1832

1120A; Another issue [of entry No. 1120] with same title, printer's notice and collation, but with imprint, otherwise the same, dated 1832. Entry No. 1119 gave the documents relating to the organization of the Arkansas and Texas Land Company in April, 1831, and the note went into the subsequent history of its two grants. This pamphlet, also published in 1831, is in the nature of a prospectus issued to promote the sale in England of the company's scrip, but no prices are given. It is signed at the end by John Enrico, who, as holder of Beales's power of attorney, had recently organized the Arkansas Company in New York, and by W.H. Egerton. The pamphlet first gives long quotations from Burnet's letter to the Trustees of the Galveston Bay Company (entry No. 1116), and from the Address of that Company (entry No. 1123), being careful, however, to avoid quoting even the disingenuous reference in the Address to the prohibitions against immigration from the United States in the law of April 6, 1830. The most interesting feature of the pamphlet is the account (p. 14-16) of the survey of the grant by Alexander LeGrand with a party of about thirty persons in 1827, and the extract from a letter of LeGrand to Richard Exter dated from Santa Fe, November 15, 1827, after he had completed his survey, making a short but favorable report on the grant. As this Bath pamphlet was published in 1831, the survey was clearly made before 1833, the date given by Brown, *History of Texas*, St. Louis, 1892 (Vol. I, p. 254); Miss Henderson in her "Minor Empresario Contracts" (*Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for July 1, 1928, Vol. XXXII, p. 23); Carl Coke Rister in *Comanche Bondage*, Glendale, 1955, p. 23; and Kennedy in the reproduction of the Arrowsmith map serving as frontispiece to his *Texas*, London, 1841 (entry No. 1385). The original Arrowsmith map, London, 1841 (entry No. 1373), has in the legend a date 1838 instead of 1833, but almost certainly the 1833 date used by Kennedy was intended. Kennedy in the advertisement to his Volume I says, "The survey must have been made in 1830 or 1831," but at page 182 he remarks that the survey had been made "for the use of the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company, claiming under contract entered into in 1832." Kennedy gives the text of the LeGrand "Field Notes and Journal of Survey" at pages 183-196. Evidence that the survey was made at least as early as 1828 is given by a manuscript map in my collection, A Map of Northern Part of Mexico including Exter and Wilson's Grant made from Legrand's Notes and other documents By S. McL. Staples A.M. Surveyor General of Chihuahua, 1828, 65 x 46 cm., boundaries colored, no graphic scale but about 35 miles to the inch. At top is the legend, "Contents of Exter and Wilson's grant in acres." This is followed by the acreage of each of the twelve sections of the grant. Staples (1800-1832) was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, in the class of 1821. LeGrand's notes and his boundaries for the twelve sections of the grant are incorporated on a printed map for the first time in the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134). Burr's treatment of the rivers is the same as in the Staples manuscript map, except that he does not repeat the error of Staples, of showing the False Washita River as having its headwaters in the grant. Neither Staples

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nor Burr has a legend on his map for the various comments made by LeGrand. These are extensively quoted in the Colorado and Red River Land Company map of 1835 (entry No. 1158), and again in the Arrowsmith 1841 map of Texas (entry No. 1373). The article on LeGrand in the Handbook of Texas gives the date of the survey as the summer of 1827 and remarks there is "some reason for suspecting that he may not have run any of the reported survey." An interesting article by T.C. Richardson in the West Texas Historical Year Book for October, 1955 (Vol. XXXI, p. 102-110), checked the LeGrand survey notes against the geographical features of the land supposed to be surveyed and came to the conclusion that his actual starting point was about a degree east of the intersection of the 102d meridian by the 32d parallel. On this assumption, Mr. Richardson traces LeGrand's movements, finding from time to time a fairly good correlation between the notes and the geographical features of the region traversed, and at other times quite a tangle. I should judge from his text that Mr. Richardson had no doubt but that the survey was made. The identification of the headwaters of the Canadian, Red, Brazos, and Colorado rivers proceeded only slowly in the first half of the nineteenth century, and correct representation of their courses took even longer. Mr. Richardson shows that some of these identifications made by LeGrand were faulty, but it is to be expected that the LeGrand notes on some of these features, as shown graphically by the Burr, Colorado and Red River Land Company, and Arrowsmith maps, would not from time to time agree with modern maps. Even so, it might be remarked that Staples, followed by Burr, in showing the course of the Canadian River, marked its intersection of the 102d meridian at only about half a degree too far to the south.; Sabin 95080.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 21

Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock.

Arkansas Gazette - - Extra.
[Little Rock: Office of the Arkansas Gazette]. [1842] 1406; Thursday Eve., March 24, 1842. Invasion of Texas by Mexico! Capture of San Antonio and Goliad!! Invitation to Armed Emigrants!!!; Broadside in three columns. 33 x 27 cm.; The Extra begins as follows: By this evening's Columbia mail, we received the New-Orleans Bee, of 16th inst., containing the following highly important and astounding news--of the invasion of Texas by Mexico--the surrender of San Antonio and Goliad--the advance of a Mexican force of 15,000 men upon Texas--with the Proclamation of President Houston, calling his citizen soldiers to arms, in defence of their homes and fire-sides, and his letter of invitation to armed Emigrants. The account of the surrender of San Antonio then follows. It was taken from an extra of the Civilian and Galveston Gazette dated March 12, entry No. 508, the note to which tells how the news spread. Next is given President Houston's Proclamation dated at Galveston, March 10th (Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 491), followed by a further account from another source and a report that General Houston had left Galveston Sunday morning, March 11, for the army. Houston's letter, dated March 11, to P. Edmunds, Consul at New Orleans, then follows (Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 80-81).; Allen, Arkansas Imprints, 99.; Locations: Heiskell.

Reel: 31

A las armas Mexicanos, que Santa-Anna es el campeon.
[Mexico]. [1841]
961.2; [At end:] México, Septiembre 21 de 1841. Imprenta del Callejon de los Camarones.; Broadsheet 29 x 20 cm.; Written at the time of Santa Anna's revolt against the Bustamante regime, this denunciation lists all his crimes against the Mexican people and publishes the text of the secret treaty which he signed at Velasco in May 1836. The anonymous author concludes with a demand that Santa Anna be tried as a criminal and be forever excluded from political office and military command.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 15

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Arrowsmith, Aaron.

A New Map of Mexico ... 1810.
Additions to 1816. See entry No. 1046C.

Arrowsmith, Aaron.

New Map of Mexico ... 1811.
See entry No. 1046A.

Arrowsmith, Aaron.

New Map of Mexico ... 1815.
See entry No. 1046B.

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

Chart of the West Indies and Spanish Dominions in North America. By A. Arrowsmith. 1803.
[At foot of each sheet:] London Published by A. Arrowsmith No 24 Rathbone Place. [Below title:] Jones Smith & Co sc. Beaufort Buildgs Strand. June 1st 1803
1031; 121 x 289 cm. Boundaries colored. No graphic scale, but about 40 miles to the inch.; Dedication in left corner of southwestern sheet: To Admiral John Willett Payne ... Printed on four sheets, with imprint at foot of each sheet. Apparently issued in two sheets, the two northern and the two southern sheets being joined.; Though the title here reads Chart of the West Indies, it is entered as it shows Texas to a little above the 32d parallel and west of El Paso, though very poorly, on a scale of about 40 miles to the inch. San Antonio de Bejar and "Labadia" now Goliad, and El Paso on the south side of the Rio Grande, now Juarez, are shown, as are the missions around San Antonio. The coast line follows generally the Carta Esferica of 1799, but with the longitude of Sabine Pass nearly correct, while the Carta Esferica puts this over a degree too far west. The latitude of El Paso is shown with approximate correctness, but its longitude, 105 [degrees] 15', is about a degree too far east. The rivers and their names are quite confused. Humboldt in the Geographical Introduction to his New Spain, London, 1811, has a long criticism at pages xlv-xlvii of the Mexican place locations in the Arrowsmith map. The later editions of this work do not extend as far as Texas.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. MB. MiU-C. NN. NNA. BM. TWS.

Reel: 16

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

Mapa del Nuevo Mexico, Texas y Luisiana, y curso de los Rios Missouri, Mississippi, &a. London. Published by Arrowsmith 10 Soho Square. 5 October 1810
1045; 67 x 82 cm. Boundaries colored.; This has been entered from a copy described in Torres Lanzas, Relacion Descriptiva de los Mapas, Planos, &, de Mexico y Floridas Existentes en el Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, 1900, No. 502.; Locations: Archivo General de Indias, Seville.

Reel: 16

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces Compiled from Original Documents by A. Arrowsmith 1810.
London. Published by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Square Hydrographer to His Majesty. Engraved by E. Jones. 5th October 1810
1046; 129 x 158 cm. Boundaries colored. No graphic scale, but about 38 miles to the inch. Insets: Valley of Mexico, from Mr Humboldt's Map. [On southwestern sheet.]; Veracruz; Acapulco [Both on southwestern sheet.]; Printed on four sheets, the main imprint on the southeastern sheet following the title and brief imprints at the foot of the other sheets. Found in Arrowsmith's Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo, London, 1816, Nos. VIII-XI and as a separate.; Phillips, Maps, p. 408.; This map, extending from the 15th parallel north to the 42nd, and from a little east of the Mississippi to the Pacific, covers on a larger scale about the same area as Humboldt's Carte Générale Nouvelle Espagne, Paris, [1809] (entry No. 1042). The note to the Carte Générale discusses Humboldt's charges that Arrowsmith in this map copied, without credit, from it and points out that these charges applied to the Mexican portion of the Carte Générale and that in its representation of Texas the Arrowsmith map, published as it was six years after the Carte Générale had been substantially completed, was a considerable improvement on the Humboldt map. The two 1810 editions of the Arrowsmith map vary considerably in the colored boundaries of Texas, though the place names and locations seem the same. In the "Hydrographer to the King" edition, the eastern boundary is shown in colors, first from the mouth of the Salinas, i.e. the Sabine, to the Red River, which is shown as the northern boundary, then to about 98 [degrees] 20'. It then runs more or less southwest and includes the village of San Saba in Texas. In the "Prince of Wales" edition, the eastern boundary follows Humboldt and begins about a hundred miles east of the mouth of the Salinas, or well into Louisiana, at the mouth of what is called the Mermento River, and then runs northeast along that river and then northwest to only a little above the 32d parallel, and then runs slightly south of west, with San Saba around 100 miles beyond the boundary. The "Additions to 1817" of the "Prince of Wales" edition (entry No. 1046D) seems to be identical, as far as Texas is concerned, with the original "Prince of Wales" edition (entry No. 1046A). There is an article on Arrowsmith in the Dictionary of National Biography. His sons, Aaron and Samuel, carried on the business after their father's death.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B (in atlas). DLC. ICN. MH. MiU. NNA. BM. Royal Geographic Society. TWS.

Reel: 16

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Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces
Compiled from Original Documents by A.
Arrowsmith 1810.
London. Published by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Sque
Hydrographer to His Majesty. Engraved by E. Jones.
5th October 1810
1046A; Another edition [of entry No. 1046], with
same title, but Arrowsmith is described in the imprint
as "Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales."
Published as a separate, no copy of this edition
having been found either bound up in Arrowsmith's
Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo, or with the four sheets
numbered on the back VIII-XI, indicating that it was
once bound in a copy of the Atlas. It is printed on
paper with watermark: J. Whatman 1811.; This map,
extending from the 15th parallel north to the 42nd,
and from a little east of the Mississippi to the Pacific,
covers on a larger scale about the same area as
Humboldt's Carte Générale Nouvelle Espagne, Paris,
[1809] (entry No. 1042). The note to the Carte
Générale discusses Humboldt's charges that
Arrowsmith in this map copied, without credit, from
it and points out that these charges applied to the
Mexican portion of the Carte Générale and that in its
representation of Texas the Arrowsmith map,
published as it was six years after the Carte Générale
had been substantially completed, was a considerable
improvement on the Humboldt map. The two 1810
editions of the Arrowsmith map vary considerably in
the colored boundaries of Texas, though the place
names and locations seem the same. In the
"Hydrographer to the King" edition, the eastern
boundary is shown in colors, first from the mouth of
the Salinas, i.e. the Sabine, to the Red River, which is
shown as the northern boundary, then to about 98
[degrees] 20'. It then runs more or less southwest and
includes the village of San Saba in Texas. In the
"Prince of Wales" edition, the eastern boundary
follows Humboldt and begins about a hundred miles
east of the mouth of the Salinas, or well into
Louisiana, at the mouth of what is called the
Mermento River, and then runs northeast along that
river and then northwest to only a little above the 32d
parallel, and then runs slightly south of west, with
San Saba around 100 miles beyond the boundary.
The "Additions to 1817" of the "Prince of Wales"
edition (entry No. 1046D) seems to be identical, as
far as Texas is concerned, with the original "Prince of
Wales" edition (entry No. 1046A). There is an article
on Arrowsmith in the Dictionary of National
Biography. His sons, Aaron and Samuel, carried on
the business after their father's death.; Locations:
MH. NNA. TWS.

Reel: 16

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces
Compiled from Original Documents by A.
Arrowsmith 1810, Additions to 1816.
London. Published by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Sque
Hydrographer to His Majesty. Engraved by E. Jones.
5th October 1810
1046C; Another "Prince of Wales" edition [of entry
No. 1046], with "Additions to 1816." added after the
date in the title. Found in Arrowsmith's Atlas to
Thompson's Alcedo, London, 1816, Nos. VIII-XI;
Phillips, Maps, p. 408.; This map, extending from the
15th parallel north to the 42nd, and from a little east
of the Mississippi to the Pacific, covers on a larger
scale about the same area as Humboldt's Carte
Générale Nouvelle Espagne, Paris, [1809] (entry No.
1042). The note to the Carte Générale discusses
Humboldt's charges that Arrowsmith in this map
copied, without credit, from it and points out that
these charges applied to the Mexican portion of the
Carte Générale and that in its representation of Texas
the Arrowsmith map, published as it was six years
after the Carte Générale had been substantially
completed, was a considerable improvement on the
Humboldt map. The two 1810 editions of the
Arrowsmith map vary considerably in the colored
boundaries of Texas, though the place names and
locations seem the same. In the "Hydrographer to the
King" edition, the eastern boundary is shown in
colors, first from the mouth of the Salinas, i.e. the
Sabine, to the Red River, which is shown as the
northern boundary, then to about 98 [degrees] 20'. It
then runs more or less southwest and includes the
village of San Saba in Texas. In the "Prince of
Wales" edition, the eastern boundary follows
Humboldt and begins about a hundred miles east of
the mouth of the Salinas, or well into Louisiana, at
the mouth of what is called the Mermento River, and
then runs northeast along that river and then
northwest to only a little above the 32d parallel, and
then runs slightly south of west, with San Saba
around 100 miles beyond the boundary. The
"Additions to 1817" of the "Prince of Wales" edition
(entry No. 1046D) seems to be identical, as far as
Texas is concerned, with the original "Prince of
Wales" edition (entry No. 1046A). There is an article
on Arrowsmith in the Dictionary of National
Biography. His sons, Aaron and Samuel, carried on
the business after their father's death.; Locations:
CSmH. DLC. ICN. MH.

Reel: 16

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Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces
Compiled from Original Documents by A.
Arrowsmith 1810. Additions to 1815.
London. Published by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Sque
Hydrographer to His Majesty. Engraved by E. Jones.
5th October 1810
1046B; Another "Prince of Wales" edition [of entry
No. 1046], with "Additions to 1815." added after the
date in the title. Found in Arrowsmith's Atlas to
Thompson's Alcedo, London, 1816, Nos. VIII-XI.;
This map, extending from the 15th parallel north to
the 42nd, and from a little east of the Mississippi to
the Pacific, covers on a larger scale about the same
area as Humboldt's Carte Générale Nouvelle
Espagne, Paris, [1809] (entry No. 1042). The note to
the Carte Générale discusses Humboldt's charges that
Arrowsmith in this map copied, without credit, from
it and points out that these charges applied to the
Mexican portion of the Carte Générale and that in its
representation of Texas the Arrowsmith map,
published as it was six years after the Carte Générale
had been substantially completed, was a considerable
improvement on the Humboldt map. The two 1810
editions of the Arrowsmith map vary considerably in
the colored boundaries of Texas, though the place
names and locations seem the same. In the
"Hydrographer to the King" edition, the eastern
boundary is shown in colors, first from the mouth of
the Salinas, i.e. the Sabine, to the Red River, which is
shown as the northern boundary, then to about 98
[degrees] 20'. It then runs more or less southwest and
includes the village of San Saba in Texas. In the
"Prince of Wales" edition, the eastern boundary
follows Humboldt and begins about a hundred miles
east of the mouth of the Salinas, or well into
Louisiana, at the mouth of what is called the
Mermento River, and then runs northeast along that
river and then northwest to only a little above the 32d
parallel, and then runs slightly south of west, with
San Saba around 100 miles beyond the boundary.
The "Additions to 1817" of the "Prince of Wales"
edition (entry No. 1046D) seems to be identical, as
far as Texas is concerned, with the original "Prince of
Wales" edition (entry No. 1046A). There is an article
on Arrowsmith in the Dictionary of National
Biography. His sons, Aaron and Samuel, carried on
the business after their father's death.; Locations:
DLC. ICN. MB. MiU-C. NNA.

Reel: 16

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750-1823.

A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces
Compiled from Original Documents by A.
Arrowsmith 1810. Additions to 1817.
London. Published by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Sque
Hydrographer to His Majesty. Engraved by E. Jones.
5th October 1810
1046D; Another "Prince of Wales" edition [of entry
No. 1046], with "Additions to 1817," added after the
title.; This map, extending from the 15th parallel
north to the 42nd, and from a little east of the
Mississippi to the Pacific, covers on a larger scale
about the same area as Humboldt's Carte Générale
Nouvelle Espagne, Paris, [1809] (entry No. 1042).
The note to the Carte Générale discusses Humboldt's
charges that Arrowsmith in this map copied, without
credit, from it and points out that these charges
applied to the Mexican portion of the Carte Générale
and that in its representation of Texas the
Arrowsmith map, published as it was six years after
the Carte Générale had been substantially completed,
was a considerable improvement on the Humboldt
map. The two 1810 editions of the Arrowsmith map
vary considerably in the colored boundaries of Texas,
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In the "Hydrographer to the King" edition, the eastern
boundary is shown in colors, first from the mouth of
the Salinas, i.e. the Sabine, to the Red River, which is
shown as the northern boundary, then to about 98
[degrees] 20'. It then runs more or less southwest and
includes the village of San Saba in Texas. In the
"Prince of Wales" edition, the eastern boundary
follows Humboldt and begins about a hundred miles
east of the mouth of the Salinas, or well into
Louisiana, at the mouth of what is called the
Mermento River, and then runs northeast along that
river and then northwest to only a little above the 32d
parallel, and then runs slightly south of west, with
San Saba around 100 miles beyond the boundary.
The "Additions to 1817" of the "Prince of Wales"
edition (entry No. 1046D) seems to be identical, as
far as Texas is concerned, with the original "Prince of
Wales" edition (entry No. 1046A). There is an article
on Arrowsmith in the Dictionary of National
Biography. His sons, Aaron and Samuel, carried on
the business after their father's death.; Locations:
MiU-C.

Reel: 16

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Author Index

Arrowsmith, John.

Map of Texas, compiled from Surveys recorded in the Land Office of Texas ... 1843.
See entry No. 1373A.

Arrowsmith, John, 1790-1873.

Map of Texas, compiled from Surveys recorded in the Land Office of Texas, and other Official Surveys. [At foot, below neat line:] London, Pubd. by John Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square. February 1841 1373; Soho Square, London. [Seals of the Republic of Texas and of the General Land Office.] Recognized as an Independent State by Great Britain 16th Novr 1840.; 61 x 50 cm. Boundaries colored. Thick paper. No graphic scale, but about 42 miles to the inch. Insets: [at lower right:] Plan of Galveston Bay from a M.S. [at lower left: Map showing relation of Texas to United States and Mexico]. Found in his London Atlas, London, J. Arrowsmith, [1832-1846], No. [43a].; These two maps, which show Texas to the Arkansas River in the north and to a little west of the Rio Grande in the west and which show Coahuila and Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon below the Rio Grande to about the 25th parallel in the south, are the best and most useful for the Texas of their time. Thirty-one counties of Texas are shown. The Rio Grande, and not the Nueces, is shown as the southern boundary, and the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) is followed in showing the former Wilson and Exter grant in twelve sections. For what is now Oklahoma there are legends for "Route of the Ranger Colon Many 1833," "Route of the Dragons under Col. Dodge 1834," and "Elsworths Route." For Texas there are legends for "Presidio Road" from Presidio Rio Grande to San Antonio, for "Road from Bexar to Nacogdoches," "Route of General Rusk's Army," and "Waggon Rd to Santa Fe." No changes have been noted in the 1843 edition, except that it has various legends in light type not present in the 1841 edition, including (northwest of Austin) "Fisher & Comp" and west and southwest of San Antonio "Al Bourgeois d'Orvanne's Grant," "Mr. H. Castro," "Mr. Kennedy." The name of Kennedy is given on the Rio Grande opposite the Mexican towns of Dolores and Revilla, and of Castro near Laredo and Mier. The legend "Mr. Pierson" is given lower down the Rio Grande. These names indicate projected land holdings. In 1842, for example, Kennedy started proceedings to settle six hundred families south of the Nueces (entry No. 1385, note).; Phillips, Atlases, 764. Phillips, Maps, p. 843.; Locations: DLC. PPL. TxH. TxU. TxWB. BM. TWS.

Reel: 29

Arrowsmith, John, 1790-1873.

Map of Texas, compiled from Surveys recorded in the Land Office of Texas, and other Official Surveys. London, Pubd by John Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square. June, 8, 1843
1373A; Another edition [of entry No. 1373] with same title and insets; 62 x 50 cm. Boundaries colored. Thick paper. Graphic scale: about 42 miles to the inch. Found in his London Atlas, London, J. Arrowsmith, 1842 [-1850], No. [63]. These two maps, which show Texas to the Arkansas River in the north and to a little west of the Rio Grande in the west and which show Coahuila and Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon below the Rio Grande to about the 25th parallel in the south, are the best and most useful for the Texas of their time. Thirty-one counties of Texas are shown. The Rio Grande, and not the Nueces, is shown as the southern boundary, and the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) is followed in showing the former Wilson and Exter grant in twelve sections. For what is now Oklahoma there are legends for "Route of the Ranger Colon Many 1833," "Route of the Dragons under Col. Dodge 1834," and "Elsworths Route." For Texas there are legends for "Presidio Road" from Presidio Rio Grande to San Antonio, for "Road from Bexar to Nacogdoches," "Route of General Rusk's Army," and "Waggon Rd to Santa Fe." No changes have been noted in the 1843 edition, except that it has various legends in light type not present in the 1841 edition, including (northwest of Austin) "Fisher & Comp" and west and southwest of San Antonio "Al Bourgeois d'Orvanne's Grant," "Mr. H. Castro," "Mr. Kennedy." The name of Kennedy is given on the Rio Grande opposite the Mexican towns of Dolores and Revilla, and of Castro near Laredo and Mier. The legend "Mr. Pierson" is given lower down the Rio Grande. These names indicate projected land holdings. In 1842, for example, Kennedy started proceedings to settle six hundred families south of the Nueces (entry No. 1385, note).; Phillips, Atlases, 789. Phillips, Maps, p. 843.; Locations: DLC. MH. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 29

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Austin City Gazette.

Austin City Gazette -- Extra.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office].
[1842]
502; [Publishes proclamation of Geo. W. Hockley, Secretary of War and Navy, dated Austin, 7th March, 1842, beginning:] The force of the enemy at Bexar and Goliad is ascertained: it should not create alarm or panic. ... [Followed by:] Arrangements entered into by the Citizens of Austin, with reference to the approach of the Mexicans; and the latest information from the West of the Invading Army.; Broadside, Arrangements, etc., in double columns. 32 x 20 cm.; The proclamation of Hockley as Secretary of War and Navy is followed by a reprinting, from the same setting of type and under the heading "Arrangements," etc., of the text of entry No. 501, the March 7 broadside, To Arms! To Arms!, with the addition at the end of a bulletin headed, "Tuesday Evening, 7 o'clock," saying that the number of Mexicans "that crossed the Nueces does not exceed 750 men." Hockley (1802-1854), a friend of Houston's, followed him to Texas and was his chief of staff at San Jacinto and later his Secretary of War, appointed first in 1838 and again in December, 1841.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 8

Austin City Gazette.

[Austin City Gazette, Extra, March 12].
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office].
[1842]
503; [Publishes proclamation of George W. Hockley, Secretary of War and Navy, dated Austin, 12th March, 1842, beginning: "The Mexicans have left Bexar, and have plundered it. They were evidently a marauding party, commanded by regular officers. ..."] No copy located, but the text of Hockley's proclamation was reprinted from this extra in the Telegraph of March 23, 1842.

Reel: 8

Austin City Gazette.

Austin City Gazette. -- Extra. ... City of Austin, October 29th, 1841.
Published by Samuel Whiting, Gazette Printing Office, Congress Avenue. ... City of Austin. 1841 435; [Includes the "Declaration of the Garrison of Jalisco to their Fellow-Citizens", and related documents translated for the Austin City Gazette, preceded by brief notices and editorial comment and followed by four advertisements.]; Broadsheet, both sides in four columns. 53.2 x 37.3 cm.; In this extra, the translations into English of the Jalisco declaration made in the summer of 1841 against the Bustamante administration of Mexican affairs is followed by translations of the Santa Anna manifestos of August 24, 1841, from Manga de Clavo and of September 2 and 8 from Perote. Other and less important supporting documents of Mexican officials are included.; Locations: NN. Tx.

Reel: 6

Austin Lyceum.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Austin Lyceum.
Austin: Printed at the Gazette Office. 1840 378; Instituted February 12, 1840. [One line, Latin quotation.]; 22 p. 16 cm.; It appears from the "Act to Establish and Incorporate the Austin Lyceum," approved February 4, 1841, Laws, Fifth Congress, p. 149-150, that it was organized "for the encouragement of literary and scientific pursuits." George W. Bonnell was one of the nine incorporators named in the act. On p. 21-22 is a list of the members.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 6

Austin, Henry.

A Card.
[Galveston]. [1845]
615.1; Adjustment and Conveyancing. Henry Austin, Counsellor at Law has opened an office in Galveston City, for the adjustment of General and partial averages, and for the Conveyance of Land titles. ... Galveston City, July 4th, 1845. [Second column reads:] We have known Mr. Austin for some years, and state that we believe him to be fully competent, and well qualified to discharge the several duties he proposes to undertake ... Saml. M. Williams. James Love.; 4-page folder, text in double columns, printed on page [1].; There is an article on Henry Austin in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 10

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Austin, John, 1801-1833.

To the Public.
[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832]
24; [A bitter attack on William H. Wharton who is charged with cowardice at the "battle of Velasco" and with falsely claiming that he "planned the whole attack at Fort Velasco." Text begins:] I am averse to troubling the public with individual difficulties, but it sometimes becomes necessary for one citizen, when attacked in a publication by another, to answer in the same manner. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Brazoria, Dec. 18, 1832. John Austin.; Broadside in two columns. 27 x 19 cm.; This broadside gives John Austin's reply to a handbill of the two Whartons, William and his younger brother John, entry No. 34, but no copy located, and of a handbill by Henry Smith and others dated December 16, 1832, entry No. 30, only copy located in my collection, both attacking John Austin. One of the charges, which sounds a little odd today, was that John Austin was a member of a faction headed by Stephen F. Austin. There is still another handbill in the dispute, entry No. 31, by Peyton R. Splane. John Austin joined the Long Expedition when a boy of eighteen and first got to know Stephen F. Austin when a prisoner in Mexico City. This ripened into a close friendship. Later John Austin became a successful merchant at Brazoria, a delegate to the convention of 1832, and a leader in the Battle of Velasco. William H. Wharton, who also lived on the lower Brazos, was a wealthy and prominent Texas lawyer and a leading figure with John Austin at the July, 1832, grand dinner at Brazoria in honor of Mexia, the representative of Santa Anna, then in successful revolt against the President of Mexico, Bustamante. For more about Wharton, see the note to his "Hand-Bill," entry No. 34. The chances are that John Austin's pride was severely wounded by the assertion of John A. Wharton that his brother, William H., "planned the whole attack at Velasco." The battle of handbills followed. John Austin died in the summer of 1833, a victim of the cholera epidemic. For what little is known of Anthony see the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information].; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen F.

Contestaciones Habidas entre ... don Martin Perfecto de Cos y Don Estevan F. Austin ... [Monclova? 1835?].
See entry No. 826.

Austin, Stephen Fuller.

... Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States ... 1835.
See entry No. 1115B.

Austin, Stephen Fuller.

... Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States ... 1836.
See entry No. 1115C.

Austin, Stephen Fuller.

... Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States ... 1837.
See entry No. 1115D.

Austin, Stephen Fuller.

... Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States ... 1839.
See entry No. 1115E.

Austin, Stephen Fuller.

A Sketch of the map ... showing the location of the City of Houston ... [n.d.].
See 1836, Houston (city) Map, entry No. 1208, note.

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Brazoria: Printed at the Office of the Advocate of the People's Rights]. [1833]
35; [Letter, dated "City of Mexico, July 24, 1833.", addressed "To the Central Committee", and signed, Stephen F. Austin preceded by two paragraphs of editorial comment with heading:] Brazoria, October 26, 1833; Broadside in two columns. 45.5 x 29 cm.; Austin first tells of his journey since leaving Texas early in May to present the petition of the April, 1833, convention for statehood, and then in some detail of his interview with two members of the Mexican cabinet on July 23, and states that he thinks the government will "before long" approve of making Texas a separate state. He goes on to recommend that if this is refused "Texas ought to organize a local government with as little delay as possible." It was this sentiment, but more fully and forcibly expressed, in Austin's letter of October 2, 1833, to the ayuntamiento of Bexar, which led to his arrest when about to leave Mexico early in 1834. There does not seem to have been any contemporary printing of the October 2 letter. Since, as noted in the "Sketch of Printing", [located in Collection Information] the press on which this broadside was printed was financed by John A. Wharton, we can probably ascribe to him the favorable editorial comment preceding the text of Austin's letter for its "openly renouncing the policy and doctrine of 'Conciliation.'" The letter is reprinted in full in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 988-991, where it is stated in the note to be, "From a handbill printed at Brazoria, Oct. 3 [i.e. October 26?], 1833. Texas State Library." That copy cannot now be found.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

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Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Brazoria: Printed by Gray & Harris]. [1834] 43; [Letter to James F. Perry, dated "Prison of the Acordada City of Mexico 25 Aug. 1834"]; [Broadside.]; We know from a letter of James F. Perry to Austin dated "Peach Point 7th Decr. 1834" (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 33) that this long and interesting letter of August 25 "has been widely circulated, both in the paper and handbills," but no copy of a separate printing seems to have survived. For a card of W.H. Wharton dated November 9, 1834, bitterly attacking Austin for statements in his August 25 letter imputing that Wharton had aggravated Austin's misfortunes, see entry No. 51. No copy of this August 25 letter has been located, but it is given in full in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 1075-1085. Edward, in his History of Texas, gives the text of the letter, but with many omissions, p. 211-220.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[New Orleans]. [1821] 1082; [Printed form of permit authorizing individuals to settle in Austin's Colony, reading:] By Stephen F. Austin, Civil Commandant of the Colony forming on the Colorado and Brassos Rivers, in the Province of Texas:-- Permission is hereby granted to ---- to emigrate and settle in the Colony forming by me, under the authority and protection of New Spain, at the points above stated. Said ---- required to comply with the general regulations hereunto annexed: General Regulations relative to the Colony. [Five regulations.]; Broadside. 25 x 20 cm.; This permit, the text of which is well known from its reprinting in the Austin Papers, Part I, page 435, is a choice bit of Texana for it seems to be the first separate piece of printing relating to Austin's colony. It was issued by Austin shortly after his return to Louisiana from his survey of Texas in the summer of 1821. It is an important document, giving as it does the terms under which colonists would be admitted by Austin. A few days afterwards Austin began his return journey to Texas, where at San Antonio, he learned that he must go to Mexico to get his grant confirmed.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 19

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed at the Mexican Citizen Office?]. [1831] 20; [Form of certificate that a given person is admitted by Austin into his colony as a colonist, to be used as a safe conduct. Text begins:] El Ciudadano Estevan F. Austin, Empresario, para introducir Emigrados Estrangeros, en las Colonias ... Certifico ... [At end:] Villa de Austin, ----- de ----- de 183-; Broadside. 25.2 x 20.2 cm.; Though this certificate is a form, it has seemed important enough to justify an entry. By skillful negotiations, Austin had obtained rulings from the Mexican authorities excepting persons going to his or to the De Witt colony from the prohibitions of the famous law of April 6, 1830, against entry into Texas. The difficulties in making it clear that such and such persons were destined for these colonies were finally solved by Austin, who, when on his way to attendance at a session of Congress in Coahuila, wrote from Bexar to his secretary, S.M. Williams, on December 28, 1830 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 567-569). "I send you two hundred signatures, have certificates printed over them verbatim like the others, and fill them up, all except the name." In the same letter Austin says: "I have written to De Witt to get 200 certificates of the same kind as mine printed and signed by him and sent in blank to different places." The certificate entered here is almost certainly one of those which Williams had printed over Austin's signature. It recites that the person named is on his way to Austin's colony and is given the certificate so that he will not be embarrassed by the action of Mexican officials in his journey. Dr. Barker in his Life of Austin devotes p. 319-320 to an interesting account of these certificates. The form of certificate described in Austin's letter of November 13, 1830, to M.B. Menard (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 535-537) was almost certainly not printed. As it is unlikely that Austin's letter dated from Bexar on December 28, 1830, reached San Felipe and was acted on by Cotten by the time, on or before January 15, 1831, he had sold his Texas Gazette press to the printers of the Mexican Citizen. I have supplied the imprint of the latter to this piece.; Locations: Tx-LO. TxGR. TxU.

Reel: 1

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Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten].
[1829]

10; [Form of promissory note reading in full:] \$50.00
San Felipe de Austin, ----- Having been received by
S.F. Austin, as one of the Settlers under his contracts
with Government, in conformity with the terms
published by him, 20th November, 1829; --I promise
to pay to said S.F. Austin, or order, the sum of Fifty
Dollars, in two payments, that is to say: Ten Dollars
on receipt of my title for land as a Settler, under said
contracts, and Forty Dollars, one year after the date
of said title; to bear interest at the customary rates of
this Colony, from the time it becomes due until paid;
which payment I promise to make without
defalcation; and I hereby renounce all the benefits,
exemptions, and privileges of the laws, which I might
use to retard or evade the prompt payment of said
sums; and I execute this note in this language,
because I do not understand Spanish. Witness. -----;
Broadside. 7.5 x 19.8 cm.; Delivery of this
promissory note was the fourth of the steps, outlined
in the note to entry No. 9, taken by an immigrant in
acquiring land in Texas. This form for a promissory
note follows the terms outlined in Austin's Notice of
November 20, 1829, entry No. 11. Austin, after
having had Cotten print for him on November 20 the
Notice and the certificates of admission, had these
forms for a promissory note printed on November 30.
Cotten's charge was \$5, the number printed not being
stated. These forms for notes were apparently
reprinted from time to time as the copy in my
collection, with the filled-in date of September 27,
1830, differs slightly in capitalization and
punctuation from the copy of the first printing in the
Austin Papers at the University of Texas, with the
filled-in date December 2, 1829, from which the
above entry is made.; Locations: TxSaA. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten].
[1829]

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9; [Form of certificate that a given person is admitted by Austin into his colony as a colonist, to be presented to the commissioner charged with issuing titles as proof of that fact. Text begins:] No.--El Ciudadano Estevan F. Austin, Empresario, para introducir Emigrados Estrangeros, en las Colonias ... Certifico, Que ----- es uno de los Colonos, que he introducido en virtud de mis contratos antes mencionados; que llego en esta Colonia el dia ----- del mes de -----, de año de 18--; ... Quedara nulo este documento, si el interesado no se presenta al dicho Comisionado con este, dentro de un mes, despues de publicarse en esta, un aviso publico al efecto;... [At end:] Villa de Austin, ----- de ----- de 18--; Broadside. 24.5 x 20 cm.; Among the 1829 and early 1830 products of the San Felipe press are printed forms for some of the steps in the process of making grants of land to immigrants. I do not ordinarily list forms, but as these grants were the foundation of the colonization of Texas, it seems suitable that the four essential printed forms used in the colonization process should be entered or noted here, with some of their variations listed in the notes. The steps to be taken by an immigrant are outlined clearly and specifically in Austin's Notice of November 20, 1829, entry No. 11. They were four in number. The first was the filing of a petition to be admitted as a colonist. The information required to be included in such a petition is outlined in the Notice just referred to. Cotten's printing bill (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563), under date of January 15, 1830, has a charge for printing "25 Petns." However, no copy of any of these petitions has been located. The next step was the delivery by the empresario or his agent to the immigrant of a certificate to be presented by the latter to the commissioner charged with issuing titles, stating that the immigrant had been admitted as a colonist. The present entry for such a certificate is discussed later in this note. The third step was the delivery to the colonist by a commissioner of an original and certified copy of a deed, the original to be filed at the Land Office and the certified copy to be kept by the grantee. Entry No. 13 is for forms printed in 1829 for deeds for Juan Antonio Padilla to fill out as Comisionado General. Deeds by commissioners for individual colonies are referred to in the note to the entry for the Padilla deeds. The fourth and final form, entry No. 10, is for the promissory note to be signed by the colonist on receiving his deed. The present entry for a certificate of admission, representing the second step in the procedure of obtaining land, is from a form filled in on December 23, 1829. At the end of the certificate are five lines to the effect that the certificate will not be valid if not presented within a month after public notice by the commissioner to that effect, or should it appear that the statements in the petition were false in any respect, or that the conditions in the notice of November 20, 1829, had not been complied with. The first charge for these is on Cotten's printing bill against Austin for the years 1829 and 1830, given in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563. An original certificate of admission in my collection, filled out by Samuel M. Williams for "Empresario Austin" Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563. An original certificate of admission in my collection, filled out by Samuel M.

Williams for "Empresario Austin" on June 2, 1831, is practically identical with the one entered here, except that the printed part of the date reads "183-" instead of "18-." There is a slightly shorter but quite similar printed form of certificate of admission into De Witt's colony in the General Land Office of Texas in Book 13, "Titles De Witt's Contract for 400 Families." This has the printed address, Villa de Gonzalez, and is signed in manuscript by Green De Witt, with the date January 25, 1830, filled in. There is a form for Wavell's colony lacking the warning in the last five lines of the Austin certificate. This is in the Milam Papers at the University of Texas with the address given as "my [sic] oficina dentro de la Colonia de Wavell." This is signed in manuscript by Ben. R. Milam, with the date January 19, 1831, filled in. Also in the Land Office is a certificate of admission into Austin and Williams' colony. This is much shorter than the earlier certificates. That has the printed address, Tenoxtitlan, and is signed in manuscript, "Spencer H. Jack Agente," with the date June 3, 1834, filled in. For an account of what little is known of Godwin Brown Cotten see the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information].; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TxGR. TxH. TxSaA. TWS.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

An Address delivered by S.F. Austin of Texas, to a Very Large Audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th of March, 1836. Lexington: J. Clarke & Co. Printers. 1836 1181; Blank leaf, 30 p. 18 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same. This Louisville address of Austin, delivered while on his way to Washington as one of the three commissioners of Texas, says that Texas had forborne from taking up arms against Mexico until "further submission on our part would have been both ruinous and degrading," and that the object of Texas was "freedom" to be obtained by becoming "a new republic or by becoming a State of the United States." Austin gives in full the declaration of November 7th, 1835, upholding the Federal system of government as outlined in the constitution of 1824, not knowing that Texas had proclaimed her Declaration of Independence only a few days before. The address was printed in the Kentucky Gazette of April 9. It was reprinted in the Wharton Address, New York, 1836 (entry No. 1260), and there is a separate in the University of Texas Library and also the Boston Public Library, made up of pages [29]-47 of the Wharton pamphlet. This separate has the following words in Austin's handwriting at the top of page [29]: "Corrected copy for Mrs. Holley." Mrs. Holley had added a paragraph in her own hand as an introduction to the Address, and there are six pages of manuscript in her handwriting at the end of the Address, in which she traces the movements of the Commissioners and the events in Texas after San Jacinto. It has the appearance of being an unused chapter of her Texas.; Rader 212. Sabin 2426.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. TxGR. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

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Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].

Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. March 17, 1830

1115; Map of Texas with Parts of the Adjoining States Compiled by Stephen F. Austin [At lower right, just above neat line:] Note [four lines].; 74 x 60 cm. Boundaries and border of map colored. Graphic scale: about 24 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Note below title reads: The Latitude and Longitude of Saltillo Monterey Laredo Bexar Nacogdoches and the Point where the boundary line leaves the Sabine are from the observations of General Teran of the Mexican Army. Inset of text in lower left corner. Folded to height 14 cm., in red roan covers tooled in gilt, with title stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas; This is one of the great Texas maps, showing as it does for the first time and on a large scale and partly in colors the results of the beginning of emigration into Texas from the United States. The large scale is made possible by fixing the western boundary of the map at a little west of the 102d meridian or about 225 miles west of Bexar, and the northern boundary at the Red River. West of the 100th meridian and north of the Red River is shown as part of New Mexico. The limited extent of settlement in Texas at the end of the year 1829 is shown by the fact that Waco Village is the most northern settlement on the Brazos, with no town, except Matagorda, shown on the Colorado, and Gonzales the most western settlement on the Guadalupe. The date is shown only by the copyright notice. Here for the first time on a printed map, as far as I have noticed, are located the new towns of San Felipe de Austin, Harrisburg, Brazoria, Matagorda, Waco Village, Victoria, and Gonsales [sic]. As in previous maps, the old settlements of Bexar, Goliad and Nacogdoches are shown. Austin's Colony, DeWitt's Colony, and the grant to Austin in 1827 north of the Bexar-Nacogdoches road are shown with their boundaries in color. The mouth of the Sabine is shown with approximate correctness at about 93 [degrees] 50', with the mouth of the Rio Grande at about 96 [degrees] 25', or nearly a degree too far east. The Nueces is shown as the south boundary of Texas.; Phillips, Maps, p. 841.; Locations: CSMH. DLC. PHI. PPM. TxGR (fragile). TxHSJM. TxU. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 21

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].

Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. 1833

1115A; Another edition [of entry No. 1115], from same plate and with same boundaries as the first edition of 1830, with date 1833 added at the end of the "Note" below the title, with same title, imprint, engravers, scale, inset, and prime meridians, but no copyright notice. As noted in the collation, this edition seems to be identical, except for the date, with that for 1830.; Locations: CU-B. Tx.

Reel: 21

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].

Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. 1834

1115B; Another edition [of entry No. 1115] with date 1834 added at the end of the "Note" below the title, with same title, imprint, engravers, scale, and prime meridians, but with new copyright notice dated 1834, additional grants shown, and additional text at lower left stating the number of families to be located at the various grants. The additional grants shown on the map include grants to Cameron, Felisola [sic], Burnet, Whelin, Zavala, Austin & Williams, Woodbury, McMullen & McGlone.; Locations: Morrow.

Reel: 21

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].

Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. 1835

1115C; Another edition [of entry No. 1115], with date 1835 added at the end of the "Note" below the title, otherwise with same title, imprint, inscription of engravers, scale, and prime meridians, but with new copyright notice, also dated 1835, various additional grants indicated, and new section of text stating the number of families to be located at the various grants shown on the map, added in lower left corner. In blue roan covers with title stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas. Here much of Texas is shown as parcelled out in various grants, with their boundaries defined. As north of the Red River and west of the 100th meridian is shown as part of New Mexico, none of the grants in what is now the Texas Panhandle are shown. These are shown in the Hooker map in Mrs. Holley's Texas, Baltimore, 1833 (entry No. 1135). There are several new towns not on the Austin 1830 map, but all of these, except St. Patrick on the Nueces, are given in the map in Mrs. Holley's Texas.; Raines, p. 250.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. MnHi. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].
Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. 1836
1115D; Another edition [of entry No. 1115] with the date 1836, but with same title, imprint, inscription of engravers, scale, prime meridians and copyright dated 1835. Inset of text as in 1835 edition. In black roan covers with title stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas.; Phillips, Maps, p. 841.; Locations: DLC. Tx. BM. TWS.

Reel: 21

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].
Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. 1837
1115E; Another edition [of entry No. 1115] with the date 1837, but with same title, imprint, inscription of engravers, scale, prime meridians and copyright dated 1835. Inset of text as in 1835 edition.; Locations: DLC. ICN.

Reel: 21

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

[Arms of Republic of Mexico].
Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada [At lower left, below neat line:] by H.S. Tanner of the State of Pennsylvania. 1839
1115F; Another edition [of entry No. 1115] with the date 1839, and with counties indicated, in solid color, but with same title, imprint, inscription of engravers, scale, prime meridians, and copyright dated 1835. Inset of text as in 1835 edition. In dark green roan covers with title stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas; The 1836 Austin map shows the grants as before with some place names added, the most important being Galveston and Velasco. The grants in this 1839 edition are still shown as in the 1837 map, where the only new location noticed was Fort Alamo. In the 1839 map the sub-divisions shown in color are counties instead of grants, though the names of the grants are still on the map. Houston is shown for the first time on an Austin map, and also Port Preston on Aransas Bay, a little east of the mouth of Mission River. Mission Refugio is no longer shown on the north side of that river, but Refugio is shown on its south side as its mouth. For edition of this map dated 1840, see Moore's Map and Description of Texas, Philadelphia, 1840 (entry No. 1363), where it accompanies the book.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC (in Tanner 1839 Atlas). TWS.; B. See [Burnet, David Gouverneur], entry No. 1116.

Reel: 21

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Dinner to Colonel Austin.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
56; [Text begins:] A public Dinner and Ball were given by the citizens of Brazoria on Tuesday 8th of September inst. [1835] to Col. Stephen F. Austin, on the occasion of his arrival from Mexico ... We hasten to lay before our fellow citizens the remarks of Col. Austin ...; Broadside in four columns. 31.3 x 39.2 cm.; When Austin landed at Velasco on September 1, 1835, after an absence of more than two years in Mexico, the great question agitating the Texans was whether to go ahead with the Consultation called for October 15. San Felipe was now controlled by the peace party, so called, which had opposed the meeting and had forbidden the election of delegates. All hung on what Austin would say at this public dinner in his honor on September 8. As Dr. Barker says in his Mexico and Texas, 1821-1835, Dallas [1928], p. 141: "If he approved the Consultation, elections would go forward with no further doubts; if he opposed, the plan would certainly fail, and would probably be abandoned. He had peace or war in his hands and the vast majority of the people would unquestionably accept what he gave." Austin came out unequivocally for the Consultation and ended his address with this toast, "The constitutional rights and the security and peace of Texas, they ought to be maintained; and jeopardized as they now are, they demand a general consultation of the people." Henry Austin's account of the dinner in a letter from Brazoria, dated September 10, 1835, to his sister, Mrs. Holly, is worth quoting (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 120): "A Grand Dinner and Ball were got up for the occasion on two days notice ... the only thing I did not like was 7\$ a head for ball and supper ... There were 60 covers and despite the short notice the table was three times filled by men alone. In the evening the long room was filled to a Jam at least 60 or 80 ladies who danced the sun up and the Oyster Creek girls would not have quit then had not the room been wanted for breakfast--you never saw such enthusiasm." This famous speech of Austin's to which, says Foote (Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 60), "more than a thousand Anglo-Americans listened ... for nearly an hour with unbroken delight" has been often reprinted. (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 116-119; Barker's Readings in Texas History, p. 209-212; Foote, as above, p. 60-65; Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 258-261.); Locations: CU-B. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Esposicion al publico Sobre los Asuntos de Tejas. Mexico: En casa de Cornelio C. Sebring. 1835 817; Por el C. Estevan F. Austin.; 32 p. 19.5 cm. Plain paper wrappers.; Page 29 misnumbered 31.; This Esposicion was written shortly after Austin's release on bail from his long confinement at Mexico City and is dated at the end of its main text, Mexico, Enero 18, de 1835. It is followed on page 26, by five numbered exhibits. These include an extract from the instructions to Austin of the Texas convention which had met in April, 1833, and a copy of Austin's letter of October 2, 1833, to the ayuntamiento of Bexar, the letter which led to his arrest at Saltillo on January 3, 1834, as he was returning to Texas. The Esposicion, written in the third person, is primarily an able defense of the memorial adopted by the Convention of April, 1833, and an explanation of the letter of October 2, 1833, which had caused Austin's arrest. It is one of the important Texas documents. A translation into English of the Esposicion is given in the Texas Historical Association Quarterly for January, 1905, Volume VIII, at pages 232-258. Dr. Barker says that 450 copies were printed (Life of Austin, page 451, note.); Rader 213. Raines, p. 15.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MiU-C. TxDaM. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 13

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Letter from S.F. Austin to G. Borden, Jr. [At end:] Printed at the Office of the "Telegraph," Columbia, Texas. [1836] 113; [Text begins:] Mr. G. Borden Jr.: Dear Sir, -- I have just received your letter of the 15th instant, informing me that great efforts are making to circulate reports and slanders, for the purpose of injuring me, at the election which is to be held on the first Monday of next month [Sept. 1836]. ... I feel but little anxiety, of a personal character, whether I am elected or not. ... To place before you in a succinct manner, the nature of the reports spoken of by you, I will recall to your mind a few facts in relation to the past. ... [Signed at end:] Respectfully, your fellow citizen, S.F. Austin.; Broadside in two columns. 41.9 x 28 cm.; The tragedy of Austin's career was that many Texans believed the charge spread by his enemies that he had shared in the gigantic land speculations engineered early in 1835 by his close associate Samuel M. Williams. Borden's letter had said that even some of Austin's "old devoted friends" wanted assurance that "he had no hand in the big land purchase."; Austin's letter is a noble apologia pro vita sua by a man who had spent himself for Texas and cared little whether or not he was elected. It had little effect and Houston was elected president of Texas by a great majority. Though the letter is undated here and in the reprinting in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 418-421, it is dated, Peach Point, August 18, in the printing in the Telegraph and Texas Register for August 23, 1836.; Locations: NcU (Southern Historical Collection). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Notice. [To colonists in Austin's Colony]. [San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten]. [1829] 11; [Text begins:] Each Emigrant who has removed to this Colony ... [Signed and dated at end:] S.F. Austin. Town of Austin, 20th November, 1829.; Broadside in two columns. 19.5 x 24.5 cm.; This Notice gives explicit information as to just what facts an immigrant had to furnish in writing before receiving a "certificate of reception" to present to the commissioner and just what fees he had to pay, and what would render the certificate null and void. It even gives the text of the petition the immigrant had to present to Austin, one of the statements of which reads, "I agree to the terms published by you, on the 20th November, 1829"; that is, the terms in this Notice. This Notice, with its instructions and the text of the petition to be made by the immigrant and the certificate that he had been admitted as a colonist, shows the first steps towards admission to the colony. The first charge against Austin in G.B. Cotten's printing bill for 1829-1830 was for \$14 made on November 20, 1829, "to printing 50 certificates and 25 Notices" (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563). The "certificates" were the certificates of admission, entry No. 9. Since the text of this notice has apparently not been reprinted, and hence is not readily available to present-day scholars, a reproduction is given. For a short outline of the forms relating to colonization, see the note to entry No. 9.; Locations: Tx-LO.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Public Notice, Is Hereby Given, That Mr. Miguel Arciniega ... is expected at this place, in two or three days, to make a final close of all the Land Business in the Colonies, for which he is Commissioner. [Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832] 25; [Signed and dated at end:] S.F. Austin. San Felipe de Austin, 9th October, 1832.; Broadside. 29.5 x 26 cm.; The full text of this Notice is given in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 870-871. For Arciniega's appointment and reference to deeds issued by him, see note to entry No. 13.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

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Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

To the settlers in Austins [sic] settlement. [San Antonio de Bexar: Asbridge, Printer]. [1823] 3; [Signed and dated at end:] Stephen F. Austin Province of Texas, July, 1823.; Broadside in two columns separated by rule made up of printer's ornaments. 48 x 31 cm.; This fine address by Austin to his colonists was issued when, on his return to Texas in July, 1823, after his long absence in Mexico, he found his settlement almost deserted. The only example known is the proof copy in my collection with many corrections in Austin's hand. When this address was issued, the principal asset of Austin's first colony was the faith and character of Stephen F. Austin. Now, over one hundred and twenty-five years later, more than seven million people call Texas their home and it is known as one of the richest and most prosperous states of the Union. This proclamation, "To the settlers in Austins settlement," marking the beginning of the successful colonization of Texas, seems to me to be one of the most important of Texas documents. This must be about the last production of the press while it was at Bexar, for Austin, who returned to Texas with the new governor, Luciano Garcia, did not arrive at Bexar until about the end of June, and the printing press was sent to Monterrey on July 17. The late Charles P. Everitt in his *Adventures of a Treasure Hunter*, Boston, 1951 (p. 201-202), tells the story, though not quite accurately, of my purchase of this broadside from him many years ago, and of the restoration of the lines at the foot, then missing.; Locations: TWS (five lines and part of four others at the foot of the first column, and five lines at the foot of the second column supplied in facsimile from the reprinting of the broadside in the *Franklin Missouri Intelligencer* of October 14, 1823).

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Translation of the Laws, Orders and Contracts, on Colonization, from January 1821, up to 1829; in *Virtue of Which, Col. Stephen F. Austin Introduced and Settled Foreign Emigrants in Texas*. Columbia: Re-Printed by Borden & Moore, Public Printers. 1837 186; With an Explanatory Introduction. 81 p. 21.2 cm.; This, as said in the note to the first edition of 1829 (entry No. 12), is the first reprinting of Austin's famous book. It does not include the Civil or Criminal Regulations, or the Martinez letter of August 14, 1821, but it does include all of Austin's many notes. The news that a new edition was under way is given in a letter Gail Borden, Jr., wrote from Columbia to James F. Perry at "Brazoria, Peach Point, Texas," under date of April 6, 1837, reading in part: "We are now publishing in pamphlet, or rather re-publishing the whole (except the municipal regulations) of Genl Austin's pamphlet. Will you not want 100 copies of Genl. Austin's pamphlet to send and get bound? We are publishing it upon our own responsibility." (I am indebted to Mr. Winkler for the foregoing quotation.) A few days later there was a republication by the *Telegraph* in its last issue at Columbia, that of April 11, 1837, of some of the laws and orders, and an announcement that they would be reissued in pamphlet form as only 300 copies had been printed in 1829. Though Columbia is named in the imprint, the printing of the pamphlet may not have been completed until after the press had been moved to Houston (the first issue of the paper at Houston was that of May 2), as the republication of selections in the newspaper was continued through May 26, and the publication in pamphlet form announced in that issue. This incomplete 1837 text is reprinted in *White's New Collection of Laws*, Philadelphia, 1839 (entry No. 1359). It was also reprinted in *Gammel*, Vol. I, p. [1]-58, with a misleading title page and the imprint, "Saltillo. 1829." There Austin's notes are omitted, so it is quite unsatisfactory as an authority. For a discussion of the book and an account of its reprintings see the note to the first edition of 1829 (entry No. 12).; Sabin 94945.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MBAt. MH-L. NHi. NNLI. TxU. TxWB. TxWFM. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Austin, Stephen Fuller, 1793-1836.

Translation of the Laws, Orders, and Contracts, on Colonization, from January, 1821, up to this time, in virtue of which Col. Stephen F. Austin, has introduced and settled foreign emigrants in Texas, with an Explanatory Introduction.

San Felipe [sic] de Austin, Texas: Printed by Godwin B. Cotton. November, 1829

12; 70, [1] p. 19.3 cm.; Contents: Title, verso blank; Introduction, p. [3]-24; Advertisement, p. [25]-27; Translations, p. [28]-58; Civil Regulations, p. [59]-65; Criminal Regulations, p. [66]-70; Errata, [1] p., verso blank.; This is Austin's contemporary account of the establishment of the first Anglo-American settlement of Texas. The account is buttressed by English translations of the documents and laws relating to the founding of the colony and includes the Civil Regulations and Criminal Regulations by which the settlements were governed until February, 1828. It is one of the fundamental Texas books. The Laws, Orders and Contracts also has the distinction of being the first book or pamphlet of over twelve pages to have been printed in Texas and, oddly enough, though parts have often been reprinted, the full text is only available in this first edition. The account of the founding (p. [3]-24) is followed by a three-page "Advertisement" or preface to the documents which is dated at the end, on p. 27, San Felipe de Austin, 1st November, 1829, and is signed by Austin. Translations of various decrees, letters, and contracts, relating to the establishment of the Austin colonies then follow (p. [28]-58), with the Civil and Criminal Regulations at p. 59-70. A page of errata at the end gives the text of a letter of Gov. Martinez to Austin dated Bexar, 14th August, 1821, which was omitted from its proper order in the text. The Civil and Criminal Regulations constituted a civil and criminal code which governed the colony from May 24, 1824, when they were approved by Saucedo, the Political Chief of the Province of Texas, until the establishment of the ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin in February, 1828. As they constitute the first code of the first American settlement of Texas they seem to me to be of great importance. The Civil Regulations as originally drawn by Austin are in 30 articles and are dated at San Felipe on January 22, 1824, and signed by Austin. Then follow two additional articles also signed by Austin and dated May 23, 1824, preceded by the statement "Additional Articles dictated by the Political Chief of the Province of Texas." One of these new articles related to the branding of cattle, this being the first regulation adopted in Texas on what was later to become one of the great industries of Texas. Though the date "November, 1829," appears on the title page of the Laws, Orders and Contracts, it was not published until January, 1830. Godwin B. Cotton had established a printing press at San Felipe in September, or possibly August, 1829, and had issued the first number of his Texas Gazette on September 25, 1829. In the first five issues of the Gazette, the Militia Law, the Executive Law, and the Municipal Ordinance for the Government of the Municipality of Austin were printed in full (see notes to entry Nos. 16 and 17). They were also published as separates. Austin and his colonists were anxious to get the decrees relating to the establishment of the colony into print so publication of the Gazette was suspended after the issue of November 7, 1829, and not resumed until the issue of January 23, 1830. During this period the Laws, Orders and Contracts were printed in an edition of 300 copies (Texas Gazette, Vol. I, No. 7, January 23, 1830). Apparently Cotton printed these Laws for his own account, for in

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his printing bill against Austin (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563) he makes a charge of \$13.50 for "9 pamphlets" on January 15, 1830, and the entry on January 23 reads "to 175 copies of Pamphlet at 1.50 262.50," and there is an advertisement in the Gazette on March 27, 1830, and from time to time thereafter, offering the book for sale. The first reprinting of Austin's Laws, Orders and Contracts was at Columbia, Texas, in 1837 by Borden & Moore, Public Printers (entry No. 186). This edition did not include the Civil or Criminal Regulations or the Martinez letter of August 14, 1821, but it did include all of Austin's many notes, some of which cited authorities while others explained more fully matters stated in the text. The incomplete 1837 text was reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [1]-58, with a misleading title page and the imprint, "Saltillo. 1829," and without any of Austin's notes, so it is quite unsatisfactory as an authority. Guy M. Bryant in Chapter II of Part II of Vol. I of *A Comprehensive History of Texas*, Dallas, 1898, edited by Dudley G. Wooten, reprints much of Austin's account but only one of the notes and in Chapter III he reprints many, but not all, of the documents given in the first edition and again leaves out many of the notes. The *Comprehensive History* does reprint the Martinez letter of August 14, 1821, and (omitting an Austin note) the Civil and Criminal Regulations, but otherwise is quite inferior to the second edition of 1837. About the only merit I have discovered thus far in Wortham's five-volume *History of Texas*, Fort Worth, 1924, is that he prints the Civil and Criminal Regulations in an appendix to Volume I, but without, as far as I have been able to find, making the slightest reference to the Regulations in his text. Some of the decrees and documents which Austin includes in his *Laws, Orders and Contracts* are given in Volume I of J.M. White's *New Collection of Laws*, Philadelphia, 1839 (entry No. 1359), and some in Volume I of Sayles' *Early Laws of Texas*, St. Louis, 1888, but neither of these two authorities gives Austin's Civil and Criminal Regulations. The rarity of this pamphlet as early as 1836 is shown by an advertisement in the *Telegraph and Texas Register* for November 30 and December 6, 1836, reading, "Wanted. One or two copies of the pamphlet published by colonel S.F. Austin, in 1829, containing translations of the colonization laws, and of Austin's contracts with the government as empresario. Five dollars for each will be given for them on delivery at this office. Columbia, November 29, 1836." Mr. Winkler has an interesting article on this pamphlet entitled, "The First Book Printed in Texas," in the *Library Chronicle of the University of Texas*, for the Spring of 1947, Vol. II, p. 183-186.; Raines, p. 15. Sabin 94945.; Locations: C-S (presentation copy to Lucas Aleman). CtY. NHi. NN. PPL. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Austin, Stephen Fuller. Estate.

Executor's Sale.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 226; [Announcement of sale of tracts of land to be held at Houston, December 11, 1838. Text begins:] Will be Sold to the highest Bidder, by order of the honorable the Probate Court for the county of Brazoria. On Tuesday, December 11th ... at the City Hotel ... [At end:] James F. Perry, Executor of Stephen F. Austin, dec'd. Houston, December 10, 1838.; Broadside. 40.9 x 29.8 cm.; The auction sale for June 15, 1838, of entry Nos. 225 and 225A, listed parcels of land in the Pine Point league and on Bray's Bayou, which were to be broken up and sold in smaller tracts. Here seven tracts from each of those large parcels are advertised. Probably they did not move at the June 15 sale.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 3

Austin, Stephen Fuller. Estate.

Executor's Sale.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 225; [Announcement of sales of various tracts of land to be held at various places and times, with first sale to be at Houston, June 15, next. Text begins:] Will be sold by order of the Hon. the Probate Court for the county of Brazoria, to the highest bidder, the following valuable property, belonging to the succession of Stephen F. Austin, dec'd. ... [At end:] James F. Perry, Executor of Stephen F. Austin, deceased. May, 1838.; Broadside. 43 x 27.5 cm.; The two main parcels emphasized in this advertisement are, first, a block of about 2,200 acres divided into tracts of from 50 to 150 acres each, on Bray's Bayou "11/8 miles from the city of Houston" and, second, a block of about 3,300 acres on Buffalo Bayou, "about 8 miles above the city of Houston, known as the Pine Point league." There is information here on another sale to be held at San Felipe de Austin on June 22, and on a sale to be held at Bastrop on June 29. I do not find anything on Austin's estate in Barker's *Life of Austin*, and the only reference to the estate in the index to the first forty volumes of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* turns out to be a biography of Henry Austin, where (Vol. XXXVII, p. 207) there is a paragraph on Henry Austin's account, completed in 1837, of the land and empresario contracts of Stephen F. Austin. That seems to be primarily a list of the amount and location of lands received by each one of some 1,540 colonists. There is a brief reference to the tracts of lands in Austin's estate in a letter of J.F. Perry to Mirabeau B. Lamar of December 4, 1837, given in the *Lamar Papers*, Vol. I, p. 589.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 3

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Austin, Stephen Fuller. Estate.

Executor's Sale.

Telegraph Press --- Houston. [1838]
225A; Another issue [of entry No. 225] identical except for the addition of the following imprint just below the executor's signature: Telegraph Press --- Houston. [1838.]; Broadside. 49.5 x 35 cm.; The two main parcels emphasized in this advertisement are, first, a block of about 2,200 acres divided into tracts of from 50 to 150 acres each, on Bray's Bayou "11/8 miles from the city of Houston" and, second, a block of about 3,300 acres on Buffalo Bayou, "about 8 miles above the city of Houston, known as the Pine Point league." There is information here on another sale to be held at San Felipe de Austin on June 22, and on a sale to be held at Bastrop on June 29. I do not find anything on Austin's estate in Barker's Life of Austin, and the only reference to the estate in the index to the first forty volumes of the Southwestern Historical Quarterly turns out to be a biography of Henry Austin, where (Vol. XXXVII, p. 207) there is a paragraph on Henry Austin's account, completed in 1837, of the land and empresario contracts of Stephen F. Austin. That seems to be primarily a list of the amount and location of lands received by each one of some 1,540 colonists. There is a brief reference to the tracts of lands in Austin's estate in a letter of J.F. Perry to Mirabeau B. Lamar of December 4, 1837, given in the Lamar Papers, Vol. I, p. 589.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 3

Austin, Stephen Fuller. Estate.

[Report of the Legal Representatives, James F. Perry and Henry Austin, "of the Empresario [sic] Stephen F. Austin," made in accordance with the Senate Resolution of Oct. 18, 1836].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837]
187; No copy located, but presented to the Senate by Albert C. Horton, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, Nov. 3, 1837, and 100 copies ordered printed. It was also ordered to be printed in the Telegraph.

Reel: 2

Austin, William Tennant, 1809-1874.

Notice.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1833]
36; [Text begins:] The public are hereby informed, that the copartnership heretofore existing between A.G. Reynolds and the undersigned, under the firm of Reynolds & Austin, is this day discontinued, and the arrangement and settlement of the concern taken into the hands of the subscriber ... [Signed and dated at end:] Wm. T. Austin. Brazoria, April 25, 1833.; Broadside. 17.1 x 18.9 cm.; The formation of this partnership to sell "Desirable Goods" and buy "Hides, Peltry, Furs, Cotton and Pecans" was announced in the Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser for November 14, 1832 (unique copy in my collection), and this notice of dissolution in substantially the same form appeared in the Advocate for May 11, 1833. In the same issue Reynolds has a notice referring to the Austin Notice in which he claims that the Austin statement is erroneous and that "the copartnership heretofore existing is still in existence." Austin arrived in Texas in October, 1830, and joined his elder brother, John Austin, in the latter's various business enterprises. The article on him in the Handbook of Texas does not mention this partnership with Reynolds, but says that "in 1833 his brother, wife, and daughter died of cholera, and a flood on the Brazos washed away his business." I find no record of Reynolds.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

Austin. Citizens.

[Nullification on Our Own Hook].

[Austin]. [1842]
500; No copy located, but a circular with this title was issued by a meeting of Austin residents who opposed the removal of the archives, according to Smithwick's The Evolution of a State, Austin [1900], at p. 279.

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Austin. Committee of Vigilance.

To Arms! To Arms! Texans!! Arrangements entered into by the Citizens of Austin, with reference to the approach of the Mexicans; and the latest information from the West of the Invading Army. [Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1842]
501; [Dated at foot of second column:] <Gazette Office, Half-past 10 o'clock, Mond. morn. [March 7, 1842.]>; Broadside in two columns. 31.1 x 19.4 cm.; This gives a report dated, "Sunday Evening, 5th [i.e., 6th] March, 1842." of the arrival of a Mexican force before San Antonio, which, under a white flag, had demanded the surrender of the town. Reply was promised at two o'clock in the afternoon, but as no reinforcements were in sight the town then surrendered, on Saturday, March 5. At the end of this report is an entry headed, "Monday Morning, 6 o'clock," saying, "An express has just arrived, with information that Goliad has fallen; but no particulars." There is also a proclamation by Asa Brigham, Mayor, appointing a Committee of Vigilance [sic], of which Major Samuel Whiting was chairman, and a report of a meeting of the Committee held on the evening of the sixth. One of the votes of this meeting was that all families in the city should "leave as soon as possible for a safer section of the country." John Henry Brown, the historian, was, as a young soldier, with the small Texas force at San Antonio just before the town's surrender. He gives a vivid account of the events of around that time in his History of Texas (Vol. II, p. 211 and following), but erroneously states the date of the surrender as March 6. For later reports of the capture of San Antonio see entry Nos. 502 and 508.; Locations: Tx-LO.

Reel: 8

Austin. Complimentary Party.

Complimentary Party.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]
432; [Invitation dated Austin, Sept. 16, 1841, and signed by Joseph Lee and five others as a committee of arrangements, to "a Party, to be given at the Capitol to Col. Martin Francisco Peraza, and Don Donaciano G. Rejon, of Yucatan, on Friday Evening next, the 17th inst."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21.8 x 14 cm.; Peraza and Rejon were in Austin, as representatives of the revolutionary government of Yucatan, negotiating for the sending of vessels of the Texas navy to aid Yucatan in its revolt against Mexico. The note to entry No. 470, Correspondence between the Secretary of State, and Col. Peraza, has an account of these negotiations.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 6

Austin. Inauguration Ball.

Inauguration Ball.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]
433; [Invitation dated Austin, 10th December, 1841, signed by John A. Greer and seventeen other managers, including James B. Shaw and Jacob Snively, to a ball "to be given at the Capitol, on Monday evening, the 13th inst."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 16.5 x 11.5 cm.; Locations: TxAuDR (privately owned copy on loan; printed on white silk).

Reel: 6

Austin. Masonic Ball.

Masonic Ball.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]
434; [Invitation dated Austin, 15th June, 1841, signed by Comp. James Izod and eleven other managers, to a ball "to be given at the Capitol, on Thursday evening, the 24th instant."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 22 x 14 cm.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 6

Bahia del Espiritu Santo. Comandante (Juan de Castañeda).

Noticia Plausible.
[At end:] En la imprenta de D. Juan Bautista de Arizpe. [Mexico]. [1817]
674; [Report to Antonio Martínez, Governor of Texas, dated at Bahía, July 26, 1817, transmitted by him to General Arredondo, Comandante General of the Eastern Internal Provinces, and by him to the Viceroy, who ordered this publication.]; 4-page folder printed on first three pages, numbered 987-989.; With heading: Tom. VIII. Núm. 1134 Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno de Mexico. Del Sabado 6 de Septiembre de 1817. This has a report made by the commandant at Bahía on July 26, 1817, to Governor Martínez of Texas that a few days before, when at Matagorda with a small body of troops, he had seen several ships entirely demolished on the banks of the bay. In forwarding this report to Arredondo, the commandant of the Eastern Internal Provinces, Martínez said the destruction must have been by some naval force as no troops had been seen in this locality. Arredondo in turn forwarded the statements to Apodaca, the Viceroy, on August 19. If the report was correct, it probably had some connection with the activities of Lafitte, who had occupied Galveston Island when Aury, Mina and Perry had left for Soto la Marina early in April.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

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Baker, Moseley, 1802-1848.

[Circular].
[Galveston: Printed at the Commercial Intelligencer Office]. [1838]
227; [To the Editor of the Galveston Intelligencer.]; [Broadside?]; This undated circular, signed Mosely Baker, in which he tells of relinquishing to the government a grant of forty-six leagues of land on the Sulphur Fork and Trinity rivers, and explains his vote in favor of the Texas Rail Road, Navigation and Banking Company, is reprinted in Stiff's *The Texan Emigrant*, Cincinnati, 1840, p. 155-166, where, p. 177, it is referred to as a handbill. It and the undated circular referred to below were probably published in the summer of 1838 in Baker's successful campaign for election to the House of the Third Congress. A second circular by Baker, also addressed to the editor of the Intelligencer, is reprinted on pages 166-175 of the *Texan Emigrant*. Here Baker tells of a suit against him in Alabama, which he says he fully settled. This too was probably issued as a handbill. No copies of either circular have been located.

Reel: 3

Baker, Moseley, 1802-1848.

Letter from Gonzales to the Standing Committee of San Felipe.
[At end:] Published by order of the Committee. [San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. February [i.e. March] 10, 1836
114; [Text begins:] Gonzales, 8th March, 1836. Gentlemen, On day before yesterday I arrived here ... Our own situation is critical--too weak to advance, and insufficient to protect this place--and daily expecting two thousand cavalry to attack us. ... [Signed:] Moseley Baker, Captain. [Addressed to] John R. Jones, Thomas Gay, Wm. Pettus, Committee.; Broadside in two columns. 24.9 x 20 cm.; At this time news of the fall of the Alamo had not reached Gonzales, but the letter is nonetheless a desperate appeal for help, saying that unless three thousand men are concentrated at Gonzales within a fortnight "Texas is gone, and our universal destruction and conflagration will be the result. In the name of God, send us assistance--send out the men; and let all who remain, without satisfactory reasons, be henceforward branded as a coward and a traitor, and an enemy to Texas. ... Some of my company are without guns. ... Not a pound of lead. ... Unless Texas is victorious, I shall never return." This is the first of several entries by or relating to Moseley Baker. A good sketch of him in the *Handbook of Texas* tells of his various activities as advocate of Texas independence, captain of a company at San Jacinto and twice brigadier general; later, an incorporator of the Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company, a member of the First and Third Congresses, and finally at his death a Methodist minister. The sketch of him in the *Writings of Sam Houston*, Vol. I, p. 396-397, characterizes him as "an able, but a restless, impulsive man." Baker and Bordens' account approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library), has a charge for printing 200 copies of "Baker's Letter by order of Committee."; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[Baker, Moseley, 1802-1848].

... To the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and the other Twenty Members of Congress who addressed "the people of the Free States of the Union," remonstrating against the Annexation of Texas to the American Union.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1843] 552; 7 p., printed in double columns. 24 cm.; Caption title, dated at head: Houston, (Texas,) October 29th, 1843. Signed at end: John Adams.; This is a very able letter, dated at the beginning, Houston (Texas,) October 29th, 1843, and signed at the end, "John Adams," urging John Quincy Adams and his associates in the Congress of the United States not to oppose the annexation of Texas. The history of the colonization of Texas by citizens of the United States and the law of April 6, 1830, is reviewed and arguments in favor of annexation are addressed first to citizens of the northern part of the United States, who are opposed to slavery, and then to citizens of the South, who favor slavery. There are two pieces of evidence which, when joined together, indicate that Moseley Baker was probably the author of this pamphlet. The first is a letter in the Morgan Papers at the Rosenberg Library (called to my attention many years ago by Mr. E.W. Winkler; photostat in my collection), written by James Morgan to a Mrs. J.M. Storms and dated, 26th January 1844, in which in discussing annexation, Morgan refers to this pamphlet with the remark, "John Adams to the contrary notwithstanding," and adds in the margin, "See pamphlet sent you signed John Adams--written by Genl. Baker." The other bit of evidence is in the Telegraph and Texas Register for November 8, 1843, which prints this John Adams letter in full with the editorial comment that "it is from the pen of a gentleman who has held high and honorable offices under the government, and has been distinguished in the battlefields and in the legislative halls of his country. He is one of the oldest citizens of the country and is intimately acquainted with its civil and political history." Moseley Baker, who held the rank of Brigadier General in the Texas Army and was a member of the House of Representatives of the First and Third Congresses, fits these two descriptions in all respects except that of being "one of the oldest citizens of the country." I know of no other Texas Baker who to the slightest degree fits the specifications of the Morgan letter and the Telegraph editorial comment. The letter was also published in the Morning Star of Houston in the issues for November 2, 4 and 7, with the lining, paragraphing, and italicized words the same as in the pamphlet, indicating that the pamphlet was printed on the press of the Telegraph on which the Morning Star was printed. There is also an eight-page edition of this pamphlet, dated, not at the beginning but at the end, October 20, 1843, and not October 29th, entry No. 1447. Sabin 95129 only describes the eight-page edition.; Locations: DNA (copies State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2, and State Department Miscellaneous Letters, November-December 1843, enclosure to a letter of November 27, 1843, from George Fisher to the Secretary of State).

Reel: 9

[Baker, Moseley, 1802-1848].

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and the other Twenty Members of Congress who addressed "The People of the Free States of the Union," remonstrating against the Annexation of Texas to the American Union.

[Washington]. [1843] 1447; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; Caption title.; Signed and dated at end: John Adams. Houston, Texas, October 20, 1843. This is a later printing of a document first printed at Houston (entry No. 552). The note to the entry gives the reasons for ascribing this letter to Moseley Baker and briefly states its contents.; Rader 43. Sabin 95129.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. NH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 32

Baker, Moseley, 1802-1848.

To the Voters of the County of Austin. [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 115; [Text begins:] At the request of many of the citizens of the county of Austin, I have been induced to become a candidate for Representative in the first Congress of our infant Republic. ... [Signed at end:] Moseley Baker.; Broadside in three columns. 41.7 x 33.5 cm.; This characteristic address calling for a trial of Santa Anna and annexation to the United States was printed in the Telegraph for August 23, 1836, and this broadside was probably printed at about the same time. Burnet's proclamation calling for the election to be held the first Monday of September was dated Velasco, July 23, 1836, and appeared in the Telegraph for August 2, and weekly thereafter through August. Baker won the election.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Banco Nacional de Amortizacion.

Contestacion ... sobre ... ausilios para la guerra de Tejas.
See note to entry No. 965.

Baptists, Texas. Sabine Baptist Association.

Minutes of the Baptist convention. The Republic of Texas - County of Nacogdoches. Union Church, Nov. 11th, 1843.

[San Augustine? Printed at the Red-Lander Office?]. [1843?]

552.1; Broadside 39 x 27 cm.; Caption title.; Text in three columns. Signed: Lemuel Herren, President; James Davenport, Secretary. Following the minutes are the Constitution, Articles of Faith, and Rules of Decorum. Although there is no imprint, the type face is similar to that of the Red-Lander in the 1845 Minutes of this association, entry No. 615.2. For the Minutes of the 1844 meeting, see entry No. 1473.1.; Locations: TxWB.

Reel: 9

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Baptists, Texas. Sabine Baptist Association.

Minutes of the first anniversary of the Sabine Baptist Association; held with the Border Church, Harrison County, Texas, on the 5th and 7th October, 1844.

Shreveport, La., Caddo Gazette - Printer. 1844
1473.1; 3, [1] p. 21 1/2 cm.; Signed: Lemuel Herren, Moderator; B.B.B. Hunter, Clerk. For Minutes of the first meeting of this Association, together with its Constitution, see entry No. 552.1; Locations: TxWB.

Reel: 33

Baptists, Texas. Sabine Baptist Association.

Minutes of the Sabine Baptist Association: held at Bethel Church - Sabine County, Texas. Commencing on Saturday, before the first Lord's day in October, A.D. 1845.

[San Augustine, Texas] Printed at the "Red-Lander" office. [1845]
615.2; 8p. 21 cm.; "300 copies ordered." Signed: Asa Wright, Moderator; William M. Hewitt, Clerk.; Locations: TxWB.

Reel: 10

Baptists, Texas. Union Association of the Regular Baptist Faith and Order.

[Minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting, of the Union Association of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist Faith and Order: Begun and held at the Hopewell Church, in Nacogdoches County, Republic of Texas; Saturday, the 7th of October, 1843, and two following days].

[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1843]

553; No copy located, but in The Red-Lander (San Augustine) for October 21, 1843, the editor announces, "We have published a pamphlet this week for the 'Union Association of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist Faith and Order,' and have transmitted its contents to our columns." The contents of the pamphlet as published in the newspaper include the "Minutes," signed by Daniel Parker as Moderator, followed by a letter, also signed by Parker, dated at end "Republic of Texas, Houston County, Sept. 24, 1843.", and beginning, "For the 'Western Predestinarian Baptist,' and through that paper to David Benedict, Post Master, Pawtucket, Rhode Island:". Judging from the republication, the letter made up the bulk of the pamphlet. See the note to entry No. 436 for information on this association.

Reel: 9

Baptists, Texas. Union Association of the Regular Baptist Faith and Order.

... The Proceedings of the Convention in the Formation of the Union Association with the Minutes of the Proceedings.

[n.p.]. [1841?]

436; 8 p. 23 cm.; Caption title.; At head of title: Republic of Texas. County of Nacogdoches. This crudely printed and badly frayed pamphlet gives an account of the first two meetings of a small association of Primitive Baptist churches, of which the leading spirit was Daniel Parker, brother of Silas M. Parker, and of James W. Parker with whom he went to Texas in a colonizing expedition in 1832. For an account of the orthodox and much larger Union Baptist Association, which also held its first meeting in October, 1840, see entry No. 379, Minutes of the First Session of the Union Baptist Association ... Oct. 8th, 1840, Houston, 1840. Here (p. [1]-4), a record of the proceedings of a convention held "at Hopewell Meeting House, near the town of Douglas ... on the 17th day of October 1840," which organized the Union Association, is signed by Daniel Parker at the end on p. 4 as Moderator, and by Garrison Greenwood as Secretary. This is followed on p. 4-5 by "Minutes of the 2d annual meeting of the Union Association of regular Baptists, began and held at Boggy Bayou Meeting House in Caddo Parish, La., on the 11th day of Sept. 1841." At the end, p. 5-9, is a circular, "The Union Association of the regular Baptist Faith and order to the Churches of whom She is composed." This is also signed at the end, D. Parker, Moderator. G. Greenwood, Clerk. At its second annual meeting, the Association appointed Elder D. Parker to superintend the printing of these minutes, and the minutes of the preceding Association. I had thought that this pamphlet might have been printed on the press of the Red-Lander at San Augustine, but this is not readily apparent from a comparison of types. Most of the issue of the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for October, 1907, Vol. XI, p. [85]-156, is taken up under the title, "The Records of an Early Texas Baptist Church," with records for the period 1833-1847 found in "The Church Book, belonging to the Pilgrim Predestinarian Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ," the church founded by Daniel Parker. There is much in these records relating to Daniel Parker, and on p. 118 is a reference to the meeting to be held at Hopewell on October 17, 1840; and on p. 127 is a record of appointing "Elders G. Greenwood, and D. Parker" to the September, 1841, meeting of the Association.; See entry No. 553 for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Association of the Regular Baptist Faith and Order. No copy of this last has been located. Hogan in his Texas Republic, p. 198, gives a short account of this association of Primitive Baptists.; Locations: TxWB.

Reel: 6

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Baptists, Texas. Union Baptist Association.

Minutes of a Called Session of the United [i.e. Union] Baptist Association, Held at the Mt. Gilead Church, Washington Co., Texas, on Saturday, November 26th, 1842.
Washington: Printed by Thomas Johnson--Public Printer. 1843
554; Pages [1]-6; 9-10; folding table at end. 21.8 cm.; Mr. L.R. Elliott, Librarian of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary writes me that their copy, the only one located, is so tightly bound with copies of the other minutes that it is impossible to tell whether the folding table was meant to be considered to be pages [7]-[8], or those two pages are missing. The text does not indicate missing pages. Although the name of the association appears on the title page as "United Baptist," in the second paragraph of the Minutes it is given as "Union Baptist," as in other publications of that group entered here. The opening paragraph of the Minutes recites that on account of "invasion and war" it was not practicable to hold the regular meeting at the appointed time. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William M. Tryon, Moderator; William H. Ewing, Clerk; R.E.B. Baylor, Corresponding Secretary; and J.D. Harvey, Treasurer. One of the resolutions was to "recommend to the different Churches, the 25th of December next, as a day to be spent in fasting and prayer." For a general note on these annual meetings, see entry No. 379.; Locations: TxFwSB.

Reel: 9

Baptists, Texas. Union Baptist Association.

Minutes of the Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Union Baptist Association, convened at Plum-Grove Church, Fayette County, Texas, August 29th, 1844, and days following.
Washington: Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1844
583; 13 p., 1 leaf (table). 21 cm.; Here the Minutes, p. [3]-5, are followed, p. 6, by a report of a committee of which R.E.B. Baylor was chairman, regarding the organization of churches, and on p. 7-9 by a report of a committee, also headed by Baylor, setting forth sixteen "Articles of Faith." These were unanimously adopted. At the end, p. 10-13, is W.M. Tryon's "Circular Letter." Tryon and Baylor were re-elected as Moderator and Corresponding Secretary. The table at the end shows that thirteen of the fifteen churches in the Association were represented at the meeting. For a general note on this association see the note to the first meeting, entry No. 379.; Locations: TxFwSB.

Reel: 9

Baptists, Texas. Union Baptist Association.

Minutes of the First Session of the Union Baptist Association, begun and held in the Town of Travis, in Western Texas, Oct. 8th, 1840.
Houston: Telegraph Press. 1840

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379; 16 p. 21.5 cm.; At this time in the Baptist Church there were two groups which may roughly be designated as Missionary Baptists and Anti-Missionary Baptists, the latter being also referred to as "Primitive Baptists" and "Hard Shelled Baptists." This Union Baptist Association was organized by a Missionary Baptist group headed by T.W. Cox, pastor of the three churches represented at the meeting--Travis in Austin County, Independence in Washington County, and La Grange in Fayette County. At the first meeting Cox was elected moderator, R.E.B. Baylor, corresponding secretary, and J.W. Collins, clerk. Neither Cox nor Collins has a sketch in the Handbook of Texas, though Cox probably deserves mention as the organizer of the first association of orthodox Baptists in Texas. There is a sketch of Baylor (born in 1793) in the Handbook of Texas and also in the Dictionary of American Biography. An Alabama lawyer and ordained a Baptist minister in 1839, he had only recently come to Texas, where he became prominent as a judge and clergyman, traveling, as said in the Handbook of Texas, on horseback over the country for more than twenty years, "with the laws of Texas in one saddlebag and the Holy Bible in the other." Baylor University is named for him. The Association grew in strength with the years and even by the time of its next annual meeting, held near Rutersville in October, 1841, entry No. 504, had such distinguished leaders as William M. Tryon and James Huckins. The following year Z.N. Morrell, a leading Texan, became prominent in the affairs of the association. There are sketches of all three in the Handbook. Here the Minutes, p. [3]-7, are followed by the Articles of Faith, p. 8-9; Bill of Inalienable Rights, p. 9-10; and Constitution, p. 10-12, all of which had apparently been previously adopted by the churches. The Rules of Decorum, p. 12-13, which were adopted at the meeting, are followed by a table of the three churches represented at the meeting, with the names of their representatives, pastors, and the like, and their times of meeting. At the end, p. 15-16, is the circular letter signed by R.E.B. Baylor. The second meeting of this association assembled near Rutersville, "in Western Texas" on October 7, 1841, entry No. 504. The third meeting of this association, a called session, entry No. 554, was held at Mt. Gilead Church in Washington County in November, 1842; the fourth, entry No. 582, at Providence Church in Washington County in October, 1843; the fifth, entry No. 583, held at Plum-Grove Church in Fayette County in August, 1844; and the sixth, entry No. 616, again at Mt. Gilead Church in Washington County in October, 1845. This Union Baptist Association should be distinguished from the Union Association of the Regular Baptist Faith and Order, of which Elder Daniel Parker was the leading spirit. This was the organization of the Anti-Missionary or Primitive Baptists. For the proceedings of their organization meeting see entry No. 436, and for an entry for its fourth meeting see No. 553. Though poorly arranged and at times lacking in clarity, the best secondary account of these Baptist associations I have seen is J.M. Carroll's History of Texas Baptists, Dallas, 1923.; Locations:; TxFwSB.

Reel: 6

Baptists, Texas. Union Baptist Association.

Minutes of the Fourth Anniversary Meeting of the Union Baptist Association, convened at Providence Church, Washington County, October 6, 1843, and days following.

Washington: Printed by Thomas Johnson. 1844 582; 8 p., folding table. 22 cm.; This was an important meeting as a report was adopted revising the "Articles of Faith, Bill of rights and Constitution of the Union Baptist Association." Two articles were added to the "Rules of Decorum," and the "Bill of Inalienable Rights" adopted at the first meeting was dropped. W.M. Tryon and R.E.B. Baylor, whose biographies are referred to in the note for the first meeting, entry No. 379, were re-elected Moderator and Corresponding Secretary. Eleven of the fourteen churches in the Association were represented at the meeting. For a general note on the Association see the note to the first meeting, entry No. 379.; Locations: TxFwSB.

Reel: 9

Baptists, Texas. Union Baptist Association.

Minutes of the Second Annual Session of the Union Baptist Association, held at the Clear Creek Meeting House, near Rutersville, in Western Texas, commencing on the 7th October, 1841. Houston Telegraph Power Press. 1842 504; Pages [1]-9; p. [10] blank; p. 13-19; folding table between p. [10] and 13. 18.5 cm.; Mr. L.R. Elliott, Librarian of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, writes me that their copy, the only one located, is so tightly bound with copies of the other minutes that it is impossible to tell whether the folding table was considered to be pages [11]-[12], or those two pages are missing. The text does not indicate missing pages. It appears from these Minutes that this second meeting was organized by the three churches, Travis, Independence, and La Grange, of which T.W. Cox was pastor, which had assembled for the first meeting held at Travis in October, 1840, entry No. 379. Six other churches, including Galveston and Houston, of which James Huckins was the pastor, and three, Washington, Providence, and Mount Gilead, of which W.M. Tryon was pastor, were admitted to membership. The Minutes, p. [3]-9, followed by the list of churches and delegates, p. [11]-12], end with an address by James Huckins, p. 13-19. T.W. Cox, who had been moderator of the 1840 meeting but whose orthodoxy had been questioned, was not elected to any office, the officers for the ensuing year being William M. Tryon, Moderator; S.P. Andrews, Clerk; R.E.B. Baylor, Corresponding Secretary; and J.W. Collins, Treasurer. Another prominent member of this meeting was Z.N. Morrell, of whom there is an interesting sketch in the Handbook of Texas. For a general note on this association see note to the first meeting, entry No. 379.; Locations: TxFwSB.

Reel: 8

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Baptists, Texas. Union Baptist Association.

Minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Union Baptist Association, held with Mount Gillead [sic] Church Washington County, Western Texas. On the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh days of October, 1845. Printed at the Intelligencer Office, La-Grange,-- Texas. 1845

616; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; Here the Minutes, p. [3]-5, are followed by the Statistical Table listing sixteen churches, p. 6, the circular letters, p. [7]-8, and report of a committee unanimously adopted, recommending a change in the Articles of Faith, p. 8. Albert G. Haynes was elected Moderator in place of W.M. Tryon, and R.E.B. Baylor was re-elected Corresponding Secretary. For a general note on this association see note to the first meeting, entry No. 379.; Locations: TxFwSB.

Reel: 10

Barbey, Théodore.

[Circular letter to Texas merchants, dated at beginning, "Paris 1rst June 1841.", with letterhead at left:] Theodore Barbey, Consul of Texas, at Paris. Commission House at Havre and in Paris. [Paris]. [1841]

1375; [Text begins:] Sir, Having been established at Havre and in Paris for many years, as a Commission Merchant for receiving Consignments of Cotton and foreign produce ... I beg leave to offer you my services for any Commercial Transactions ... [Signed at end:] Theodore Barbey, Consul for the republic of Texas at Paris, and Commission Merchant in Havre ... [Followed by note on the port of Havre, table of duties on Texas cotton and sales of Louisiana cotton.]; Broadside. 27 x 21 cm.; The circular makes the comment that the treaty between France and Texas (this was signed September 29, 1839) placed Texas on a most favored nation basis. It also states that orders for purchases will be executed only after they have been covered by remittances in specie or approved bills.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 29

Barbey, Théodore.

Le T       par Th       Barbey Consul du T          Paris et N  gociant Commissionnaire au Havre. Cette Brochure Se Trouve    Paris chez l'Auteur Rue de l'Echiquier, n 10 et dans les Principaux Ports de Mer. Mar. 1841

1374; Ind  pendance de la r  publique du T       reconnue par les principaux gouvernemens ... description du territoire ... villes, population, commerce, productions ... progr  s, communications, exportation, tarif des droits de douane. Prix: Un franc.; 22 p., blank leaf. 24 cm.; In a "Note de L'Auteur" on the leaf following the title page, Barbey says that this pamphlet has been compiled to answer the numerous questions asked of him as Texas Consul and that much of it is based on Kennedy's Texas (entry No. 1385) and the accounts of Texas by Leclerc (entry No. 1362) and Fournel (entry No. 1378). The entry pretty well states the contents. Barbey's last communication in the pamphlet is dated July 31, 1841. Barbey was dismissed as consul and Henri Castro took his place.; Raines, p. 21. Sabin 3336.; Locations: CU-B. NjP. PPL. TxH. TxU.

Reel: 29

[Barreiro, Miguel].

Resumen instructivo, que publica el Comisario de Division del Ex  rcito de Operaciones sobre Tejas. Matamoros: Imprenta del Mercurio a Cargo de Juan Southwell. 1837

918; En   l se da razon del estado que guarda la Comisaria de su cargo,   s   como de otros negocios relativos, que han ocurrido desde su nombramiento hasta su separacion de ella, verificada el d  a once de Marzo de 1837.; 36 p., 2 tables. 20.2 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Brief title on front wrapper, with imprint: Matamoros: Imprenta del Mercurio, Abril de 1837. Dated and signed on p. 36: Matamoros 14 de Marzo de 1837. Miguel Barreiro. In the fall of 1836 the Mexican government attempted, with complete lack of success, another expedition into Texas. This is an account by Barreiro of carrying out his duties as Comisaria General del Ex  rcito del Norte for the period from October 21, 1836, to March 14, 1837. He discusses the source of his revenues which totalled some 484,000 pesos and gives a general account of the way these revenues were disbursed.; Locations: C-S. CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 14

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Barrow, Alexander, 1801-1846.

Address of Mr. Alexander Barrow, of Louisiana, to His Constituents, upon the Annexation of Texas. [Washington]. [1844]
1474; 8 p. 22 cm.; This Address by a Whig senator from Louisiana, defending his intention to vote against ratification of the annexation treaty, is dated at the end, Washington, May 24, 1844. War with Mexico, and in all probability with England and perhaps with France, would result and "our national honor would be tarnished ... by the infraction of solemn treaty obligations." Barrow, speaking as a slaveholder and upholder of slavery, says he believes annexation would drain their slaves to Texas and would peril the institution of slavery. The general trend of Barrow's argument is the same as that advanced a little later in the Letter of Waddy Thompson (entry No. 1540), another Whig slaveholder. It is idle to speculate now how much of these slaveholding Whigs's arguments against annexation were due to conviction and how much to their hopes for the election of Clay as president.; Locations: TxGR. TWS.

Reel: 33

Barrow, R.R.

... Au Comité Central Démocratique de la Paroisse Ascension.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1475A; Another edition [of entry No. 1475], in English.; [n.p. 1844.]; No copy located, but it appears from the edition in French (entry No. 1475) that the Democratic Central Committee of Ascension ordered 500 copies of the letter printed in French and in English. In this letter supporting annexation, Barrow takes a fling at his namesake, Senator Barrow, for not voting against confirmation of the "abolitionist" Everett as Ambassador to England. Barrow's argument for annexation is extraordinary. He says that otherwise England will send an army of 30,000 Negroes to help Mexico subdue Texas. After Texas is subdued the 30,000 Negroes will station themselves on our frontier at the Sabine River!.

Reel: 33

Barrow, R.R.

... Au Comité Central Démocratique de la Paroisse Ascension.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1475; [Letter signed by Barrow and dated at head, Paroisse de Terrebonne, 23 Août 1844, opposing Clay and supporting Polk for the presidency. Text begins:] Messieurs, Pendant que j'étais parmi vous ... [Followed by resolutions of the Democratic Central Committee of Ascension supporting Texas annexation, and ordering that 500 copies of the above letter be printed in French and in English.]; 4-page folder printed on pages [2] and [3], in double columns. 32 x 20 cm.; In this letter supporting annexation, Barrow takes a fling at his namesake, Senator Barrow, for not voting against confirmation of the "abolitionist" Everett as Ambassador to England. Barrow's argument for annexation is extraordinary. He says that otherwise England will send an army of 30,000 Negroes to help Mexico subdue Texas. After Texas is subdued the 30,000 Negroes will station themselves on our frontier at the Sabine River!; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 33

[Barton, Seth, 1795-1850].

The Randolph Epistles.
[Washington?]. [1844]
1476; To the Delegates of the National Democratic Convention. [At head of first column:] Texas and the Nomination ... The party and its leaders committed to Texan Reannexation--Mr. Van Buren's secession from the party on that subject ... [Arguments by a southerner against the nomination of Van Buren. Text, dated Washington City, May 25, 1844, begins:] Fellow-Democrats: When common dangers menace common interests ... men are often brought together in council and in conference, whom distance and circumstance seemed to have sundered ... [Signed at end:] Randolph of Roanoke.; Broadside in five columns. 60 x 47 cm.; This lengthy broadside in small type, dated the day of the opening of the National Democratic Convention, is bitterly against Van Buren because of his negative attitude towards annexation. Much sarcasm is displayed at the simultaneous appearance on April 27 of the letters of Clay and Van Buren against annexation, Clay's in the National Intelligencer and Van Buren's in the Globe. The Convention is urged to consider "noble spirits ... with fit capacities for executive administration," such as, "Cass and Buchanan, and Woodbury and Stewart, good Democrats and true." Not mentioned was the name of James K. Polk which two days later swept through the convention like a storm.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 33

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Beales, John Charles.

Rio Colorado grant.
[New York?]. [1834]
1141.1; [Certificate of ownership for 1 sitio of land within the grant.] Broadside 20 x 30 cm.; Dated New York, November 1, 1834, and signed in ms. by Beales as empresario and attorney for co-empresarios Mariano Dominguez, Fortunato Soto, and Juan Ramon Milo de la Roca.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 22

Bean, Peter Ellis, 1783-1846.

Columbus Enquirer --- Extra.
[Columbus, Georgia. Office of the Columbus Enquirer]. [1833?]
1133; [At head of first column:] Letter from Ellis Bean, Colonel of Cavalry of the Mexican Republic, to Lewis Cass, Secret[a]ry of War. Nacogdoches, Texas, 24th Feb. 1333 [i.e. 1833]. [Letter relating to Indian incursions into Texas, signed, "P.E. Bean. Colonel of Cavalry of the Mexican Republic.", and followed by additional facts and comment on the plan of the Creek Nation to settle in Texas quoted from an unidentified source. At foot below rule, four lines concerning Benjamin Hawkins who is mentioned in the text above.] Broadside in three columns. 27 x 22 cm.; Bean complains that several hundred Choctaws had recently located within twenty-five miles of Nacogdoches and that agents of the Creek nation located in Florida had been looking for locations in Texas to settle several tribes of the Creeks. The comment from an unidentified source which follows severely criticizes Archibald Hotchkiss, Texas agent of the Galveston Bay Company, for negotiating with Benjamin Hawkins, an agent of the Creeks, for the transfer of large blocks of lands from the Filisola grant to the Creeks. There is an article on Bean in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: OkTG.

Reel: 22

Becher, C.C.

Mexico in den ereignissvollen Jahren 1832 und 1833 und die Reise hin und zurück aus vertraulichen Briefen mit einem Anhang über die neuesten Ereignisse daselbst aus officieller Quelle nebst mercantilischen und statistischen Notizen von C. C. Becher, damaligem Sub-Director der Rheinisch-Westindischen Compagnie, Ritter des rothen Adler-Ordens vierter Classe.
Hamburg, in Commission bei Perthes & Besser. [On verso of back wrapper:] Langhoffsche Buchdruckerei. 1834
1142; Mit einer Karte und lithographirten Ansicht der Hochebene von Mexico. [Two lines from Othello.]; xii p., 1 leaf, 269 p., frontispiece, folding map at end. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title: Mexico. Von C.C. Becher. Vignette on verso of back wrapper. Map: [Map, without title, of Mexico and the adjacent Parts of the United States.] Lith bei J. Lehnhardt in Mainz. 25 x 36 cm. Boundaries colored. No graphic scale, but about 180 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: "Cadix." "Bemerkungen" in lower left corner signed: M.L. Bueno. There is a fairly important discussion of the colonization of Texas at pages 259-260, with the prediction that immigration from the United States is increasing at such a rate that before long Texas will secede from Mexico. Becher calls Texas the most beautiful and important part of Mexico and advises German settlers to go there rather than to Missouri, as the climate is better and the soil more fertile. Various statistics on Texas are also given. The Sabin entry gives no collation.; Sabin 4220.; Locations: DLC. IU. MH. NHi. NN. TWS.

Reel: 23

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Belani, H.E.R., pseudonym.

See [Haeberlin, Carl Ludwig], entry No. 1380.

Bell, Thomas W. 1815-1871.

A Narrative of the Capture and Subsequent Sufferings of the Mier Prisoners in Mexico, captured in the cause of Texas, Dec. 26th 1842 and liberated Sept. 16th 1844.
Printed for the Author, at the Press of R. Morris & Co. De Soto County Mississippi. 1845
1563; By Thos. W. Bell One of the Captives.; 108 p. 16 cm.; On verso of title is 1845 copyright of Bell in the District of West Tennessee. A general note on this Narrative of Bell and on the other two contemporary accounts of the Mier expedition follows the entry for Green's Journal of the Texian Expedition against Mier, New York, 1845 (entry No. 1581). Bell who was the only one of the three who was a member of the expedition until the final release and the arrival of the main body of prisoners at New Orleans, tells his story simply, briefly, and well. At the end of this little volume is the signature Mary Alletha Willis and under it a note written many years ago recites that Mary Willis was the young widow of a Mier prisoner and that Bell "was waiting on him and took his messages the night he died in the prison. When the prisoners got home Thos. Bell met and married Mrs. Willis who brought up a large family and died 1897 at Wrightson Texas aged 73 years." So in this case Bell's sufferings had a happy ending. The first installment of a series of letters by Thomas W. Bell, edited by Miss Llerena Friend, Librarian of the Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center, appeared in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1959 (Vol. LXIII, No. 1). This Narrative was one of the gems in the collection of the late Earl Vandale of Amarillo, Texas, a fine gentleman, a keen collector, and a good friend of the writer of this note.;
Locations: TxU.

Reel: 35

Benton, Thomas Hart, 1782-1858.

Selections of Editorial Articles from the St. Louis Enquirer, on the subject of Oregon and Texas, as originally published in that paper, in the years 1818-19; and written by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, to which is annexed, his Speech in the Senate of the United States, in March, 1825, on the bill for the Occupation of the Columbia River.
St. Louis: Missourian Office. 1844
1477; 45 p. 24 cm.; Except for two editorials on the 1819 Treaty with Spain, the text treats almost entirely of the Oregon question, but it is entered because of "Texas" in the title. The introduction, dated at the end, St. Louis, March, 1844, with the caption title, "To the Democracy of Missouri," states that it is published by a delegation to the State Democratic Convention.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MoS. MoSU. Tx (imperfect). TxWB (imperfect). WHi. TWS.

Reel: 33

Benton, Thomas Hart, 1782-1858.

Speech of Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, in Senate, Thursday, Saturday, and Monday, May 16th, 18th and 20th, 1844--in secret session on the Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.
Little Rock: Printed by B.J. Borden. 1844
1478; 28 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; Benton was a Jacksonian Democrat and a long-time friend of Texas, but he was loyal to Van Buren, whose lukewarm attitude towards annexation was to cost him the Democratic nomination for president, and he detested Tyler and hated Calhoun. The net result of these emotional conflicts was this lengthy speech against ratification of the treaty. It is summarized in a long note at page 265 et seq. of Smith's Annexation of Texas, the main arguments being that annexation would cause war with Mexico, and that it was not a case of "now or never" for ultimately Texas would be ours and would not seek an English alliance. This edition of a congressional speech in the year 1844 is individually entered because of its publication away from Washington.; Allen, Arkansas Imprints, 120.; Locations: CtY. DLC. TxSa. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

Benton, Thomas Hart, 1782-1858.

Three Speeches of the Honorable Thomas H. Benton, Senator from the State of Missouri, two delivered in the Senate of the United States, and One at Boonville, Indiana, on the Subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States.
New York. 1844
1479; 48 p., text printed in double columns. 25 cm.; The introduction to these speeches has the heading, "To the Freeman of the State of New York," and states, "We do not object to the Annexation of Texas. We object to its annexation as a Slave-holding Country." The three speeches are: Benton's speech on the treaty, delivered in May (p. [3]-30), his speech of June 12 on his plan for annexation (p. 30-46), and "Mr. Benton's Speech in Boonville" (p. 46-48). See note to entry No. 1478 for Benton's position on annexation.; Sabin 4787, note.; Locations: CtY. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx (imperfect). TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

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Bexar. Anniversary Ball.

San Jacinto.

[n.p.]. [1838]

228; [Cut of five-pointed star with soldier at left and right.] ... [Invitation in Spanish, dated at end "Bexar, 18 de April de 1838" and signed by Joseph Baker and twenty-three other managers, to a banquet and ball to be given on the twenty-first of April, by Colonel Seguin and the men of the company he commanded at the battle of San Jacinto, in celebration of the anniversary of the Texan victory.]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 19.8 x 12.4 cm.; Among the Directores were El. Hon. Erasmo Seguin, Coronel W.H. Karnes and W.H. Daingerfield. Colonel Seguin was Colonel John N. Seguin, a son of Erasmo. I have for a long time now wondered where this invitation, dated only three days before the party, could have been printed. The only presses operating in Texas in April, 1838, of which I have a record, were those at Nacogdoches--clearly too far away--Houston, Brazoria and Matagorda. The Seguins, Daingerfield and Karnes were all citizens of San Antonio de Bexar, or of Bexar as it was more commonly called at that time, and all have sketches in the Handbook of Texas. Many of the other signers had Spanish names, indicating that they also were citizens of Bexar.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 3

Bexar. Ayuntamiento.

Representacion dirigida por el Ilustre Ayuntamiento de la ciudad de Bexar al Honorable Congreso del Estado, manifestando los males que afligen los pueblos de Texas, y los agravios que han sufrido desde la reunion de estos con Coahuila.

[At end:] Imprenta del Ciudadano D.W. Anthony, Brazoria. 1833

37; Blank leaf, 16 p., blank leaf. 19 cm.; Caption title.; This important state paper, which is usually referred to as the Bexar Remonstrance, is dated at the end "Bejar 19 de Diciembre de 1832" and signed by José Antonio de la Garza and six others--all of them Mexicans. It is a vigorous statement of the ills from which Texas was suffering because of the alleged neglect and indifference of the central government, ending with fourteen specific demands for relief. It is especially significant as the Ayuntamiento of Bexar had declined to participate in the October, 1832, convention. It appears from letters of January 20, 25, February 3 and 4, 1833, from D.W. Anthony, publisher of the Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser, to Austin (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 917, 919 and 924), that this Spanish draft of the Remonstrance was published early in February, 1833, and that an English translation by Austin was published in Anthony's newspaper. Unfortunately none of the issues of Anthony's paper for around this period have survived. The Bexar Remonstrance is reprinted in Filisola's *Memorias para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, México*, Tipografia de R. Rafael, 1848, Vol. I, p. 279-301. Dr. Barker in his *Life of Austin* devotes four pages (410-413) to the Remonstrance. There is a summary in Brown, *History of Texas*, Vol. I, p. 233-235. I bought my copy of this interesting document at one of the auctions of the Texas State Historical Association some years ago. It had at one time belonged to Austin and bears his well-known signature, "E.F. Austin Mexico 1835," the "E" being for "Estevan." In September, 1947, a copy was listed in a Mexican book dealer's catalogue at \$2500 U.S.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Birney, James Gillespie, 1792-1857.

... Birney on Texas.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1480; 4 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.;
Caption title, with "No. 13." at head. Birney, a foe of
slavery, believed, unlike William Lloyd Garrison of
Massachusetts, in attacking slavery by constitutional
and political means. He was a leader in organizing
the Liberal Party in 1840 and was its candidate for
president in 1840 and 1844. Here he answers a
questionnaire of a Pittsburgh group on the opinions
on annexation of all the candidates for president and
declares that annexation would be unconstitutional
and that he would take every honorable means to
prevent it. In the 1844 election the Liberal Party
votes undoubtedly came largely from the Whigs and
were an important factor in the election of Polk.
There is a long and good account of Birney in the
Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations: CtY.
ICN. TWS.

Reel: 33

Birney, James Gillespie, 1792-1857.

A letter from Mr. Birney, occasioned by some
remarks respecting him, in the Albany Evening
Journal.
[Albany]. [1845]
1563.1; 4p. 23 cm.; Caption title. "From the Albany
Argus, May 22." The Evening Journal accused
Birney, presidential candidate of the Liberty party, of
attempting to elect Polk and secure the annexation of
Texas by drawing votes away from Clay. Birney's
answer is that the abolition of slavery, not just
opposition to Texas annexation, is the purpose of the
Liberty party. Since both Whig and Democratic
candidates were pro-slavery, support of either would
be suicidal for the party, and election of Clay would
at best only delay annexation for four years.;
Locations: CtY.

Reel: 35

Blanchard, Pharamond, and Dauzats, Adrien.

San Juan de Ulúa ou Relation de l'Expédition
Française au Mexique, sous les ordres de M. le
Contre-Amiral Baudin; par MM. P. Blanchard et A.
Dauzats.
Paris. Chez Gide, Editeur, Rue de Seine S.-G. 6 bis.
[On verso of half title:] A. Pihan de la Forest, Imp. de
la Cour de cassation, Rue des Noyers, 37. 1839
1343; Suivi de notes et documents, et d'un aperçu
général sur l'état actuel du Texas, par M.E. Maissin,
lieutenant de vaisseau, aide-de-camp de l'amiral
Baudin. Publié par Ordre du Roi, sous les auspices de
M. le Baron Tupinier, alors Ministre de la Marine.;
xii, 591 p., 18 plates as listed on p. [xi]. 29 cm.; In
some copies p. ix-xii, the list of chapters and table of
plates, are bound at the end. This narrative is entered
because of the account of Texas given by Maissin in
Note XIII at pages [522]-572. Blanchard, who made
the voyage, and Dauzats, who joined afterwards in
writing the account, were both artists. Maissin
(Louis-Eugène, 1811-1851) is listed in Larousse,
Grand Dictionnaire Universel, Paris, [1865-1890]
(Vol. 10, p. 970), as a naval officer and writer. The
visit of the French officers to Brazoria, Houston, and
Galveston in May, 1839, is first described (four
pages) and then follows a thoughtful description of
the country, its government, commerce, and social
customs. The last is especially interesting. It seems
that even at this late date the French charts, which
were based on data of Spanish navigators, were a
degree and a half in error for the longitude of
Galveston, and in sailing from Vera Cruz, instead of
finding themselves off Galveston, they found after a
delay of two days that they were twenty marine
leagues west of Galveston "et à peu de distance d'une
rivière, le Brazos, non indiquée sur nos cartes" (p.
523).; Raines, p. 145. Sabin 5832.; Locations: CU-B.
CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.
Also other libraries.

Reel: 28

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Blanco, Victor.

Documentos que el vice-gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas manifiesta al publico ... [Leona-Vicario, 1830].
See entry No. 755.

Blanco, Victor.

El Sr. D. Victor Blanco representante por el Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, en la camara de Senadores, con fecha 6 del corriente, dice al Ecsmo. Sr. gobernador de este Estado lo que a la letra copio. [Monclova]. [1833]
786; [Text of letter, published by the Secretary of the State of Coahuila and Texas, followed by a short statement dated and signed by him at the end:] Monclova 26 de noviembre de 1833. José Miguel Falcon secretario.; Broadside. 30.7 x 21.3 cm.; This important letter gives a detailed account of Austin's meeting with Santa Anna on November 5, 1833, at which he presented the petitions of the Texas convention of April, 1833. General Barragan, Lorenzo de Zavala, and other high ranking Mexicans were present as well as Blanco, and two other unnamed representatives of the state of Coahuila and Texas. In the conference Santa Anna indicated he would sanction repeal of Article 11 of the law of April 6, 1830, would facilitate regular mails for Texas, and remove existing obstacles to the development of its agriculture and industry. He held, however, that Texas must continue to be joined with Coahuila, unless it wished for territorial status. This last was no concession, for statehood, even as part of Coahuila, was better than a territorial status with direct rule by the central government. Not long after this meeting Santa Anna issued his decree of November 21, 1833, abrogating, after six months, Article 11 of the Law of April 6, 1830. There has been considerable confusion in the authorities as to the date of this important meeting. Yoakum, Volume I, page 325-326, gives an account of it but says it was held on October 5, 1834, the Blanco letter cited by Yoakum as his authority being dated by him October 6, 1834. Bancroft in his North Mexican States and Texas in Vol. II, p. 146, follows Yoakum and gives a detailed account of the meeting which he describes as held on October 5, 1834; but at page 137 gives another short account of the same meeting, this time dated correctly. Robles reprints the Blanco letter in his Coahuila y Texas [1821-1848], Vol. I, p. 473-475, but without dating it, and by a slip gives the date of the broadside containing the letter as November 26, 1835. Yale has a copy of the letter alone, printed from the same setting of type, but without the official heading and subscription which identify it.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 13

Blessner, Gustave.

Texas Quick Step [cut of Flag of Texas]. Philadelphia George Willig 171 Chesnut St by G. Willig. 1842
1407; Composed for the Piano and dedicated to Miss Virginia Barr by Gustave Blessner.; 3 p. 33 cm.; Caption title. Sheet music, with music on p. [1]-3. This is an interesting piece because of the cut of the flag, thirteen horizontal stripes with a single star on a square background, in the upper and inner corner. There is an extensive article in the Handbook of Texas entitled "Flags of Texas," and another, "Flags of the Texas Revolution." The particular design on this piece of music is not recorded there, and well may be what someone in Philadelphia thought was the Texas flag.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 31

Blunt, Edmund, 1799-1855, and Blunt, George William, 1802-1878, publishers.

The North Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from St. Marks to Galveston.
E & G.W. Blunt. No 179 Water Street, New York, S.E. Corner of Burling Slip. Drawn & Engraved by Chas. Copley, N. York. Entered ... by E & G.W. Blunt. 1842
1408; 64 x 99 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 12 miles to the inch. Inset: Bar & Entrance of Mobile Bay ... ; The western boundary of this chart is at the 90th meridian, or that of New Orleans and Barataria Bay, so it does not show any part of Texas. It is included only because of its title. Its eastern boundary is at 83 [degrees] 40' or about a degree east of St. Marks Bay in Florida, and its north and south range is from 30 [degrees] 30' north to 28 south. That there was another edition in 1844 is indicated by a chart with the same title, scale, and boundaries, except for the date 1844 and the legend, "Additions to 1851," present at the Library of Congress and at the Yale Library. In neither the 1842 nor the 1844 edition with additions to 1851 is there any indication, except in the title, of an accompanying chart with a western boundary including Texas. That such a chart was published in 1846, and so after the period of this bibliography, is indicated by a chart at Yale with the same scale and north and south boundaries as in the 1842 chart entered above, but with its western boundary running along the meridian at 96 [degrees] 25' west, or beyond the mouth of the Colorado. The chart has the title, St. Marks to Galveston. Sheet II. E & G.W. Blunt New York. 1846. Additions to 1851, and in the Yale copy is pasted to join the 1844 edition noted above. The copyright date is 1846. It is of course entirely possible that an edition of this chart was published in 1845 or earlier, but if so it has not come to light. It might be mentioned at this point that Blunt's Chart of the Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, and Spanish Main, New York, 1845, a huge affair, of which a small part gives the Texas coast line, is not entered. This is in accordance with the procedure on map entries stated in the Introduction.; Phillips, Maps, p. 423.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 31

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Boletín de San Luis Potosí.

Boletín extraordinario de San Luis Potosí.
[San Luis Potosí]. [1843]
990; [Publishes a letter from José Maria de Ortega to José Ignacio Gutierrez, dated Boca de los Tres Rios, February 21, 1843, enclosing a copy of Ortega's official report of the same date to the central government concerning the recapture of the Texans who had escaped at el Salado.] No copy located, but reprinted in the regular issue of the Gaceta del Gobierno de Tamaulipas for March 11, 1843 (photostat in TxU and TWS). Ortega's report was also printed in the Semanario Político del Gobierno de Nuevo Leon, Tom.III, Núm. 1 2, February 23, 1843, of which there is a copy at Yale.

Reel: 15

Boletín Oficial, San Luis Potosí.

Boletín Oficial Extraordinario.
[At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno, á cargo de Ventura Carrillo. [San Luis Potosí]. [1842]
975; San Luis Potosí 1.0 Octubre de 1842. [At head of first column:] Viva la Republica Mexicana!; Broadsheet in double columns. 29.8 x 21 cm.; Mexican forces under General Woll had entered San Antonio de Bexar almost without opposition on September 11, 1842. Court was in session and several prominent citizens were taken as prisoners. On September 18 a Texas force in attempting to retake the town was decisively defeated at what is known as the battle of Salado. This gives General Woll's report of the battle of Salado made in a letter published in the Boletín from copy sent by General Reyes to the commanding general of the Department of San Luis Potosí in a letter dated "Cuartel general en San Fernando de Rosas, Setiembre 23 de 1842." A short note at the beginning says the news was received at San Luis Potosí at two in the morning of October 1 and there is editorial comment at the end. For an earlier report on the invasion into Texas see entry No. 974. The Woll letter just referred to is given in full in Woll's Expedición hecha en Tejas, Monterey, 1842, entry No. 989, and is reprinted in extracts from that account published under Notes and Documents in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1955, Vol. LVIII, p. 540-541.; Locations: San Luis Potosí-AgE.

Reel: 15

Boletín Oficial, San Luis Potosí.

Boletín Oficial Extraordinario.
[At end:] Matamoros: 1842. Impreso por Martin Salazar. [1842]
974A; Broadsheet 31 x 21 cm.; Reprints the Reyes and Woll reports [entry No. 974], together with a congratulatory message from Pedro de Ampudia to his troops.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Boletín Oficial, San Luis Potosí.

Boletín Oficial Extraordinario.
Imprenta del Gobierno, á cargo de Venture Carrillo.
[San Luis Potosí]. [1842]
974; San Luis Potosí de Setiembre de 1842. [At head of first column:] Viva la Republica Mexicana!! Potosinos! [An account of General Woll's entry into San Antonio on September 11, 1842.] This account of the entry of General Woll into San Antonio on September 11, 1842, is given in a report of General Woll dated San Antonio de Bejar, September 11, 1842, to his superior, Isidro Reyes, General in Chief of the Army of the North, and in the report of General Reyes to the commanding general at San Luis Potosí dated September 14. The defeat of the Texans at Salado did not take place until September 18. I have not run across an example of the original printing of this broadside at San Luis Potosí. It is entered from its republication in Alcance al Registro Oficial del Gobierno del Departamento de Durango, Numero 65, published at Victoria Durango on September 27, 1842. There is a copy of the republication in Biblioteca Pública del Estado, Durango, and another at Yale.

Reel: 15

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[Bonnefoux, Laurent?].

Lettre d'un Citoyen de New-York au sujet de l'Annexion du Texas à l'Union Américaine contenant un Exposé des Éventualités d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre, et une Analyse des Éléments de la Puissance des Deux Pays Respectivement, etc., le tout précédé de quelques observations préliminaires sur l'Esprit de la Presse Française au Sujet des États-Unis. Paris. Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, 315, rue Saint-Honoré. [At end:] Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, 315, rue Saint-Honoré. Mars 1845 1564; 40 p. 21 cm.; Wrapper title, ornament on verso of back wrapper.; The Lettre of 40 pages is made up of a series of letters intended for publication, which taken as a whole favor annexation, the first dated Paris, 15 décembre 1844, and the last (p. 37) Paris, 29 mars 1845. These letters are preceded by an Introduction, dated Paris, 26 mars 1845. A discussion follows of the critical attitude of the French press towards the United States, after news came in of the election of Polk. Annexation is then discussed and then come the letters. Several of them signed, Un citoyen des Etats-Unis, appeared in various issues of the Paris newspaper, la Réforme. The Supplément gives a continuation of the letters, and a Conclusion is dated Paris, le 15 mai 1845. As before, several of these letters appeared in la Réforme. Inscriptions on the wrapper title of the New-York Historical Society's copy of the Lettre and on the Boston Athenæum's copy of Exposé read, "From L. Bonnefoux." L. Bonnefoux is listed in Sabin 6314-6316, as the author of three pamphlets. New-York Historical reports the ownership of several of his pamphlets and that he is the Laurent Bonnefoux listed as a banker in the New York Directory, 1842-3. It is surmised that he is the "citoyen des Etats-Unis" who signed the pamphlets. A search has failed to find anything on Bonnefoux earlier than an entry for him in the New York City Directory for 1826-1827, or later than a Sabin entry for him as author of a book published in 1864. It appears that one of his works published in 1863 was forwarded from Paris. After one has read the arguments for and against annexation published in the United States, many of which are bitterly for or against slavery, it is a pleasure to read this calm and clear study of the controversy in the United States and the report on the reactions of England and France as news came in, first of Polk's election, and then of the passage of the annexation resolution.; Inscriptions on the Athenæum copies state that the Lettre was published in March, 1845, and the Exposé in May.; Sabin 95081, note.; Locations: CtY (lacks wrapper title). DLC. Nhi.

Reel: 35

[Bonnefoux, Laurent?].

Lettre d'un Citoyen de New-York au sujet de l'Annexion du Texas à l'Union Américaine contenant un Exposé des Éventualités d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre, et une Analyse des Éléments de la Puissance des Deux Pays Respectivement, etc., le tout précédé de quelques observations préliminaires sur l'Esprit de la Presse Française au Sujet des États-Unis. [Paris.] Se trouve chez Dentu, Palais-Royal, galerie d'Orleans, 13. Sainte-Jorre, boulevard des Italiens. [At end:] Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, rue Saint-Honoré, 315. 7 Mai 1845 1564A; Continuation [of entry No. 1564], with title: Supplément à l'Exposé des Éventualités et des Conséquences d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre, faisant partie d'une brochure sur l'Annexion du Texas, etc., etc., par un Citoyen de New-York. [41]-60 p. 22 cm.; Title on p. [41]. The copy in the Library of Congress is bound in the printed paper wrappers used in binding the Lettre, with the addition of "Supplément à la" in Ms. at head of title and "Mai 1845." in Ms. below the date in the imprint.; The Lettre of 40 pages is made up of a series of letters intended for publication, which taken as a whole favor annexation, the first dated Paris, 15 décembre 1844, and the last (p. 37) Paris, 29 mars 1845. These letters are preceded by an Introduction, dated Paris, 26 mars 1845. A discussion follows of the critical attitude of the French press towards the United States, after news came in of the election of Polk. Annexation is then discussed and then come the letters. Several of them signed, Un citoyen des Etats-Unis, appeared in various issues of the Paris newspaper, la Réforme. The Supplément gives a continuation of the letters, and a Conclusion is dated Paris, le 15 mai 1845. As before, several of these letters appeared in la Réforme. Inscriptions on the wrapper title of the New-York Historical Society's copy of the Lettre and on the Boston Athenæum's copy of Exposé read, "From L. Bonnefoux." L. Bonnefoux is listed in Sabin 6314-6316, as the author of three pamphlets. New-York Historical reports the ownership of several of his pamphlets and that he is the Laurent Bonnefoux listed as a banker in the New York Directory, 1842-3. It is surmised that he is the "citoyen des Etats-Unis" who signed the pamphlets. A search has failed to find anything on Bonnefoux earlier than an entry for him in the New York City Directory for 1826-1827, or later than a Sabin entry for him as author of a book published in 1864. It appears that one of his works published in 1863 was forwarded from Paris. After one has read the arguments for and against annexation published in the United States, many of which are bitterly for or against slavery, it is a pleasure to read this calm and clear study of the controversy in the United States and the report on the reactions of England and France as news came in, first of Polk's election, and then of the passage of the annexation resolution.; Inscriptions on the Athenæum copies state that the Lettre was published in March, 1845, and the Exposé in May.; Rader 3010. Sabin 93794.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MBAt. NN.

Reel: 35

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[Bonnefoux, Laurent?].

Lettre d'un Citoyen de New-York au sujet de l'Annexion du Texas à l'Union Américaine contenant un Exposé des Éventualités d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre, et une Analyse des Éléments de la Puissance des Deux Pays Respectivement, etc., le tout précédé de quelques observations préliminaires sur l'Esprit de la Presse Française au Sujet des États-Unis.
[Paris:] Se trouve chez Dentu, Palais-Royal, galerie d'Orléans, 13.. Sainte-Jorre, boulevard des Italiens.
[On verso of back wrapper:] Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, rue Saint-Honoré, 315. 7 Mai 1845
1564B; The Lettre and Supplément [entry Nos. 1564 and 1564A] were also bound together and issued with the following wrapper title: Exposé des Éventualités et des Conséquences d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre, traitant les questions de l'Annexion du Texas, de l'Occupation de l'Orégon, etc., etc., etc., par un Citoyen de New-York. 60 p. 22 cm.; The Lettre of 40 pages is made up of a series of letters intended for publication, which taken as a whole favor annexation, the first dated Paris, 15 décembre 1844, and the last (p. 37) Paris, 29 mars 1845. These letters are preceded by an Introduction, dated Paris, 26 mars 1845. A discussion follows of the critical attitude of the French press towards the United States, after news came in of the election of Polk. Annexation is then discussed and then come the letters. Several of them signed, Un citoyen des Etats-Unis, appeared in various issues of the Paris newspaper, la Réforme. The Supplément gives a continuation of the letters, and a Conclusion is dated Paris, le 15 mai 1845. As before, several of these letters appeared in la Réforme. Inscriptions on the wrapper title of the New-York Historical Society's copy of the Lettre and on the Boston Athenæum's copy of Exposé read, "From L. Bonnefoux." L. Bonnefoux is listed in Sabin 6314-6316, as the author of three pamphlets. New-York Historical reports the ownership of several of his pamphlets and that he is the Laurent Bonnefoux listed as a banker in the New York Directory, 1842-3. It is surmised that he is the "citoyen des Etats-Unis" who signed the pamphlets. A search has failed to find anything on Bonnefoux earlier than an entry for him in the New York City Directory for 1826-1827, or later than a Sabin entry for him as author of a book published in 1864. It appears that one of his works published in 1863 was forwarded from Paris. After one has read the arguments for and against annexation published in the United States, many of which are bitterly for or against slavery, it is a pleasure to read this calm and clear study of the controversy in the United States and the report on the reactions of England and France as news came in, first of Polk's election, and then of the passage of the annexation resolution.; Inscriptions on the Athenæum copies state that the Lettre was published in March, 1845, and the Exposé in May.; Sabin 95081.; Locations: CtY. MBAt. NN.

Reel: 35

Bonnell, George William, d. 1842.

Topographical Description of Texas.
Austin: Published by Clark, Wing, & Brown. 1840

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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380; To Which is Added an Account of the Indian Tribes. By Geo. W. Bonnell.; [On p. (iv):] Copy-right secured in the Republic of Texas and in the United States ... in the year 1840. Cruger & Bonnell, public printers, Austin.; viii, [7]-127 p., verso blank; Indian Tribes, 130-150 p. (p. 129 ff. misnumbered 130 ff., even numbers on rectos of leaves). 14.8 cm. Tan cloth with printed paper label on spine: Topography of Texas.; In some copies there is no running head, "Indian Tribes.", or page number at the head of page 130, but all copies have the chapter heading "Indian Tribes." on that page.; The pagination and text are the same in both issues and the titles line off the same, but the preliminary matter, signature [1], has been reset for this issue with slight changes in the title page--a comma after "Added" and after "Bonnell," an "and" instead of an ampersand in the imprint, and "Austin" in a light faced type of the same font as the rest of the imprint instead of in a bold faced squat type of a different font as in the earlier issue. There are also many changes in the first signature, among them being "Arkansas bay" instead of "Aransas bay" on page iii, and "Navidad ..." as the last line of page vii instead of the first line of page viii. In some copies of this issue, as in some copies of the first, there is no running head or page number at the head of page 130. The cover title and the main title of this issue are from the same fonts of type and nearly identical. The advertisement on the back cover referred to above begins "Cheap and Substantial Bookbinding, at E. Walker's Old Stand, No. 112 Fulton Street, New York," leading to the surmise that this issue was bound by Walker. This is the first book or pamphlet published in Texas giving an account of the country. A good review of it appeared in the Austin City Gazette of April 1, 1840, at about the time of its publication. This reads in part: "Of all the descriptions of this Republic this is the best that we have seen, as far as the topography of the country is concerned. At the end of the volume, a brief account is given of the various tribes of Indians within the boundaries of Texas; it is principally copied from the report made by Mr. Bonnell as commissioner for Indian Affairs under the administration of General Houston, which was, at the time, considered as a very true and able document. ... The work may be had of the Publishers at the Sentinel Office." Bonnell played an important part for a few years in Texas as an officer in the Texas army, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a printer and publisher, and an author. There is a sketch of him in the note to his report as Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated November 3, 1838, entry No. 248. Notwithstanding the copyright notice given in the entry, there is no reference in Dallam's Digest of the Laws of Texas, Baltimore, 1845, or in Raines' Analytical Index to the Laws of Texas, 1823-1905 to any copyright procedure in the Republic of Texas. Referring to the comment in the note, of lack of information on copyright procedure in Texas, Mr. Andrew Forest Muir has called my attention to his essay, "Patents and Copyrights in the Republic of Texas," in the Journal of Southern History for May, 1946, Vol. XII, No. 2.; Locations: CtY. DGU (lacks printed paper label.). DLC (rebound). KyDC. MBAAt. MHi. MoSM. OFH. OMC (rebound). PU-Mus (bound in dark purple cloth,

without label; the binding may be original). Tx (lacks p. 130-150; bound in plain brown boards with "Texas" stamped in gilt on spine). TxGR (rebound). TxU (lacks a binding and p. 144-150). DeGolyer. Graff (no sign that there ever was a label).

Reel: 6

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Bonnell, George William, d. 1842.

Topographical Description of Texas.
Austin: Published by Clark, Wing, & Brown. 1840 380A; A second issue [of entry No. 380], bound in printed board covers and published about the beginning of 1842, since there is an advertisement on the back cover for "Walker's Third Edition of the Presidents' Messages . . . from Washington's to Tyler's last Message, December, 1841." The pagination and text are the same in both issues and the titles line off the same, but the preliminary matter, signature [1], has been reset for this issue with slight changes in the title page--a comma after "Added" and after "Bonnell," an "and" instead of an ampersand in the imprint, and "Austin" in a light faced type of the same font as the rest of the imprint instead of in a bold faced squat type of a different font as in the earlier issue. There are also many changes in the first signature, among them being "Arkansas bay" instead of "Aransas bay" on page iii, and "Navidad ..." as the last line of page vii instead of the first line of page viii. In some copies of this issue, as in some copies of the first, there is no running head or page number at the head of page 130. The cover title and the main title of this issue are from the same fonts of type and nearly identical. The advertisement on the back cover referred to above begins "Cheap and Substantial Bookbinding, at E. Walker's Old Stand, No. 112 Fulton Street, New York," leading to the surmise that this issue was bound by Walker. This is the first book or pamphlet published in Texas giving an account of the country. A good review of it appeared in the Austin City Gazette of April 1, 1840, at about the time of its publication. This reads in part: "Of all the descriptions of this Republic this is the best that we have seen, as far as the topography of the country is concerned. At the end of the volume, a brief account is given of the various tribes of Indians within the boundaries of Texas; it is principally copied from the report made by Mr. Bonnell as commissioner for Indian Affairs under the administration of General Houston, which was, at the time, considered as a very true and able document. ... The work may be had of the Publishers at the Sentinel Office." Bonnell played an important part for a few years in Texas as an officer in the Texas army, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a printer and publisher, and an author. There is a sketch of him in the note to his report as Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated November 3, 1838, entry No. 248. Notwithstanding the copyright notice given in the entry, there is no reference in Dallam's Digest of the Laws of Texas, Baltimore, 1845, or in Raines' Analytical Index to the Laws of Texas, 1823-1905 to any copyright procedure in the Republic of Texas. Referring to the comment in the note, of lack of information on copyright procedure in Texas, Mr. Andrew Forest Muir has called my attention to his essay, "Patents and Copyrights in the Republic of Texas," in the Journal of Southern History for May, 1946, Vol. XII, No. 2.; Rader 402. Raines, p. 27. Sabin 6317. None distinguish issues.; Locations: CU-B. CSMH. MnHi. Tx (bound in blue-green cloth with ornamental stamping, in blind on front and back covers, in gilt on spine; the binding may be original). TxU. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 6

Borden, Thomas Henry, 1804-1877.

To the Citizens of Galveston County.
[Galveston: Printed at the Daily Courier Office?]. [1841]
437; [Address regarding his campaign for Sheriff. Text begins:] Having been announced a Candidate for Sheriff ... I take this method of saying ... I have ... lived in Galveston fourteen months and have been a resident citizen of this County more than sixteen years ... having like many others of the first settlers "stood up to the rack," in times past ... [Signed and dated at end:] Tho. H. Borden. Galveston, 27th Jan. 1841.; Broadside. 24.2 x 20.4 cm.; Borden has here a lively circular, but there is no mention of his election as sheriff in the sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 6

Borden, Thomas Henry, 1804-1877.

To the Voters of the Municipality of Austin.
[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]
117; [Text begins:] Fellow-citizens, -- In coming before the public, as a candidate for ... member to the Convention, I feel it a duty ... freely to express my sentiments on the question ... whether the next Convention ought or ought not to make a declaration of independence. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Thomas H. Borden. San Felipe de Austin, Jan. 19, 1836.; Broadside in two columns. 24.5 x 19.5 cm.; In this address Borden comes out strongly for independence. His candidacy for the Convention was unsuccessful, the delegates from San Felipe de Austin being Thomas Barnett and C.B. Stewart.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Borden, Thomas Henry, 1804-1877, and others.

The memorial of Thomas H. Borden and others, to the honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully presents proposals for the selection of Fort Bend as the future Seat of Government.
[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836]
116; [Signed at end:] Thos. H. Borden, For self and others.; Broadside. 25.3 x 19.8 cm.; Borden called attention to the healthfulness of the site on a high bluff on the Brazos and to the fact that Fort Bend was served by regular steam navigation from the mouth of the river. He and his associates offered to build and donate to the government suitable houses for congress and the offices of government. The Senate Journal for November 25, 1836, reports that Mr. Everitt presented the proposals of G. and T.H. Borden to locate the seat of government at Fort Bend. Borden, a brother of Gail and John P. Borden, joined the Austin colony in Texas in 1824 and so was the first of the three brothers to enter Texas. The interesting sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas tells of his services in the Texas Revolution, of his helping his brother Gail Borden and Joseph Baker found the Telegraph and Texas Register in the fall of 1835, and of his association with his two brothers in laying out the town of Houston.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

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Boston. Convention to Consider Proposed Annexation of Texas, 1845.

Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates chosen by the People of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, and assembled at Faneuil Hall, in the City of Boston, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, A.D. 1845, to take into consideration the Proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States. Boston. Eastburn's Press. 1845 1565; Published by order of the Convention. 18 p. 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates assembled at Faneuil Hall, in the City of Boston, to take into consideration the proposed Annexation of Texas. This convention, which had assembled only a day or so after the House of Representatives had passed the joint resolution for annexation, adopted an Address to the People of the United States, p. [4]-18, charging that such action would violate the Constitution and promote slavery. The story of the convention is told in a brilliant address entitled, Charles Allen of Worcester, delivered by Senator George F. Hoar at the October, 1901, meeting of the American Antiquarian Society (reprinted in the Proceedings and also issued as a separate). Senator Hoar tells how on the Sunday before the meeting Daniel Webster dictated the first part of the address to Charles Allen and Stephen C. Phillips. They adjourned to meet the next day, but Mr. Webster did not appear and nothing was heard from him. Late in the day Messrs. Allen and Phillips heard to their dismay that Webster had gone to New York, and Judge Allen was compelled to finish the address for the meeting on Wednesday. Senator Hoar continues that on that Monday it was reported that "a large pecuniary contribution for Mr. Webster was raised among the business men of Boston" and that Webster, who had been regarded as a "Conscience Whig" then joined forces with the "Cotton Whigs." Webster is said by Senator Hoar to have dictated the constitutional argument which ends at the second paragraph on page 10, the rest of the address being by Judge Allen. I am indebted to Mr. Winkler for calling Senator Hoar's address to my attention. There is an interesting account of the Faneuil Hall meeting in *Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict* by Samuel J. May, Boston, 1869 (p. 317-320). That this pamphlet was reprinted at least once is shown by two copies in the Massachusetts Historical Society which differ slightly in the setup of the text on pages 17 and 18.; Sabin 45939.; Locations: CsmH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 35

Bourgeois D'Orvanne, Al.

Compagnie Générale de Colonisation. ... 1843. See *Compagnie Générale de Colonisation*, entry No. 1452.

Bourne, Simon A.G.

Observations upon the Mexican Province of Texas. London: Printed by William and Samuel Graves, Sherbourn Lane, Lombard Street. [At end:] William and Samuel Graves, Printers, Sherbourn Lane, London. 1828 1099; 16 p. 23 cm. Stitched. These Observations, apparently founded in part on first-hand knowledge, give a brief but good account of the physical characteristics of Texas, its population, climate, fertility of the soil, and so on, with a section at the end, "Grants of Land for Colonization," that especially mentions the grant to General Wavell along the south bank of the Red River, with shorter references to the grants to Milam and Austin. It is a fair guess that the pamphlet was issued to aid Wavell's project. It is worth noting that the printer of the Observations was also the printer of the *Laws of Colonization* published in London in 1828 (entry No. 1101). On page 16 there is a reference, "See the annexed Map." My copy is in the original stitching and there is no sign of a map having once been present. It may have been intended to publish with the pamphlet Sidney Hall's map, Mexico. and Guatimala. Corrected from original information communicated by Simon A.G. Bourne Esq., London, 1828, a separate of which is in my collection. Bourne was in London at the time the Observations were published and in touch there with Wavell and the latter's associate, Benjamin Milam. See the note to Wavell's Grant, entry No. 1105. That Bourne had some familiarity with Texas is indicated by the footnote to his account in Ward's Mexico in 1827 (entry No. 1104), of a visit to Sonora and Cinaloa (p. 559-591 of Vol. I), where he mentions a similarity between part of the country visited and part of Texas south of Espirito Santo Bay. In the Observations, at page 9, is a note regarding a visit Bourne made to western Louisiana in 1821. It would be interesting to learn more about him. Locations: ICN. TWS.

Reel: 20

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Bowery Theatre, New York.

Bowery Theatre.
Thomas Snowden, Printer, 58 Wall street, Courier & Enquirer Office. [New York]. [1845] 1566; Grand Gala Night!! Gen. Lamar, Ex-President of Texas Com. Moore, of the Texian Navy, Accompanied by Col. Polk, Brother of the President Elect ... Wm. S. Pierson, Esq., Texian Consul, and other distinguished gentlemen, will visit the Theatre To-Night! The Theatre Will Be Brilliantly Decorated! With the Flags of many Nations, among which, in honour of the guests, the Lone Star of Texas ... Saturday, January 11, 1845 The performance will commence with the New Comedy, by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., entitled Old Heads and Young Hearts ... ; Broadside. 60 15 cm.; Members of the staffs of the New-York Historical Society and the New York Public Library were good enough to check their files of New York newspapers for reference to this Grand Gala Night, but could find nothing.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 35

Bradley, Abraham, d. 1838.

Map of the United States Intending Chiefly to Exhibit the Post Roads & Distances.
Engrav'd & Printed by W. Harrison, Georgetown, D.C. [1826]
1088; 118 x 155 cm.; Graphic scale: about 28 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Washington. Inset: North America. [With subsidiary inset:] Sketch shewing continuance of Parry's Track 1819. Under the legend "Part of Texas," the region shown on this large scale map extends on the Texas coast line to as far west as the mouth of the Colorado River. The Red River is the boundary on the north and the Sabine, to the 32d parallel and thence in a line north to the Red River, is the boundary on the east. The coast line at the mouths of the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado is quite poorly shown and justifies the statement on the map, "This coast is very imperfectly known." The only town shown in "Part of Texas" is Nacogdoches. The Library of Congress dates this map "1825 or later" as it shows Illinois counties formed in 1825, but not those formed in 1826. It does not show Arkansas counties formed in 1826. This is the first of the editions of Bradley's map, published since the first edition of 1796, to show any considerable part of Texas. It illustrates the lack of knowledge of Texas at this time.; Locations: DLC. MB.

Reel: 19

Brazoria County. Citizens.

... [A summary of the proceedings of a meeting on annexation held at Brazoria on December 21, 1844, with a report, including the text of seventeen resolutions adopted, signed at end by:] Branch T. Archer, Chairman, [and four Secretaries]. [Columbia: Printed at the Planter Office]. [1844] 584. Broadside in three columns. 54.8 x 22.5 cm.; At head: Supplement of The Planter. Monday Morning, Dec. 23. The moving spirits behind this meeting favoring annexation seem to have been Branch T. Archer, E.M. Pease and Thomas Jefferson Green. The resolutions criticize "the apparent opposition of the late Executive," that is, Houston, to annexation which is vigorously favored in the seventeen resolutions.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 9

Brazoria. Anniversary Ball.

Independence.
[Columbia? Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1837] 188; [Invitation dated Brazoria, February 21, 1837, signed by G.B. McKinstry and fifteen other managers including Edwin Waller, Anson Jones, and B.T. Archer, "to the first anniversary ball, to be given at Mrs. Jane H. Long's, in the town of Brazoria, on Tuesday evening, the 2nd of March next."]; Broadside. 17.9 x 11.3 cm.; On the copy seen the words "Tuesday evening" have a line drawn through them, probably because March 2, 1837, came on a Thursday and not a Tuesday.; Locations: TxU (printed on pale blue paper).

Reel: 2

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Brazoria. Ayuntamiento.

The Ayuntamiento of Brazoria to the Ayuntamiento of [blank for name of place]. [Brazoria: Printed at the Office of the Advocate of the People's Rights]. [1834] 44; [With text beginning:] The Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Brazoria have been impelled, both by the present unsettled state of our political affairs, and by the request of our agent in Mexico, (Col. Austin,) to trouble you with the following communication. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Edwin Waller, President, Wm. H. Wharton, 1st Regidor, Henry S. Brown, 2d Regidor, Peyton R. Splane, Syndico Procurador. Attest, Henry Smith, Secretary. Brazoria, January 2, 1834.; Broadside in three columns. 41.5 x 33.9 cm.; This is an interesting and important document for it sets forth the opinions of the leaders at Brazoria at the beginning of 1834 as to what should be the attitude of Texas towards Mexico. This was before news had reached Texas of Austin's arrest. It is all the more interesting as William H. Wharton, one of the signers, was usually regarded as a member of what might be called the "war party." The Ayuntamiento reviews "our agent's" letters from Mexico City, which they say are dated July 24 (entry No. 35), and October 2 and 16, 1833. I can find no record in the Austin Papers of the letter of October 16 and I hardly think that by the letter of October 2 is meant Austin's well-known letter to the ayuntamiento of Bexar of that date, which brought about his arrest while on his way back to Texas early in 1834. They then continue with a discussion of the relations of Texas to the general government and set forth certain conclusions. One is that organization of a state government without consent of the general government would "amount to war" and that as the general government seems to be receptive to a grant of state government and to repeal of the Act of April 6, 1830, it would be "precipitate and indefensible" to proceed now to organize a state government. Another conclusion is that if the law of April 6 is repealed, delay in granting statehood would not of itself justify setting up a state government and that unless there were also acts of oppression, world opinion would be against a revolt and such revolt would fail. The final conclusion is that if the act of April 6 is not repealed and statehood is not granted, then a general convention should be called. The other ayuntamientos are requested to state their views. Dr. Barker gives a short summary of this printed address in a note at page 460 of his Life of Austin from the copy in the Bexar Archives. I have not noticed any modern reprinting of this important document.; Locations: CU-B. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Brazoria. Ayuntamiento.

To His Excellency the Governor and Congress of the State of Coahuila and Texas. [Brazoria: Printed at the Office of the Advocate of the People's Rights]. [1834?] 45; [Text begins:] The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Jurisdiction of Brazoria, respectfully represents, that, some time in the year 1832, we were informed by the Ayuntamiento of Austin that the Congress of the state had divided the Jurisdiction of Austin into two Jurisdictions...[Signed at end:] Edwin Waller, Alcalde and President of the Ayuntamiento, Wm. H. Wharton, 1st Regidor, Henry S. Brown, 2d. Regidor. Henry Smith, Sec'y.; Broadside with space for signatures below text. 30.3 x 38.3 cm.; The petitioners say they are informed that their election in December, 1833, as members of the Ayuntamiento of Brazoria for the year 1834, which had been certified to the government by Henry Smith, the alcalde for 1833, has not been recognized by the government and they call attention to the judgments entered, sales made of property on execution, settlement of estates and other matters determined by the local court, all of which would be invalid if the court was not properly set up. It is stated that John A. Wharton, Edmund St. John Hawkins and B.F. Cage have been chosen to present this petition for recognition of the ayuntamiento. The text is helpful as it gives the names of the four principal officers of the town for the years 1833 and 1834. Probably this petition was made some time after the first of the year 1834. The imprint "Office of the Advocate of the People's Rights" is used for the reasons given in the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information].; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Brazoria. Citizens.

Brazoria Meeting.

[At end:] Printed by F.C. Gray, Brazoria, Texas. [1836]

118; [Proceedings of meeting held at Brazoria on March 17 after news had come of the fall of the Alamo. The resolutions are signed by D.C. Barrett, chairman, and four other members of the committee on resolutions, one of them being F.C. Gray. Proceedings signed at end: R. Mills, Chairman. S.C. Douglass, Secretary.]; Broadside in two columns. 32 x 21 cm.; To grief and anger at the massacre of the Texans at the Alamo was added fear at the report that the enemy prepared to enlist the Negroes, whether free or slave, and the first resolution calls for "securing all negroes, against the means of doing injury to our families." Subject to this first requirement, all able-bodied men were urged to go to the front. There is an interesting account of Barrett, 1788-1838, by Dr. Barker in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1916, Vol. XX, p. 139-145. Yoakum and John Henry Brown had given publicity to a vicious personal attack made on Barrett by Governor Henry Smith on December 17, 1835, while, as Dr. Barker says, "the record of [Barrett's] faithful and valuable services during the early period of the revolution has for the most part been buried in the journals of the Consultation and of the General Council." Dr. Barker remarks that though there is no direct evidence to rebut Governor Smith's charges, Barrett "still enjoyed the confidence of Austin, Houston, and his associates in the Council." This was not the case a little later, as far as Houston was concerned, for in a letter of March 29, 1836, to General Rusk, Secretary of War, Houston says he has ordered Barrett and E. Gritten arrested as "they ought to be detained and tried as traitors and spies." It was resolved that 100 copies of the resolutions be printed in handbill form. The piece is reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 347, Vol. I, p. 345-346.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Brazoria. Committee of Safety.

[Address Calling for Aid in Erecting a Fort at Velasco].

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836]

119; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but Gray's bill of September 1, 1836 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library), covering work done in 1835 and 1836, has a charge in February, 1836, for printing this Address.

Reel: 1

Brazoria. Ordinances.

Ordinances Regulating Municipal Taxes.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1833]

38; [With text beginning:] At a regular meeting of the Ayuntamiento of the Municipality of Brazo[r]ia, held at the Alcalde's office, in February last ... the following regulations were adopted ... [Signed and dated at end:] H. Smith, Treasurer. May 13th 1833.; Broadside in three columns. 28.8 x 20.4 cm.; Lawyers and doctors had to pay a tax of ten dollars a year while saloon keepers and wholesale dealers in merchandise were assessed fifteen dollars. At a meeting held May 7, 1833, property taxes on land were imposed, each league of land being assessed one dollar, each improved "in or out town lot" one dollar, and so on. Though this is signed, "H. Smith, Treasurer," Henry Smith was also alcalde of Brazoria for the year 1833. See note to entry No. 45. This is the earliest separately printed Texas ordinance assessing taxes which I have found thus far.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

Brazoria. Santa Anna Dinner and Ball.

Santa Ana [sic] Dinner and Ball.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832]

26; A Public Dinner and Ball will be given at the Tavern of Thomas H. Brenen, on Saturday the 21st inst., in honor of the triumph of the cause of the Constitution and its distinguished advocate, General Santa Ana [sic]; to which you are respectfully invited. Capt. Wiley Martin, [and six others] Managers. Brazoria, Thursday, July 19, 1832.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 20 x 12.5 cm.; This is the invitation to the grand love feast held at Brazoria a few days after Mexia had landed there to suppress a reported revolution of the Texans. For more on this episode see the entry for the extra of the Texas Gazette and Brazoria Commercial Advertiser for Monday, July 23, entry No. 33 (unique copy at the University of Texas). Capt. John Austin, W.H. Wharton and D.W. Anthony, the publisher of the Gazette, were among the managers.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

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Brazos and Galveston Rail Road Company.

Brazos and Galveston Rail Road.

[On verso of title:] Printed by L. Dillard & Co. No. 10 Camp st. N. Orl. [Imprint preceded by woodcut of five-pointed star, also of locomotive drawing a two-story passenger coach]. [1839]

1344; [Woodcut of railroad train, locomotive and five cars.]; 8 p., 2 frontispieces (folding maps). 20 cm. Plain wrappers.; Maps: Map of the country in the vicinity of Austinia with the contemplated route of the Rail Road. [At foot, below neat line:] Jules Manouvrier & P. Snell, Lithogr. N. Orls 24 x 20 cm. Graphic scale: about 6 miles to the inch. A Sketch of Galveston Bay south of Red Fish Bar. 23 x 20 cm. Graphic scale: about 2 1/2 miles to the inch. For general notes on this company see entry Nos. 229, 230 and 231. This pamphlet with its interesting maps and woodcut is dated at the end, Austinia, June, 1839, and is in effect an unsigned prospectus for the proposed railroad which was to run from the town of Austinia on Galveston Bay to Bolivar, at the head of navigation on the Brazos River. It is claimed that the adverse effects of the bar at the mouth of the Brazos and high insurance rates all favor Galveston Bay over the mouth of the Brazos for Texas imports and exports, and that the proposed railroad will be the best way for connecting eastern and western Texas. The map in the Hunt and Randel Guide, first published in 1839 (entry No. 1348), shows Austinia and the "Projected Railroad" to Bolivar. In its entry for Austinia, the Handbook of Texas is in error in saying that this railroad was in operation in 1839. It was never built. The J. Manouvrier & P. Snell imprint on the map accompanying this 1839 imprint is of interest as the earliest entry for Manouvrier in the New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564-1860, New Haven, 1957, is under the year 1841, and though he is mentioned as a lithographer in 1838 in Peters's America on Stone under E. Johns & Co., his first date there under his own name is 1843.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company.

[1838?]

230B; [Form for stock certificate]. Variant [of entry No. 230] with place of issue Houston.; Broadside. 9.6 x 16 cm.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 3

Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company.

[1838?]

230A; [Form for stock certificate]. Variant [of entry No. 230] with place of issue Brazoria. No copy located, but Section 7 of the Charter provides that the books for the subscription of the capital stock of the company be opened at Houston, Austinia and Brazoria.

Reel: 3

Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company.

[At end:] Telegraph Press, Houston. [1838?]

230; [Form for stock certificate. At head, cut of locomotive with freight and passenger cars, and blanks for value and number of shares. Text begins:] Austinia, ----- 183- Received from ----- Dollars, the same being for the First Instalment on ----- shares of the Capital Stock of the Brazos and Galveston Rail Road Company ... [At end: blanks for signatures of] Commissioners appointed for this place ...; Broadside. 12.1 x 19.8 cm.; The only copy of this variant located is dated May 1st, 1839, and acknowledges receipt of \$1,000 from James F. Perry. It is signed by Perry and Geo. L. Hammeken as Commissioners.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 3

Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838?]

231; [Form for conveyance of a lot in the village of Austinia to subscribers for five shares of stock of the Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company, the conveyance to be void if the installments of the subscription are not paid. At head:] Republic of Texas, County of Galveston. [Text begins:] Know all Men by these Presents: That we, William J. Bryan and George L. Hammeken, for and in consideration of One Hundred Dollars, paid by ----- to ----- and ----- - Commissioners ... [At end:] Given under our hands at Austinia, this ----- day of ----- 18--. [Blank for signatures of Bryan and Hammeken.] Witnesses: -----; 4-page folder printed on p. [1].; 32 x 20.5 cm.; Apparently a lot in the town of Austinia was conveyed to each subscriber for five shares of the capital stock of the railroad. William J. Bryan was a nephew of Stephen F. Austin and a brother of Moses Austin Bryan. Hammeken was a close friend of Austin's and active in enterprises such as this railroad, of which he was the president. He was the translator of Filisola's Evacuation of Texas, entry No. 191. Austinia is shown on the 1839 Hunt & Randel map as on the mainland side of Galveston Bay across the bay from Galveston. That map also shows the projected railroad. Neither the town nor the railroad appear on the Creuzbaur series of maps which began in 1849.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 3

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company.

Charter of Brazos & Galveston Rail Road.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 229; [Text begins:] Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas ... That a Company be incorporated under the name and style of the Brazos and Galveston Rail Road Company ... [At end:] Approved, 24th May, 1838. Sam. Houston. ...; Broadside in two columns. 41.8 x 25 cm.; This is the second railroad granted a charter by the Congress of Texas, the charter to the Texas Rail Road, Navigation, and Banking Company in December, 1836, entry No. 180, being the first. This was a more modest enterprise, for its charter only gave the right "to make Turnpikes and Rail Roads, from the main channel of Galveston Bay to the Brazos River." While in the earlier railroad charter there was no limitation on tolls, here the tolls were to be regulated by Congress and all government stores and troops were to be carried free. At the end was an express prohibition against engaging in banking. Among those mentioned in the charter are Asa Brigham, James F. Perry and George L. Hammeken. Mr. Andrew Forest Muir has an account of this company in his article, "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Vol. XLVII, p. 345-350. By one of the slips it is so easy for all of us to make, Mr. Muir dates in May, 1837, instead of May, 1838, various proceedings in Congress which ended with the signing of the Charter on May 24. The Charter is given on p. 37-42 of Laws of ... Texas. Volume Third, Houston: National Banner Press. 1838; in Laws Passed at the 2d Session of the 2d Congress, [Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838] p. 14-17; and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1507-1512.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 3

Breves Reflexiones sobre el Análisis ... del Proyecto de ley ... para proporcionar arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas.

See note to entry No. 965.

Brief Remarks on Dr. Channing's Letter to Hon. Henry Clay. 1837.

See [Hammeken, George Louis], entry No. 1275.

Bringas de Manzaneda y Encinas, Diego Miguel, fl. 1792-1819.

Sermon Que en las Solemnes Honras Celebradas en Obsequio de los W. PP. Predicadores Apostólicos Fr. Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo Garcés: ... [and three others] Misioneros del Colegio de Propaganda fide de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro, Fundadores de las Conversiones de la Purísima Concepcion, y de S. Pedro y S. Pablo del Rio Colorado entre los Gentiles Yumas, y muertos en ellas gloriosamente á manos de los mismos Bárbaros en los dias 17 y 19 de Julio de 1781 Dixo en la Iglesia de Dicho Colegio el 19 de Julio de 1794 en Que Se Sepultaron Sus Cenizas Fr. Diego Miguel Bringas de Manzaneda y Encinas, Misionero Apostólico, é Hijo del mismo Seminario. Madrid, Año. En la Imprenta de D. Fermin Villalpando, Impresor de Camara de S.M. 1819 1067; 94 p., blank leaf. 20 cm.; This is much more than a funeral oration on Father Garcés and his fellow missionaries who were murdered on the Colorado. Mr. Wagner begins a long note on this in his Spanish Southwest (174a) by saying: "For many purposes this sermon may be considered as a continuation of the work of Fr. Juan Domingo Arricivita (his Cronica Serafica, Mexico, 1742), as the first part; to page 48 consists of historical notes about various Franciscan missionaries who labored in Sonora and Arizona at different times." Many of these missionaries served in Texas, as well as in Sonora and Arizona. They are listed in Mr. Wagner's note.; Sabin 44440. Wagner, Spanish Southwest, 174a.; Locations: C-S. NN. TxU. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 18

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Bromme, Traugott.

Neuestes vollständigstes Hand- und Reisebuch für Auswanderer ... Dritte ... auflage. ... 1845.
See entry No. 1360B.

Bromme, Traugott.

Neuestes vollständigstes Hand- und Reisebuch für Auswanderer ... Zweite ... auflage. ... 1843.
See entry No. 1360A.

Bromme, Traugott, 1802-1866.

Neuestes vollständigstes Hand- und Reisebuch für Auswanderer aller Klassen und jeden Standes nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, Ober- und-Unter Canada, Neu-Braunschweig, Neu-Schottland und Texas.
Bayreuth. 1840
1360; ... Herausgeben von Traugott Bromme.; 8vo.; Though Sabin has many entries under Bromme, with differing titles, for his Guides to North America or to parts thereof, this Neuestes Handbuch is his only listing for 1845 or earlier with Texas in the title. A copy of the 1840 edition has not been available for examination but the short account of Texas in the 1843 edition, pages 287-295, is excellent. A brief sketch of its history thus far in the 19th century is followed by general information, including population figures for as late as 1841. Bromme's Gemalde von Nord-Amerika, Stuttgart, 1842, Sabin 8204 (copy in TWS), a massive production, shows the growth in interest in Texas since 1839 by devoting pages 757-800 in Volume II to a conventional guide to Texas. Several of Bromme's Guides published after 1845 include Texas.; Buck 357; Sabin 8210.; Streeter was unable to locate a copy of this for examination, but took his entry from Buck and Sabin. After the bibliography had been published Howell Heaney notified him that the Free Library of Philadelphia had acquired a copy of the 1840 edition, and that there was nothing about Texas or Canada either in the title or the book. Apparently this material was added in the 1843 edition. I have, however, let the entry stand.

Reel: 28

Bromme, Traugott, 1802-1866.

Neuestes vollständigstes Hand- und Reisebuch für Auswanderer aller Klassen und jeden Standes nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, Ober- und-Unter Canada, Neu-Braunschweig, Neu-Schottland und Texas.
Bayreuth: Verlag der Buchner'schen buchhandlung. 1843
1360A; "Zweite vermehrte und verbesserte auflage [of entry No. 1360]." Leaf of title, iv, ii, 358 p., map.; Though Sabin has many entries under Bromme, with differing titles, for his Guides to North America or to parts thereof, this Neuestes Handbuch is his only listing for 1845 or earlier with Texas in the title. A copy of the 1840 edition has not been available for examination but the short account of Texas in the 1843 edition, pages 287-295, is excellent. A brief sketch of its history thus far in the 19th century is followed by general information, including population figures for as late as 1841. Bromme's Gemalde von Nord-Amerika, Stuttgart, 1842, Sabin 8204 (copy in TWS), a massive production, shows the growth in interest in Texas since 1839 by devoting pages 757-800 in Volume II to a conventional guide to Texas. Several of Bromme's Guides published after 1845 include Texas.; Buck 357, note. Sabin 8210.; Locations: MBAt.

Reel: 29

Bromme, Traugott, 1802-1866.

Neuestes vollständigstes Hand- und Reisebuch für Auswanderer aller Klassen und jeden Standes nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, Ober- und-Unter Canada, Neu-Braunschweig, New-Schottland und Texas.
Bayreuth. 1845
1360B; "Dritte ... auflage." [of entry No. 1360], with same imprint, but dated 1845. viii, 381 p.; Though Sabin has many entries under Bromme, with differing titles, for his Guides to North America or to parts thereof, this Neuestes Handbuch is his only listing for 1845 or earlier with Texas in the title. A copy of the 1840 edition has not been available for examination but the short account of Texas in the 1843 edition, pages 287-295, is excellent. A brief sketch of its history thus far in the 19th century is followed by general information, including population figures for as late as 1841. Bromme's Gemalde von Nord-Amerika, Stuttgart, 1842, Sabin 8204 (copy in TWS), a massive production, shows the growth in interest in Texas since 1839 by devoting pages 757-800 in Volume II to a conventional guide to Texas. Several of Bromme's Guides published after 1845 include Texas.; Buck 357, note. Sabin 8210.; Locations: MB. NN.

Reel: 29

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Brown, Aaron Venable, 1795-1859.

Texas and Oregon.
 Washington: Printed by Blair & Rives. 1845
 1567; Letter and Speeches of the Hon. A.V. Brown,
 of Tennessee, in reply to the Hon. John Quincy
 Adams, on the Annexation of Texas, and on the Bill
 for the Organization of a Territorial Government over
 Oregon.; 31 p. 23 cm.; John Quincy Adams had
 charged that a section of Andrew Jackson's letter of
 February 12, 1843, to Brown (text in Opinions of
 Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the Annexation of Texas,
 entry No. 1512) was "from beginning to end, grossly,
 glaringly, and willfully false." This referred to
 Jackson's statement that in negotiating the treaty of
 1819 with Spain, Adams then being Secretary of
 State under Monroe, we had been given the option of
 making the Rio Grande rather than the Sabine, our
 boundary with the then Spanish province of Mexico.
 In publishing the letter Brown had evidently rubbed
 salt in the wound by adding a footnote saying that
 Jackson had meant to refer to the Colorado River
 instead of to the Rio Grande. This is not the place to
 discuss the controversy over the negotiation of the
 1819 treaty beyond stating that Brown made, in
 Texas and Oregon, what seemed to be an effective
 reply. The pamphlet does illustrate the bitterness
 engendered by the annexation question. Pages 18 to
 the end give the debate in the House on January 27,
 1845, on the Oregon Bill and Brown's remarks.
 Brown, later Governor of Tennessee and postmaster
 general in Buchanan's cabinet, is the subject of an
 article in the Dictionary of American Biography.;
 Locations: CtY. DLC. Tx (imperfect). TWS.

Reel: 35

Brown, John Henry, 1820-1895.

The Fall of the Alamo, Last Days of Crockett,
 with other sketches, of Texas.
 [St. Louis, Missouri. Ustick & Davies]. [1843]
 1448; Pamphlet.; No copy of this pamphlet is known,
 but in the John Henry Brown collection in the
 University of Texas Library Archives there are two
 items relating to it. One is in an unlabeled loose-leaf
 scrapbook with a marbled board cover containing an
 autobiography of Brown addressed to his children.
 On page 154 appears the following statement in
 Brown's own handwriting, "In December, 1843, I
 published in St Louis a pamphlet entitled The Fall of
 the Alamo, Last Days of Crockett with other sketches
 of Texas. It was a succinct account of the Texian
 revolution, and as you will see by various notices of
 it in this narrative, was highly complimented by all
 the papers of the city. But I regret that I have not a
 single copy of it left."; The other item is a leather
 bound scrapbook with a white label on the spine
 reading: "J.H.B. Newspaper Clippings 1831 ETC,"
 and inside the front cover, which has become
 detached, is pasted the following clipping from the
 St. Louis (Mo.) Ariel, December, 1843: The Fall of
 Alamo, or the Last Days of Crockett.--A pamphlet
 with this title was this morning issued from the press,
 by Ustick & Davies. It is by John Henry Brown ... a
 gentleman who has resided many years in La Vaca,
 Texas, and writes from observation and correct
 information derived by enquiry on the spot.--It gives
 an account of Fannin's Massacre, as well as the
 battles of Concepcion, Goliad, San Antonio and in
 fact the whole history of the war.

Reel: 32

Brown, William John, 1805-1857.

To the People of the Fifth Congressional District
 of the State of Indiana.
 [Washington?]. [1844]
 1481; 8 p. 23 cm.; Caption title. Signed and dated at
 end: Wm. J. Brown. Washington City, April 24,
 1844. This is a statement by a Democratic
 representative from Indiana, in favor of the re-
 annexation of Texas, "re-annexation," because Texas
 was included in the Louisiana Purchase. If we do not
 annex Texas "she must again fall into the hands of
 Mexico ... and the Protestant Missionaries of the
 Cross be driven from the land." The effect on slavery
 is minimized and dire results on this country's cotton
 trade are pictured if annexation fails and Texas
 comes under the influence of England.; Locations:
 NN. TxU.

Reel: 33

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[Bryan, William, and others].

A Vindication of the Conduct of the Agency of Texas, in New-Orleans.
New-Orleans: Printed at the Louisiana Advertiser Office. 1836
1182; Respectfully Dedicated to the Free and Independent Citizens, of the Republic of Texas.; 19 p. 21 cm.; Austin and his fellow commissioners when in New Orleans on their way to Washington had in January, 1836, appointed Bryan as General Agent in New Orleans and Edward Hall as Purchasing Agent, for the Provisional Texas Government. They were superseded in May by the appointment of Thomas Toby and his brother as purchasing agents. In this pamphlet, signed at the end by Bryan and Hall and Samuel Ellis, Secretary of the General Agents, they give a good account of their stewardship and quote letters of praise from Austin and William H. Wharton, and also from Robert Triplett, who had been appointed as Bryan's successor as General Agent. This defense was answered by Thomas F. McKinney in a pamphlet entitled in part To All Who May Have Seen and Read the Dying Groans of Wm. Bryan, E. Hall and Saml. Ellis, Ex-Agents of Texas ..., Columbia, 1836 (entry No. 127). As stated in the note to entry No. 127, Dr. Barker called the change "all but disastrous" for Texas. There is an article on Bryan in the Handbook of Texas.; Raines, p. 202. Sabin 95132.; Locations: CtY. TxGR. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 24

Burleson, Edward, 1798-1851.

To the Public.

[Houston? Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1842] 505; [Address of General Burleson to his "Fellow-Citizens of Texas," dated April 6, 1842; followed by a letter from him to "Brigadier-General A. Somervell (i.e. Somervell)" and Somervell's reply, both dated San Antonio, March 31, 1842; and ending with Burleson's address disbanding the volunteers under his command, dated Alamo, San Antonio de Bexar, April 2, 1842.]; Broadside in three columns. 44.5 x 31 cm.; It appears from the Burleson letter of March 31 that on March 18 the volunteers then under his command at San Antonio had refused to obey the order of Houston giving the command of the troops there to Somervell. In this letter Burleson again offers to yield the command to Somervell, who, in his letter of the same date, declines "to subject [himself] to the mortification of their [the volunteers'] refusal to obey [his] orders." In his letter of April 2 disbanding the volunteers Burleson uses the well-known expression, "though Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none." The time and circumstances of the use of this expression by Burleson is discussed in a note in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1904, Vol. VII, p. 328. There a descendant of Burleson's says he used this expression for the first time in a speech to Texans assembled at Gonzales when the news of the fall of the Alamo reached that place. In his address here of April 6 to his "Fellow Citizens of Texas," Burleson tells how the Secretary of War at Austin (President Houston being absent in the east) had asked him to take command of the volunteers at San Antonio, and how shortly afterward he had received an order from the War Department "in no event to cross the Rio Grande." Burleson criticizes Houston's order not to advance and urges that the Texans should campaign in the Valley of the Rio Grande. Burleson came to Texas in 1830 and was prominent in Texas affairs, being a delegate to the convention of 1833, a colonel at Bexar and San Jacinto, in command of the troops in the Cherokee War, and vice president of Texas 1841-1844. I follow the sketch by Charles W. Ramsdell in the Dictionary of American Biography in giving 1798 as the year of Burleson's birth rather than 1793 as given in the Handbook of Texas. The addresses and letters are reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 43-47.; Locations: NcU (Southern Historical Collection).

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Burnet, David G.
See entry No. 421.

Burnet, David G.

Address ... pronounced over the remains of the late Hon. John A. Wharton ... 1838.
See entry No. 303.

[Burnet, David Gouverneur, 1788-1870].

Opinion on the Four Hundred Leagues' Grant of Texas Land.
New-Orleans: Printed by William M'Kean and Co. 1836
1183; By One of the Oldest Settlers of Texas.; 12 p. 23 cm. Plain blue-gray wrappers. This is part of the literature on the notorious 400 league grant which Samuel M. Williams and two associates obtained from the state of Coahuila and Texas in May, 1835. The story of this grant and of its repercussions in Texas is told by Dr. Barker with his customary clarity in "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," in the Texas Historical Association Quarterly, Volume X, July, 1906, at pages 76-95. Here Burnet takes the logical position that the state legislature could dispose of vacant lands only in accordance with powers conferred by the central government, which in this case were clearly exceeded. It appears from the text that all but the last two or three paragraphs of the Opinion were written late in 1835 and that the final paragraphs were written after Texas had declared its independence in 1836. The article was reprinted in the Telegraph and Texas Register for July 28, 1838. On the wrapper of my copy is written in ink, in an apparently contemporary hand: President Burnett's [sic] argument. Dr. Barker in his article quoted above says this was written by Burnet.; Sabin 95107.; Locations: MBAt. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 24

Burnet, David Gouverneur, 1788-1870.

Reply to the Report of the Committee on the Santa Fe Expedition.

[At end:] <Telegraph Press--Houston>. [1842]
506; 7, [1] p. 22 cm.; Caption title.; This Reply is preceded by a letter "To the Editor of the Telegraph" in which Burnet states that a report charging him with "a violation of 'every obligation which is held sacred by man,' should not remain among the Archives of the Republic, without an effort to expose the error of its positions." The report which Burnet thus epitomizes was made on December 6, 1841, by a committee of the House headed by Isaac Van Zandt. It is entry No. 466. In his Reply Burnet points out that it was well known that he had nothing to do with the Santa Fe Expedition and that he disapproved of it. This Reply is reprinted from the pamphlet in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 176-182, accompanied by a statement of the editor of the Journals that though not part of the Journal, it is printed with the proceedings of the House for December 17, 1841, because of "the importance and rarity of the document." My copy of this Reply once belonged to Burnet and came to me from a member of his family. In his handwriting on the plain wrapper is, "Santa Fee [sic] Committee reply to--1842."; Locations: TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[Burnet, David Gouverneur, 1788-1870].

To Messrs. Anthony Dey, Wm. H. Sumner and George Curtis, Esquires.

[New York?]. [1830]

1116; [Text begins:] In compliance with your request to furnish a brief account of Texas, and more particularly of the Colonies of Messrs. Zavala, Vehlein and Burnet, I would remark, that ... [Letter, signed and dated on p. 4, "B. New-York, 15th November, 1830.", followed by two paragraphs on the ways of getting to Texas and the terms offered contractors who will undertake to procure settlers.]; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 33 x 20 cm. This letter of Burnet seems to be the first descriptive account published in the United States of the Texas of the colonization period. It was issued to aid the promotion of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, and was reprinted within a few weeks, with slight revisions, in the Address to the Reader of that company (entry No. 1123), where it is referred to as "his revised account of Texas, which ... has been sought for and read with great avidity by the [prospective] emigrants." The two paragraphs at the end, mentioned in the entry, recommend entering Texas by way of Galveston, where agents of the company would be stationed about January 1, 1831, to assist intended settlers. They also state terms, not as far as I know printed elsewhere, of the premiums in land which will be given contractors by the Galveston Bay Company for introducing families, and emphasize that the colonization must be according to the laws of Mexico (*italics in the original*). Anthony Dey (1776-1859) and George Curtis (1799-1884) seem to have been well known lawyers in New York. Curtis was a graduate of Union College in the class of 1822. Sumner (1780-1861) was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1799 and seems to have been prominent as a lawyer in Boston. It would be interesting if we could learn something about the functioning of the home office of a Texas land company such as this, what it realized from the sale of scrip, who was the leading factor in its affairs, and so on. A fortnight or so after the date of his letter, Burnet was married in New York. There are articles on him in the Dictionary of American Biography and in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 21

Burnet, David Gouverneur, and Milam, Benjamin Rush.

See Western Colonization and Mining Company, entry No. 1114.

Burr, David H.

The State of Texas ... 1845.

See entry No. 1134C.

Burr, David H.

Texas ... 1834.

See entry No. 1134A.

Burr, David H.

Texas ... 1835.

See entry No. 1134B.

Burr, David H., 1803-1875.

The State of 1836-1845 Texas, by David H. Burr. Published by R.S. Fisher, New York. Engraved by S. Stiles & Co. N. York. [At foot, below neat line:] Entered ... by R.S. Fisher in the ... Southern District, of New York. 1845

1134C; Another edition [of entry No. 1134], from the same plate, with revisions, with same scale, prime meridians and insets. Though the title is now "The State of Texas," the map is only slightly changed from the 1835 issue (entry No. 1134B). The various grants are shown as before, a few counties are now shown, and three or four towns have been added.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC. TxU.

Reel: 22

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Burr, David H., 1803-1875.

Texas.

Published by J.H. Colton & Co No 9 Wall St. New-York. Engraved by S. Stiles & Co. N. York. [At foot, below neat line:] 1833 by J.H. Colton & Co. in the ... Southern District of New-York. 1833

1134; Map. 44 x 54 cm. Boundaries and empresario grants colored. Graphic scale: about 50 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Insets: Distances; Plan of the Port of Galveston, Made by order of the Mexican Government, by Alexander Thompson, of the Mexican Navy, in 1828. Folded to height 13 cm. in leather covers lettered on front cover: Texas. The Burr map of 1833 is the first large scale map of Texas, as distinguished from a general map, to show all of Texas to the Arkansas River and so includes all the Texas Panhandle. The pioneer Austin map of 1830 goes only to a little north of the Red River. The Burr map, like the Austin map, is one of the landmarks of Texas cartography, showing as it does the parceling out of the country, with a few gaps, into seventeen land grants, all graphically shown in colors at the fairly large scale of fifty miles to an inch. The Austin map of 1830 gives only the boundaries of three grants, which it shows in color, and the Hooker maps of 1833 though they, like the Burr map, show Texas to the Arkansas River, do so on the small scale of about ninety miles to an inch and without color. This representation of land grants, often with legends giving their date and number of families to be settled, seems important enough to justify the listing of their names. They are as follows: Austin grants (3), Wilson and Exter, Padilla & Chambers, Dominguez, Cameron grants (2), Woodbury & Company, McMullen & McGloin, Powers, De Leon, De Witt, Galveston Bay Company's Burnet, Vehlein and Zavala, and Filisola. The Burr map incorporates for the first time on a printed map the Staples manuscript map of the Wilson and Exter grant, dividing it into twelve sections (see note to Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1120), and follows that map in showing the Canadian River as intersecting the 23d meridian at about half a degree too far to the south. By 1833 it had been learned that the San Antonio flowed into the Guadalupe some miles above its mouth, and this is so represented in the Burr map and also in the Hooker map of 1833. For some, as far as I know, unexplained reason, the Burr map instead of following the Treaty of 1819, in drawing the boundary line north to the Red River from the Sabine River's intersection of the 32d parallel, incorrectly starts this line about twenty miles west of the intersection, thereby showing part of Texas as belonging to Arkansas and Louisiana. This led later to a boundary dispute between Arkansas and Texas as shown by the March 2, 1837, proclamation by the Governor of Arkansas (entry No. 1263). Not only the Burr map, but the Hooker and Mesier maps of 1833 and the Colorado and Red River Land Company map of 1835, followed later by other maps, make the same error. Burr had already established his reputation as a topographical engineer and maker of maps when in 1832 he became Topographer to the Post Office Department. He was later Geographer of the House of Representatives. His best known work is his rare American Atlas in thirteen sections issued in 1839 (Phillips 4525).; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 22

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Burr, David H., 1803-1875.

Texas.

Published by J.H. Colton & Co No 9 Wall St. New-York. Engraved by S. Stiles & Co. N. York. [At foot, below neat line:] 1833 by J.H. Colton & Co. in the ... Southern District of New-York. 1835

1134B; Another edition [of entry No. 1134], with the date 1835 but from the same plate, with title, and imprint as in 1834 map, and same inscription of engravers, copyright, scale, prime meridians and insets. Folded to height 13 cm. in embossed cloth covers lettered in gilt on front cover: Burr's Map of the State of Coha & Texas Published by J.H. Colton & Co New York; The northern boundary still extends to the Arkansas and the unoccupied spaces are as in the 1834 issue. There are a few changes. The "Beals Grant," which in the 1834 issue bordered the Colorado River on the south, is now "Milam's Grant," and four towns not on the 1834 map are now located: Columbia on the Brazoria, and Augusta, Electa, and Mina on the Colorado. The last three do not appear on modern maps.; Locations: CtY. DLC. TxGR (fragments). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 22

Burr, David H., 1803-1875.

Texas.

Published by J.H. Colton & Co. New-York. Engraved by S. Stiles & Co. N. York. [At foot, below neat line:] 1833 by J.H. Colton & Co. in the ... Southern District of New-York. 1834

1134A; Another edition [of entry No. 1134], with the date 1834 but from the same plate and with same title and imprint (except that Colton's street address is omitted) and same inscription of engravers, copyright, scale, prime meridians and insets. A new inset headed "Distances" has been added, giving about twenty distances from place to place in Texas and adjoining Tamaulipas and Coahuila. This 1834 issue of the Burr map (entry No. 1134) shows graphically, so to speak, the increase in the Beales holdings of Texas land grants. The Wilson and Exter first grant now has the legend "Beals & Rayuelas formerly Wilson and Exters Grant"; to the legend "Woodbury & Co Grant" is added "to Beals & Grant after 15. Nov. 1834"; the part of the small Austin 1827 grant shown in the 1833 map as south of the Colorado River is now shown as "Beals Grant" with part of the DeWitt grant also included; and finally a grant is added to the map between the Nueces and the Rio Grande west of Laredo and bears the legend "Beals & Grant's Grant Oct. 9, 1832." The taking over by Beales of the Woodbury & Co. grant "after 15, Nov. 1834" and the acquisition by Beales of the grant south of the Colorado shown as "Beals Grant" are not shown in the 1835 Austin map and do not seem to be mentioned by Miss Henderson in her interesting article, "Minor Empresario Contracts for the Colonization of Texas, 1825-1834," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Volume XXXI, and Volume XXXII, April and July, 1928. Also these two grants are not mentioned in the article on Beales in the Handbook of Texas. They are, however, shown on the 1835 edition of the Young map (entry No. 1178). Tivis, located here on the Neches, is not shown on modern maps.; Phillips, Maps, p. 841.; Locations: CtY. MH. Tx.

Reel: 22

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Burton, Isaac Watts, 1805-1843.

Speech of the Hon. I.W. Burton, on the "Bill Providing for Sectionizing and Selling the Lands formerly Owned and Occupied by the Cherokees". Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1840 381; 16 p. 20.3 cm.; This is a powerful attack, showing deep feeling, on the bill sponsored by Sam Houston, then a member of the House, reserving from location the Indian lands in the Cherokee country. The leader of the opposition in the House, representing those who had settled on lands to which the Cherokees had title, was David S. Kaufman, Speaker of the House. Burton seems to have been the leader of the opposition in the Senate. The bill became a law and may be found in the Laws of the Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 184-189. Burton's speech was probably made after the majority and minority reports on the bill (entry No. 404), the minority report being by Burton, had been submitted to the Senate on January 21 or 22, 1840. John Henry Brown, then a young man, was present at the January, 1840, debate and tells of it in his History of Texas, Vol. II, p. 169, and Adolphus Sterne mentions the previous month's debate in his Diary (Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXXI, p. 80-81). There are several references in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, to the bill, and on p. 349 is the text of a protest made by Burton on February 4, 1840. Burton died in January, 1843, so he did not live to see his position vindicated by the repeal of the law on January 27, 1844 (Laws, 8th Congress, p. 34-35). There is much more on the controversy in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. II, House, where on p. 202-231 and 235-251 there is a full account from contemporary newspapers of the debate which opened on December 22, 1839. Other references to the debate are given in a note on p. 202 of the House Journal, with Kaufman's protest against the bill given on p. 271-373.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 6

Bustamante, Anastasio, 1780-1853.

Manifiesto Que el Ciudadano Anastasio Bustamante Dirige a Sus Compatriotas como General en Gefe del Ejercito de Operaciones sobre Tamaulipas y demas Departamentos de Oriente. México. Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, calle de los Rebeldes numero 2. 1839 941; 75 p., 3 folding tables. 21.3 cm.; This apologia by Bustamante of his military campaign against the Federalists in northeast Mexico, from March to June, 1839, includes, at pages 57-69, various documents relating to the Texan penetration on the Tamaulipas side of the Nueces River in the early part of 1839, and to a proposal by the Federalist leader Canales that the Federalists and Centralists cease their rivalry and unite to stop the Texans. It was suggested that perhaps this was a device of Canales to split the government forces. One of the documents printed in full, at pages 61-63, is the Lamar proclamation of February, 1839, regarding opening trade with Mexican citizens along the Rio Grande (entry No. 362). While Bustamante was in charge of the army, a section of the Federalists headed by Mexia and Urrea were badly defeated at Acajete and Méxia was executed. Urrea had escaped to Tampico, then held by the Federalists, but through treachery it surrendered to Arista in June and for a time the Federalist cause was at a low ebb, to revive again when Pavon was captured after the engagement at Alcantro in November, 1839. Bustamante returned to Mexico City on July 17, 1839, and resumed his presidential duties which had been carried on by Santa Anna while Bustamante was in charge of the army. Bustamante continued either as president or in command of the army until under an amicable arrangement made at Estanzuela on October 6, 1841, he departed for Europe and Santa Anna in effect took over the government. This followed the Plan of Tacuybaya which had been adopted September 28, 1841. There is a short sketch of Bustamante in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. CtY. NN. TxU. Zacatecas. TWS.

Reel: 15

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Butler, Anthony, and Houston, Samuel.

Correspondence between Col. Anthony Butler and Gen. Sam Houston.
[n.p.]. [n.d.]

11p. 21.4 cm. Stitched. Caption title.; Although the correspondence is dated in December, 1845, the pamphlet was not printed until later.

Büttner, Johann Gottfried.

Briefe aus und über Nordamerika; oder, Beiträge zu einer richtigen Kenntniss der Vereinigten Staaten und ihrer Bewohner, besonders der deutschen Bevölkerung, in kirchlicher, sittlicher, socialer, und politischer Hinsicht, und zur Beantwortung der Frage über Auswanderung, nebst Nachrichten über Klima und Krankheiten in diesen Staaten.
Dresden und Leipzig, Arnoldsche Buchhandlung. [At end of each volume:] Druck von Breitkopf und Härtel in Leipzig. 1845

1568; Von Prof. J.G. Büttner. Erster [-Zweiter] Band.; 2 vols.: Vol. I, viii, 215, [1] p.; Vol. II, vi, 225, [1] p. 23 cm.; Though only a few pages in this two-volume work relate to Texas, it has been included because of its account of an expedition of German settlers, sent out by the Germania Society of New York. Both Tiling in his German Element in Texas (p. 44-47), and Biesele in his German Settlements in Texas (p. 35-38) have extensive accounts of this expedition.; Buck 392. Sabin 9671.; Locations: DLC. ICU. IU. MiU.

Reel: 35

Byers vs. Janes.

... Allen, for Appellant. Brief. [1844].
See entry No. 581.

Bynum, Jesse Atherton, 1797-1868.

Speech of Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, on an Amendment to the Appropriation Bill to Defray the Expenses of a Diplomatic Agent to the Republic of Texas.

Washington: Printed at the Globe Office. 1837
1264; Delivered in the House of Representatives, 1837.; 16 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; The amendment to the appropriation bill advocated by Mr. Bynum was passed by both houses and late in the day of March 3, 1837, the independence of Texas was recognized by President Jackson.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

Das Cajütenbuch oder nationale Charakteristiken ... 1841.

See [Sealsfield, Charles], entry No. 1396.

Calder, R.J.

\$200 Reward.

[Below line:] Telegraph Print. [Columbia]. [1836] 119.1; [Offer of this reward by Calder, Sheriff of Brazoria County, for apprehension of Bartolomé Pagés, who had escaped after having been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the plot to rescue Santa Anna. Signed at end:] R.J. Calder, sheriff.; Broadside. 31 x 26 cm.; Martinez Caro tells at some length in his Verdadera Idea de la Primera Campaña de Tejas, Mexico, 1837 (entry No. 923), the story of the alleged plot of Pagés to free Santa Anna (for translation see p. 134-142 of Castañeda's Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution, Dallas, 1928).; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 1

[Canales, Antonio].

Contestacion dada al General Woll por las injurias y calumnias que en el núm. 101 del Monitor constitucional de 17 de abril y bajo el disfraz de Pedro Grullo hace el que subscribe.
Monterey. Impreso por Francisco Hernandez. En la imprenta del Nivel. 1845

1006; 13 p. 20.5 cm.; The pamphlet is signed and dated at the end: Monterey Mayo 29 de 1845.
Antonio Canales. In the course of this bitter attack on General Woll, Canales takes credit for his leadership in the Federalist revolt along the Rio Grande in the years 1838-1842 and defends his use of Texas volunteers. He has praise for Arista, to whom at the end he surrendered. He continues by recalling his leading part in the defeat of the Texans at Mier in December, 1842. For another answer to this same newspaper article, see entry No. 1022.1. For a general note on the Federalist revolt see entry No. 937.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Canales, Antonio.

Tapaboca del Lic. Canales, contra los enemigos del reposo publico de estos Departamentos.
[Monterrey] Impreso por F. Molina. [1841] 961.3; [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Octubre 24 de 1841. Lic. Canales.; Broadside in 3 columns 42 x 31 cm.; In answer to a rumor that he was about to start a new revolution, Canales reviews his association with the Federalist movement. He states that he could have had aid from the Texans to set up an independent republic in the northern states of Mexico. Such a state however would not have been economically viable and would be dominated by the Texans who would treat the citizens as badly as they treated their own Mexican population, or would reduce the area to a desert as a barrier to invasion from Mexico. He consequently made his peace with the government and has no intention of further rebellion.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Capture of Virginia, the Beautiful Texian, by the Comanche Indians: an Original Story Not Before Published.

Troy, N.Y.: Tuttle, Belcher & Burton, Printers, 225 Riverstreet. 1837

1265; Auctore Diari Domi Numerantis. Copy Right Secured.; 8 p.; 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Capture of Virginia, the Beautiful Texian, by the Comanche Indians. This is the tale of the capture of a "beautiful Texian" by the Comanches "in the autumn of 1835" and of her being compelled by her captors to run the gauntlet naked. In due course "Col. C--" was appealed to by the family to rescue the girl, which he did after travelling to "the forks of the Red River, about twelve hundred miles from Bexar." Col. C--, who is obviously Crockett as he is described as later having died "nobly fighting in defense of the liberties of Texas," attacked the Indian camp, killed all hands and rescued the lady, who afterwards married a childhood sweetheart and "now resides in the city of Baltimore."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

Cardenas, Jesus. Prefecto del Distrito del Norte en el Departamento de Tamaulipas.

Proclamation, à todos sus habitantes [Jan. 6, 1842].

See entry No. 970 note.

Caro, Ramón Martínez.

See Martínez Caro, Ramón.

Carr vs. Wellborn.

... Allen, for Appellant. Brief. [1844].

See entry No. 580.

[Carrillo, Manuel], compiler.

Coleccion de Varios Documentos Interesantes Relativos al Decreto Anticonstitucional numero 149 del Honorable Congreso del Estado que ha removido de sus destinos a los C. Lic.

Leona-Vicario. Imprenta del supremo gobierno á cargo del C. Antonio Gonzalez Davila. 1830

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749; Manuel Carrillo, Ignacio Sendejas y J. Maria Balmaceda Declarandolos Comprendidos en el Art. 4. del Plan de Jalapa. cuyos documentos se imprimen y publican para que el publico ilustrado e imparcial de los Estados Unidos-Mejicanos Fulmine Su Inescorable Fallo especialmente el denodado ejercito de reserva Que con Gloria Inmarcesible se pronunció imperterrito a la faz del universo Protector de la Constitucion y Leyes [Final line cancelled, but reading: contra los ataques audaces de la tirania.]; Blank leaf, vi, 45 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 20.4 cm.; This Coleccion de Varios Documentos which includes statements made by the Texas ayuntamientos of San Felipe de Austin, Bexar and Goliad, is the answer, assembled by Manuel Carrillo, to the group in the state Congress of Coahuila and Texas who, by decree No. 149 promulgated October 1, 1830, arbitrarily removed from office Carrillo and two of the twelve members of the Congress, one of them, Balmaceda, being one of the two representatives from Texas. The introduction signed on Page VI by Carrillo and dated Leona Vicario, October 11, 1830 makes it evident that the Coleccion is his work. The first part of this story is given in the note to entry No. 752, the Dictamen of September 15 of the Comision Especial of the state Congress. This Coleccion gives on pages 1-4 the Representacion of the ayuntamiento of Leona Vicario dated September 4, 1830, to the State Congress recommending the expulsion of Carrillo and four deputies of the State Congress, followed on pages 4-6 by the proceedings of a meeting of the ayuntamiento held September 1. The Representacion of September 4 and the proceedings of September 1 were also separately printed and are entered in entry No. 757. At pages 10-16 is the Dictamen la Comision dated September 15, 1830, and at pages 16-19 the Representacion dated September 14. These last two pieces were also separately printed, entry No. 752. Decree No. 149 of September 18, expelling the deputies, and the veto message of José Maria Viesca are given on pages 17-24, and statements of the various ayuntamientos begin on page 28. The reply of the ayuntamiento of San Felipe, which appears here in print for the first time, was drafted by Austin and appears also in Vol. II of the Austin Papers at p. 499. It is courteous but very critical of the action, which is rightly criticized as unconstitutional. The reply of Bexar was to the same effect, but oddly enough the popular sentiment at Goliad favored the removals from office and the Goliad ayuntamiento so advised Leona Vicario. Two or three other ayuntamientos were in favor, others critical, and others neutral. The whole makes an interesting collection of contemporary opinion on what was at the time a most important matter. The expulsion of Balmaceda was one of the matters complained of in what is known as the Bejar Remonstrance of December 21, 1832, printed at Brazoria early in 1833 (entry No. 33). Austin had a stiff editorial against it in the Texas Gazette for October 30, 1830 (copy in TWS), and in the same issue is a translation into English of the ayuntamiento of Austin's reply and also news account of the proceeding.; Sabin 14303.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 13

Carroll County, Kentucky. Citizens.

Mass Meeting in Carroll County.

[n.p.]. [1843]

1449; Annexation of Texas. [Proceedings of the meeting held November 25, 1843, with preamble and resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas adopted at the meeting. Text begins:] Democrats and Whigs having impartially called a general meeting at the town of Ghent, in Carroll county, Kentucky on Saturday the 25th November, 1843, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of admitting Texas into the United States ... George N. Sanders offered the following Preamble and resolutions ... [Signed at end:] Lawrence Ashton, Ch'n. Bartlett Searcey, Sec'y.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages, in double columns. 30 x 20 cm.; Except on the part of the anti-slavery group, there was little discussion of the annexation of Texas in the year 1843 and this broadside is the first and only record in this bibliography of a public meeting in that year favoring annexation. Indeed, there are only two other entries here for the year 1843 in which annexation is favored, the Moseley Baker letter dated Houston, Texas, October 20, 1843, and the Ximenes broadside, dated July 1, 1843, the primary purpose of which was the defeat of Van Buren for the Democratic nomination the next year for president. It was proposed at the Carroll County meeting that Texas permit slavery only to the 20th meridian from Washington until it crossed the Colorado and thence to its mouth, with the rest of its territory made up of free states. Annexation on that basis was urged.; Locations: DNA. NN.

Reel: 32

Cartas de Tejas.

Cartas de Tejas y Venida de Santa-Anna.

[At end:] Mejico: Impreso por Juan Ojeda, calle de las Escalerillas núm. 2. 1836

850; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 21.1 x 15.3 cm.; Three letters are given here. The first from Lynchburg, Texas, dated May 6, 1836, by a Mexican to a friend in Mexico, says that Santa Anna has agreed to recognize the independence of Texas, with boundaries to the Rio Grande, including Matamoras. The second is dated Velasco, May 26, 1836, and is signed by Lorenzo de Zavala. The third is unsigned and dated New Orleans, June 10, 1836. All indicate that the independence of Texas has been agreed to. The author of Cartas de Tejas makes a plea to return to the Federal system in order to preserve the integrity of Mexican territory.; Locations: BNM. TWS.

Reel: 14

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Castro, Henri, 1786-1865?.

Le Texas en 1845.

Anvers, Imprimerie de J.-E. Buschmann. 1845

1570; Castro-Ville Colonie Française, Fondée par Henry Castro, le 1er Septembre 1844, sur la rivière Medina, 24 milles ouest de San-Antonio de Bexar. La calomnie est un ver qui s'attache aux bons fruits. Plutarque. [Ornament, laurel wreath with star in center.]; 24 p., plan and view of Castroville (both folding). 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. Plan (in Yale copy): Castroville Comté de Bexar Texas Fondée le 3. Septembre 1844. Lith. Ropoll fils. 25 x 39 cm.; Plan (in Texas State Library and University of Texas copies): Castroville Comté de Bexar Texas. Fondée le 3 7bre 1844. Lith. Lutton, Pl. de la Bourse, 38, Paris. 24 x 44 cm.; View: Vue de Castroville et de ses environs prise du Mont Gentilz. Imp. Bertauts r St Marc, 14. 24 x 46 cm.; At the outset it should be stated that the text of entry Nos. 1570, 1570A and 1570B of this pamphlet is substantially the same in all three except that the separate German text does not include "Journal des Débats. Extrait du 7 Mai 1845," with which the separate French text ends. Le Texas en 1845 is the account of the settlement established by Castro in September, 1844, on the grant on the Medina River covered by his colonization contract with Texas of February 15, 1842. For the story of his trials and tribulations in the two and a half years between the closing of the colonization contract and this settlement on the Medina one should read Le Texas, (entry No. 1571), where, in "Mon Procès," Castro gives a graphic account of his tribulations, and a defense of his conduct. In Le Texas en 1845 a glowing summary of conditions in Texas is followed (p. 7-20) by a section entitled "Fondation de Castroville. Pièces officielles dont le dépôt est fait chez M. Jaussand, notaire à Paris." This includes Castro's report to Secretary of State Anson Jones of September 15, 1844, of his setting forth from San Antonio for the Medina on September 1, 1844, at the head of his colonists, the "Procèsverbal," signed by over 40 colonists, of taking possession of this new settlement named Castroville, the certificate by Bishop Odin of laying the cornerstone of the new church, Castro's proclamation on his leaving Castroville on November 20, an address made to him by his colonists on that day, and proclamation made by Castro before his departure for Europe. At the end is a long quotation from Kennedy's Texas, Kennedy being described as then British Consul at Texas. This important collection of documents relating to his colonization project was apparently published by Castro to use in his appeal from legal proceedings brought against him in Strasbourg for neglect of his colonists. Le Texas en 1845 and Le Texas published later in 1845, (entry No. 1571), give much of the contemporary material on the Castro projects. The pamphlet entered here under [Castro, Henri, compiler.] (entry No. 1450), gives documents written late in 1843, that apparently have not previously been referred to. A Memorial of Henry Castro to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas, Austin, 1849 (not recorded in Mr. Winkler's Check List of Texas Imprints) gives the text of two important letters of Castro to President Houston giving accounts of his project, one dated "Galveston, June, 1844," the other "Castroville, October, 1844," and a later Memorial, San Antonio, 1855 (Winkler,

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Check List, 557), gives the form of contract used by Castro with his colonists. An interesting account of the Castro Colony is given by his son, Lorenzo Castro, in *Immigration from Alsace-Lorraine, a Brief Sketch of Henry Castro's Colony in Western Texas*, New York, 1871. Lorenzo states there that his father was the author of *Coup d'Oeil ... sur le Texas*, Paris, 1841 (entry No. 1378), entered here, it is believed correctly, under Fournel, and of "Documents on Foreign Commerce," entered here under France, Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce (entry No. 1455), "and many others, some being translated into German." (See also Henri Castro, compiler, entry No. 1450.) Castro's manuscript diary for the years 1841-1844, now in the University of Texas Library, was used by Audrey G. Goldthorp in an excellent thesis, "Castro's Colony," presented to the University of Texas in 1928, and by Julia Nott Waugh in her *Castro-Ville and Henry Castro Empresario*, San Antonio, 1934. Mrs. Waugh's account is helpful because of its printing of a translation into English of Auguste Frétellière's manuscript in the University of Texas Library, "Adventures of a Castrovillian." Considerable light is thrown on Castro's affairs in the well indexed references to him in Garrison's *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas*, Washington, 1911. Neither Mrs. Waugh nor Lorenzo Castro gives the date of Castro's death. Miss Goldthorp gives it as 1861 and a note on Castro in the *Writings of Sam Houston* (Vol. II, p. 441-442) states indirectly that it was in 1870. The account of Castro in the *Handbook of Texas* implies that the date was 1865.; Sabin 95120.; Locations: CtY (p. 17-24 mutilated, lacks view). Tx (only 20 p.). TxU.

Reel: 35

Castro, Henri, 1786-1865?.

Le Texas en 1845.

[At lower right, below border of type ornaments and on verso of title:] Anvers. - Imprimerie de J.-E. Buschmann. 1845

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1570C; An edition [of entry No. 1570] in French and German . Castro-Ville colonie, fondée par Henry Castro, le 1er Septembre 1844, sur la rivière Medina, 24 milles ouest de San-Antonio de Bexar. [Same quotation and ornament as in 1570 and 1570A, followed by German title:] Texas im Jahre 1845. Castro-Stadt Colonie, welche, am 1 September 1844, am Flusse Medina, 24 Meilen westlich von San-Antonio de Bexar, durch Heinrich Castro gegründet worden ist. [Quotation from Plutarch]; 43 p., view and plan (both folding) 24 cm.; Text in French and German on opposite pages. This edition drops the word "Française" after "Colonie" in the French title and "Französische" in the German title. It includes the extract from the *Journal des Débats* but does not provide a German translation of it. The plan has the same title and lithographer as the Yale copy of No. 1570.; At the outset it should be stated that the text of entry Nos. 1570, 1570A and 1570B of this pamphlet is substantially the same in all three except that the separate German text does not include "Journal des Débats. Extrait du 7 Mai 1845," with which the separate French text ends. *Le Texas en 1845* is the account of the settlement established by Castro in September, 1844, on the grant on the Medina River covered by his colonization contract with Texas of February 15, 1842. For the story of his trials and tribulations in the two and a half years between the closing of the colonization contract and this settlement on the Medina one should read *Le Texas*, (entry No. 1571), where, in "Mon Procès," Castro gives a graphic account of his tribulations, and a defense of his conduct. In *Le Texas en 1845* a glowing summary of conditions in Texas is followed (p. 7-20) by a section entitled "Fondation de Castroville. Pièces officielles dont le dépôt est fait chez M. Jaussand, notaire à Paris." This includes Castro's report to Secretary of State Anson Jones of September 15, 1844, of his setting forth from San Antonio for the Medina on September 1, 1844, at the head of his colonists, the "Procès-verbal," signed by over 40 colonists, of taking possession of this new settlement named Castroville, the certificate by Bishop Odin of laying the cornerstone of the new church, Castro's proclamation on his leaving Castroville on November 20, an address made to him by his colonists on that day, and proclamation made by Castro before his departure for Europe. At the end is a long quotation from Kennedy's Texas, Kennedy being described as then British Consul at Texas. This important collection of documents relating to his colonization project was apparently published by Castro to use in his appeal from legal proceedings brought against him in Strasbourg for neglect of his colonists. *Le Texas en 1845* and *Le Texas* published later in 1845, (entry No. 1571), give much of the contemporary material on the Castro projects. The pamphlet entered here under [Castro, Henri, compiler.] (entry No. 1450), gives documents written late in 1843, that apparently have not previously been referred to. A Memorial of Henry Castro to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas, Austin, 1849 (not recorded in Mr. Winkler's Check List of Texas Imprints) gives the text of two important letters of Castro to President Houston giving accounts of his project, one dated "Galveston,

June, 1844," the other "Castroville, October, 1844," and a later Memorial, San Antonio, 1855 (Winkler, Check List, 557), gives the form of contract used by Castro with his colonists. An interesting account of the Castro Colony is given by his son, Lorenzo Castro, in *Immigration from Alsace-Lorraine, a Brief Sketch of Henry Castro's Colony in Western Texas*, New York, 1871. Lorenzo states there that his father was the author of *Coup d'Oeil ... sur le Texas*, Paris, 1841 (entry No. 1378), entered here, it is believed correctly, under Fournel, and of "Documents on Foreign Commerce," entered here under France, Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce (entry No. 1455), "and many others, some being translated into German." (See also Henri Castro, compiler, entry No. 1450.) Castro's manuscript diary for the years 1841-1844, now in the University of Texas Library, was used by Audrey G. Goldthorp in an excellent thesis, "Castro's Colony," presented to the University of Texas in 1928, and by Julia Nott Waugh in her *Castro-Ville and Henry Castro Empresario*, San Antonio, 1934. Mrs. Waugh's account is helpful because of its printing of a translation into English of Auguste Fréteillère's manuscript in the University of Texas Library, "Adventures of a Castrovillian." Considerable light is thrown on Castro's affairs in the well indexed references to him in Garrison's *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas*, Washington, 1911. Neither Mrs. Waugh nor Lorenzo Castro gives the date of Castro's death. Miss Goldthorp gives it as 1861 and a note on Castro in the *Writings of Sam Houston* (Vol. II, p. 441-442) states indirectly that it was in 1870. The account of Castro in the *Handbook of Texas* implies that the date was 1865.; Locations: TxWB.

Reel: 35

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Castro, Henri, 1786-1865?.

Le Texas en 1845.

[At lower right, below border of type ornaments and on verso of title:] Anvers. - Imprimerie de J.-E. Buschmann. [1845?]

1570A; An edition [of entry No. 1570] in French and German, with title: Le Texas en 1845. [etc. as in No. 1570, followed on the same page by title in German:] Texas in 1845. Castro-Stadt eine Französische Colonie, welche. am 1 September 1844, am Flusse Medina, 24 Meilen westlich von San-Antonio de Bexar, durch Heinrich Castro gegründet worden ist. [German version of quotation.]; [At lower right, below border of type ornaments, and on verso of title:] Anvers.--Imprimerie de J.-E. Buschmann. [1845?]; 39 p., view and plan (both folding). 24 cm.; Text in French and German on opposite pages.; The view and the plan (which here is lithographed by Lutton) are the same as those in entry No. 1570.; At the outset it should be stated that the text of entry Nos. 1570, 1570A and 1570B of this pamphlet is substantially the same in all three except that the separate German text does not include "Journal des Débats. Extrait du 7 Mai 1845," with which the separate French text ends. Le Texas en 1845 is the account of the settlement established by Castro in September, 1844, on the grant on the Medina River covered by his colonization contract with Texas of February 15, 1842. For the story of his trials and tribulations in the two and a half years between the closing of the colonization contract and this settlement on the Medina one should read Le Texas, (entry No. 1571), where, in "Mon Procès," Castro gives a graphic account of his tribulations, and a defense of his conduct. In Le Texas en 1845 a glowing summary of conditions in Texas is followed (p. 7-20) by a section entitled "Fondation de Castroville. Pièces officielles dont le dépôt est fait chez M. Jaussand, notaire à Paris." This includes Castro's report to Secretary of State Anson Jones of September 15, 1844, of his setting forth from San Antonio for the Medina on September 1, 1844, at the head of his colonists, the "Procès-verbal," signed by over 40 colonists, of taking possession of this new settlement named Castroville, the certificate by Bishop Odin of laying the cornerstone of the new church, Castro's proclamation on his leaving Castroville on November 20, an address made to him by his colonists on that day, and proclamation made by Castro before his departure for Europe. At the end is a long quotation from Kennedy's Texas, Kennedy being described as then British Consul at Texas. This important collection of documents relating to his colonization project was apparently published by Castro to use in his appeal from legal proceedings brought against him in Strasbourg for neglect of his colonists. Le Texas en 1845 and Le Texas published later in 1845, (entry No. 1571), give much of the contemporary material on the Castro projects. The pamphlet entered here under [Castro, Henri, compiler.] (entry No. 1450), gives documents written late in 1843, that apparently have not previously been referred to. A Memorial of Henry Castro to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas, Austin, 1849 (not recorded in Mr. Winkler's Check List of Texas Imprints) gives the text of two important letters of Castro to President Houston giving accounts of his project, one dated "Galveston, June, 1844," the other "Castroville, October, 1844," and a later Memorial, San Antonio, 1855 (Winkler, Check List, 557), gives the form of contract used by

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Castro with his colonists. An interesting account of the Castro Colony is given by his son, Lorenzo Castro, in *Immigration from Alsace-Lorraine, a Brief Sketch of Henry Castro's Colony in Western Texas*, New York, 1871. Lorenzo states there that his father was the author of *Coup d'Oeil ... sur le Texas*, Paris, 1841 (entry No. 1378), entered here, it is believed correctly, under Fournel, and of "Documents on Foreign Commerce," entered here under France, Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce (entry No. 1455), "and many others, some being translated into German." (See also Henri Castro, compiler, entry No. 1450.) Castro's manuscript diary for the years 1841-1844, now in the University of Texas Library, was used by Audrey G. Goldthorp in an excellent thesis, "Castro's Colony," presented to the University of Texas in 1928, and by Julia Nott Waugh in her *Castro-Ville and Henry Castro Empresario*, San Antonio, 1934. Mrs. Waugh's account is helpful because of its printing of a translation into English of Auguste Frétellière's manuscript in the University of Texas Library, "Adventures of a Castrovillian." Considerable light is thrown on Castro's affairs in the well indexed references to him in Garrison's *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas*, Washington, 1911. Neither Mrs. Waugh nor Lorenzo Castro gives the date of Castro's death. Miss Goldthorp gives it as 1861 and a note on Castro in the *Writings of Sam Houston* (Vol. II, p. 441-442) states indirectly that it was in 1870. The account of Castro in the *Handbook of Texas* implies that the date was 1865.; Rader 3085. Raines, p. 46. Sabin 95121.; Locations: DLC. TxU.

Reel: 35

Castro, Henri, 1786-1865?.
Texas im Jahre 1845.
[Anvers?]. [1845?]

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1570B; A separate edition of the German text of the edition in French and German [entry No. 1570A], with title: Texas im Jahre 1845. Castrostadt, eine französische Colonie, welche am 8. September 1844 am Flusse Medina, 24 Meilen westlich von San Antonio de Bexar, durch Heinrich Castro begründet worden ist. [Line from Plutarch.] [Cut of American eagle.] [18] p. 22 cm.; At the outset it should be stated that the text of entry Nos. 1570, 1570A and 1570B of this pamphlet is substantially the same in all three except that the separate German text does not include "Journal des Débats. Extrait du 7 Mai 1845," with which the separate French text ends. Le Texas en 1845 is the account of the settlement established by Castro in September, 1844, on the grant on the Medina River covered by his colonization contract with Texas of February 15, 1842. For the story of his trials and tribulations in the two and a half years between the closing of the colonization contract and this settlement on the Medina one should read Le Texas, (entry No. 1571), where, in "Mon Procès," Castro gives a graphic account of his tribulations, and a defense of his conduct. In Le Texas en 1845 a glowing summary of conditions in Texas is followed (p. 7-20) by a section entitled "Fondation de Castroville. Pièces officielles dont le dépôt est fait chez M. Jaussand, notaire à Paris." This includes Castro's report to Secretary of State Anson Jones of September 15, 1844, of his setting forth from San Antonio for the Medina on September 1, 1844, at the head of his colonists, the "Procèsverbal," signed by over 40 colonists, of taking possession of this new settlement named Castroville, the certificate by Bishop Odin of laying the cornerstone of the new church, Castro's proclamation on his leaving Castroville on November 20, an address made to him by his colonists on that day, and proclamation made by Castro before his departure for Europe. At the end is a long quotation from Kennedy's Texas, Kennedy being described as then British Consul at Texas. This important collection of documents relating to his colonization project was apparently published by Castro to use in his appeal from legal proceedings brought against him in Strasbourg for neglect of his colonists. Le Texas en 1845 and Le Texas published later in 1845, (entry No. 1571), give much of the contemporary material on the Castro projects. The pamphlet entered here under [Castro, Henri, compiler.] (entry No. 1450), gives documents written late in 1843, that apparently have not previously been referred to. A Memorial of Henry Castro to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas, Austin, 1849 (not recorded in Mr. Winkler's Check List of Texas Imprints) gives the text of two important letters of Castro to President Houston giving accounts of his project, one dated "Galveston, June, 1844," the other "Castroville, October, 1844," and a later Memorial, San Antonio, 1855 (Winkler, Check List, 557), gives the form of contract used by Castro with his colonists. An interesting account of the Castro Colony is given by his son, Lorenzo Castro, in Immigration from Alsace-Lorraine, a Brief Sketch of Henry Castro's Colony in Western Texas, New York, 1871. Lorenzo states there that his father was the author of Coup d'Oeil ... sur le Texas, Paris, 1841

(entry No. 1378), entered here, it is believed correctly, under Fournel, and of "Documents on Foreign Commerce," entered here under France, Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce (entry No. 1455), "and many others, some being translated into German." (See also Henri Castro, compiler, entry No. 1450.) Castro's manuscript diary for the years 1841-1844, now in the University of Texas Library, was used by Audrey G. Goldthorp in an excellent thesis, "Castro's Colony," presented to the University of Texas in 1928, and by Julia Nott Waugh in her Castro-Ville and Henry Castro Empresario, San Antonio, 1934. Mrs. Waugh's account is helpful because of its printing of a translation into English of Auguste Fréteillère's manuscript in the University of Texas Library, "Adventures of a Castrovillian." Considerable light is thrown on Castro's affairs in the well indexed references to him in Garrison's Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, Washington, 1911. Neither Mrs. Waugh nor Lorenzo Castro gives the date of Castro's death. Miss Goldthorp gives it as 1861 and a note on Castro in the Writings of Sam Houston (Vol. II, p. 441-442) states indirectly that it was in 1870. The account of Castro in the Handbook of Texas implies that the date was 1865.; Locations: TxU.

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Castro, Henri, 1786-1865?.

Le Texas par H. Castro.
Anvers, Imprimerie de J.-E. Buschmann. 1845
1571; [Ornament, laurel wreath with star in center.];
Leaf of title, 38 p., leaf of errata.; The No. 1570
entry, *Le Texas en 1845*, gives an account of the
founding of Castroville in September, 1844, on a
tract granted by Texas for colonization in February,
1842. Castro had left Paris for Texas in May, 1844, to
establish the new settlement and in his absence his
enemies had procured a judgment against him in a
court at Strasbourg to the effect, according to Castro
(only his account of the proceedings seems to be
known), that his colony was "a chimera" and his
promotion of it had been dishonest. *Le Texas* is in
two parts, the first entitled "Notice Historique du
Texas" (p. 7-16), and the second, "Mon Procès. Au
public.--Juge des Juges" (p. 17-38). Part II is a
vigorous defense by Castro of his colony and of his
conduct in promoting it, and an account of his first
interest in Texas through his negotiation of the Texas
loan with Laffitt & Co. in 1841. This was followed
by a short stay in Texas in the early months of 1842
when Houston made him Consul General for Texas
in France and signed the colonization contract of
February 15. Much of his defense is given in an
address (p. 27-35) headed, "A La Cour Royale de
Colmar." There he emphasizes his sending over 600
colonists to Texas in 1843 and 1844, giving names of
their ships and dates of sailing, and touches as lightly
as possible on the inadequate steps taken to receive
them in Texas, and on the small number actually
settling on his grant. He defends his requirement of
deposit from prospective colonists. Without
mentioning them by name, he brings out the bitter
hostility shown to him and his project by Saligny, the
French envoy to Texas, and his successor Crayamel,
and tells how they secured the quashing of his
appointment as Consul General. Apparently the court
at Colmar had reversed in some fashion the judgment
of the court at Strasbourg for he concludes that
notwithstanding he has no recourse for the damage
his enemies had inflicted. Though Castro's address to
the Court at Colmar reads well, the sufferings due to
his neglect of his colonists on their arrival at Texas,
particularly of a group that arrived at Lavaca from
Galveston just before Easter, 1844, and the publicity
given to this by Prince Solms in a letter to Germany
(Bieseke, *German Settlements*, p. 107, note 31) cast a
stain on his record that he could not erase.; Rader
626. Sabin 11453.; Locations, with main title, no leaf
of errata: TxU.; Locations, with errata but no main
title: DLC. TxU.

Reel: 35

[Castro, Henri, 1786-1865?, compiler].

... Urkunden über der auswärtigen Handel.
[n.p.]. [1843?]
1450; Texas. Handelswesen No. 1.; 22 p., blank leaf.
19 cm.; Caption title.; At head of title: Ministerium
des Ackerbau's und des Handels. 3te Serie der
verschiedenen Berichte. No. 41. In its title and first
16 pages this pamphlet is a translation into German
of the title, preface and parts of the "Notes sur le
Texas, Juillet, 1842" in *Documens* [sic] (entry No.
1455). Included in the final pages, 17-22, is a
statement dated Antwerp, December 4, 1843, signed
by a group of Castro colonists embarking for Texas
on the ship Henry, praising their accommodations on
the ship and the arrangements made for them thus far.
There is also a letter dated Mannheim, December 13,
1843, from one Samuel Haas, who had lived in Texas
for seven years and was soon returning, extolling the
opportunities in trade and agriculture in Texas,
especially in the region around San Antonio. The
letter was to August Huth, whose son Ludwig had
sailed for Galveston November 5 to act as agent for
Castro. In this German translation from parts of the
"Notes sur le Texas" referred to above, the writer has
interpolated in parentheses the words, "Castro und
Kompagnie," in the listing of the third concession on
page 12 of the French edition. At first blush it was
quite confusing to meet with this attribution to Castro
of a concession which almost certainly was that
granted to his rival, Bourgeois d'Orvanne, on June 3,
1842, and that was played up by Bourgeois in his
Compagnie Générale prospectus (entry No. 1452).
This confusion was increased by the fact that Castro's
son Lorenzo published in New York in 1871,
Immigration from Alsace and Lorraine. A brief
sketch of the history of Castro's colony in Western
Texas where *Documents on Foreign Commerce*
(entry No. 1455) is said to have been one of the
pamphlets published by his father. The answer seems
to be that Castro or his agent wanted to use a brief
description of Texas as a preface to the letters or
statements made late in 1843 favorable to the Castro
enterprise that he was planning to publish, so he
seized upon the first 12 pages of the pamphlet of the
French ministry and interpolated "Castro und
Kompagnie" in the listing on page 12 of the
concession "in the garden of Texas." This could
easily be done as part of the southern boundary of the
Bourgeois concession was the northern boundary of
the Castro concession. The statement of Lorenzo may
be due to his having knowledge of this German
pamphlet only, or just to a plain error. This may have
been the earliest promotion pamphlet of Castro which
has survived. For general references to Castro's
project, see the note to his *Le Texas* in 1845 (entry
No. 1570).; Locations: TWS.

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[Castro, Henri? 1786-1865?].

Colonie in der Provinz St. Antonio de Bexar, im Westen des Freistaates Texas in Nordamerika. [Neufreystädt am Rhein?]. [1845] 1569; 1845. [Circular published to promote emigration to Castroville, the colony established by Henri Castro in September, 1844, Huth & Comp. of Neufreystädt am Rhein, in Baden, being designated as agents. Text begins:] Besagte Colonie ist laut vorliegenden Urkunden am 2ten September 1844 durch Herrn Heinrich Castro, sowohl auf dem durch ihn acquerirten, als ihm von Seiten der Texanischen Regierung am 15ten Februar 1842 concedirt wordenen Grund und Boden an der Medina, 8 Stunden westlich von St. Antonio de Bezar, begründet worden. ... ; Broadside in two columns. 44 x 28 cm.; This interesting prospectus tells of the founding of Castroville on September 2, 1844, and offers attractive terms to "upright and industrious people through whose robust work the flourishing of the colony will be assured." Every family is to receive 320 acres of land, the only payments required being the costs of transportation from Neufreystädt on the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, via Antwerp to Galveston. These costs for different age groups are not filled out in the prospectus. The emigrant must also pay the cost of transportation from Galveston to the colony. The circular states what the emigrant should bring with him and says that by early application the emigrant can secure passage on the next ship, "for when concession contracts have been issued to 120 to 130 persons, the list must be closed and the expedition put under way." This circular was probably issued after the charges made against Castro for requiring deposits from his proposed colonists, other than for transportation, had been aired in the court at Strasbourg. See note to Le Texas (entry No. 1571). There is a photostat of this broadside in the University of Texas Library and in my collection, but their source has not been recorded. Though no author is given, it is probable that this prospectus was written by or for Henri Castro. For date of his death, see note to his Le Texas en 1845, Anvers, 1845 (entry No. 1570).

Reel: 35

Castro, Henry, 1786-1865.

The Memorial of Henry Castro, to the Honorable the Senators and Representatives, of the Republic of Texas, in Congress Assembled. Printed at the Texas National Register Office. [Washington]. [1844] 585; 11 p. 21.5 cm.; This Memorial includes two reports by Castro to President Sam Houston, the first dated Galveston June, 1844, p. [3]-8, and the second dated Castroville October, 1844, p. 8-10. There follows a petition by Castro that his contract be extended. This is the first separate printing which has come down to us giving any account of Castro's Texas colony, the first settlement west of San Antonio and one of the most colorful of the Texas colonization projects of the 1840's. The date 1844 is inferred from the fact that the act granting an extension of time to Castro passed the House December 31, 1844. Presumably the Memorial had been printed by that time. Under authority of an amendment of February 5, 1842, to an earlier colonization act of February 4, 1841, two grants were made to Castro on February 15, 1842, and grants were likewise made to C.F. Mercer and others, as shown by entries here. One of the February 15, 1842, grants to Castro was on the Rio Grande River and was never settled by him. The other which Castro colonized was a large area west of San Antonio in what in 1871 were parts of Medina, Uvalde, Frio, Atacoso, Bexar, McMullen, Lasalle and Zavala counties. Castro's letter of June, 1844, from Galveston is a very skillful effort. It emphasizes his success in rounding up colonists in Europe--he proudly states that so far he had sent to Texas seven ships with 700 people--notwithstanding the two Mexican raids of 1842, and politely points out that putting his colonists in possession of their lands had been delayed by circumstances beyond his control. He closes by asking the government to aid him in taking this possession by giving his colonists protection. His second letter from Castroville of October, 1844, tells of the founding of the town and asks for a three-year extension of his contract. There was so much justice in Castro's claims and he handled his affairs so well before Congress that the extension act became a law on January 27, 1845.; Locations: Tx. TxH.

Reel: 9

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[Cazneau, Jane (McManus) Storms, 1807-1878].

Texas and Her Presidents.
New-York: E. Winchester, New World Press, XXIV Ann-Street. 1845
1572; With a Glance at Her Climate and Agricultural Capabilities. By Corinne Montgomery [pseudonym]. [Two lines from Henry Clay.]; Leaf of title, vi, [9]-122 p., advts. [4] p., 3 portraits. 17 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same with the following added below imprint: Price Twenty-five Cents. Advts. on verso of back wrapper. Portrait of Lamar as frontispiece, and portraits of Sam Houston and Branch T. Archer facing p. [111] and 122 respectively. As far as its short general account of Texas history and physical features are concerned this book is of little or no value; indeed there are one or two quite incorrect statements on non-controversial matters. It is important, however, as showing the opinion of an intelligent contemporary on Burnet and his successors. Burnet and Lamar come off well, with Houston characterized in one instance as "drunk, wavering and unreliable." In an Appendix beginning at page 113 there is a scathing sketch of Houston and a short note on Anson Jones, both said by Mrs. Cazneau to be by "a high authority," and an appreciative sketch by her of Branch T. Archer. At the beginning there is a four-page introduction by Mrs. Cazneau on how annexation came about. She gives the New York Sun the credit of starting, in June, 1843, the movement for annexation. Senator Walker's Letter (entry No. 1556), is called "masterly and unanswerable." Raines and Sabin enter this under either Cora or Corinne Montgomery, with no indication of its being a pseudonym. A sketch of her interesting career is entered in the Handbook of Texas under her maiden name of Jane McManus. William L. Cazneau whom she had married by 1850 was active in the Texas Congress and later on engaged in various colonization schemes in Texas, the West Indies, and Central America. One of these was to establish a town site at Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. This is the subject of Mrs. Cazneau's better known book, Eagle Pass; or Life on the Border, New York, 1852. Parts of Texas and Her Presidents were published in the U.S. Democratic Review for March, 1845, Volume XVI, at pages 282-291 [Handbook says 1849].; Raines, p. 151. Sabin 50135.; Locations, with wrappers and main title: CtY (lacks back wrapper). MWA. NjP (lacks back wrapper and portraits). NN (lacks Lamar portrait).; Locations, lacking wrappers: NHi (lacks Lamar portrait). NcD.

Reel: 35

[Cazneau, Mrs. William Leslie].

Texas and Her Presidents ... By Corinne Montgomery [pseudonym].
See [Cazneau, Jane (McManus) Storms], entry No. 1572.

Celebrad mejicanos valientes la brillante jornada de Mier!.

[n.p.]. [1842?]

975.1; Nuestros bravos alli domeñaron del tejano orgulloso el poder ...; Broadside 31 x 21.6 cm.; Title from beginning of text. Six stanzas of verse and refrain, celebrating the defeat of the Texan Mier expedition. Though unsigned and undated, this was probably printed in late December 1842 or January 1843.

Reel: 15

Central Committee.

See entry No. 50.

Chambers, Thomas Jefferson.

See also Texas (republic). Army of Reserve, entry Nos. 1240-1242.

Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865.

Exposition of the Part Taken by T.J. Chambers, in the difficulties of Texas in the summer of the past year; and His Views upon the Present Most Interesting Measure of Separating Texas from Coahuila and Making It a State.
Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony. 1833 39; [Four lines from Horace.] San Felipe de Austin, April, 1833.; 27 p. 18.3 cm.; Chambers had been opposed to the use of force against Bradburn at Anahuac in June, 1832, and to the passage of the resolutions at Turtle Bayou which aligned the colonists with Santa Anna and against Bustamante. As a result he and S.M. Williams were hanged in effigy at Brazoria by the war party there. In this terribly long-winded Exposition, Chambers attempts a defense of his conduct, and then continues with an elaborate argument for the separation of Texas from Coahuila. The Exposition is important as a contemporary account of the Anahuac affair, and its discussion of the most unsatisfactory status of the relation of Texas to Coahuila may have been a factor in the reform legislation of 1834. The Sketch of the Life of Gen. T.J. Chambers, Galveston, 1853, says (p. 27) that the Mexican government had the pamphlet translated into Spanish and as a result warned the state authorities "that the wants and necessities of Texas must be provided for, or she would be permitted to separate and become a state." Austin has a long reference to this Chambers pamphlet in his well-known letter of August 25, 1834, written from Mexico (entry No. 43), and Dr. Barker shows its rarity by remarking in a footnote to the printing of the letter in the Austin Papers (Vol. II, p. 1077), "No copy of this important pamphlet is known to exist." See entry for Chambers' Prospectus, No. 27, for a general note on him.; Sabin 95082.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

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Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865.

Prospectus for Translating into English and
Publishing a Compilation of the Laws in Force in the
State of Coahuila and Texas.
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten].
[1832]

27; To be interwoven with a Compendium of the Spanish Code: the whole to be illustrated with notes and references. By T.J. Chambers.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 24.3 x 20.5 cm.; The prospectus is dated at the end, Austin, February 7, 1832. "The work," says Chambers, "will be published in a large octavo volume of from six to seven hundred pages, and will be delivered to subscribers at twenty five dollars each." Apparently this price was too high, for there is no record of publication. The folder is printed from the same setting of type as the advertisement of it on page [4] of the Texas Gazette for February 28, 1832 (copy in my collection). In this same issue of the Texas Gazette is an advertisement dated, Villa de Austin, December 27, 1831, that Chambers and Ira R. Lewis have "associated themselves together in the practice of their profession and as public agents." Chambers was a colorful character whose name appears several times in this bibliography. According to a somewhat rare Sketch of the Life of Gen. T.J. Chambers, Galveston, 1853 (Winkler, Texas Imprints, No. 373, locating copies with the Texas State Library and the University of Texas; and there is a copy in my collection), Chambers, already a member of the bars of Kentucky and Alabama, came to Mexico City from Alabama in 1826. In due course he was admitted to the bar there and in 1829, as Surveyor General of Coahuila and Texas, accompanied Padilla to Nacogdoches and drafted there the Reglamento issued by Padilla for surveying vacant lands (entry No. 15). Severe criticism of Chambers' opposition to vigorous action against Bradburn at Anahuac in the summer of 1832 led to his publication of his Exposition at Brazoria in 1833 (entry No. 39). The 1853 Sketch of the Life of Chambers claims for him the credit for the reforms for the benefit of Texas passed by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas in 1834. In December, 1834, he was appointed judge for the Texas Circuit, though events made it impossible for his court to act. Chambers was in the limelight again in 1836 and the target of severe criticism when on somewhat doubtful authority he promoted his project for raising troops for his Army of Reserve. Several entries under the year 1836 relate to these activities in his Reply ... to ... Burnet, Houston, 1837 (entry No. 189) he seeks to justify his course. Miss Llerena Beaufort Friend has assembled much information on Chambers in a Master of Arts thesis presented in 1928 which I have enjoyed reading (typewritten copy in the University of Texas library). She comments (p. 2) that "Chambers was supposed, at one time, to have possessed the most valuable library in Texas." Chambers' acquaintance with Mexican officials, together with his legal training and admitted energy, gave him at first quite a position in Texan affairs, but it was not long before his defects of character caused him to be distrusted by many of his fellow Texans. Austin, for example, who at first wrote favorably of Chambers, expressed himself quite differently in a letter of August 25, 1834, to James F. Perry. If Chambers' writings and the contemporary reports of him are any criterion, he was egotistical, pretentious and verbose and, all in all, quite an unlovely character.; Sabin 94947.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

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Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865.

Reply of Major-General T. Jefferson Chambers, T.A. to the Newspaper Attack Made against Him, by David G. Burnet, Late President ad interim of the Republic of Texas.
Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1837 189; [13 lines from Byron.]; 81 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Chambers left Texas for the United States early in 1836 to recruit troops under the authority of the ordinance of the General Council of Texas of January, 1836, and a commission from Governor Smith. Though, after San Jacinto, the one thing Texas did not want was more troops, Chambers continued his recruiting, and on June 4, 1837, made a report to the Texas Congress claiming that he had sent over 1,900 men to Texas and had spent \$9,035 out of his own pocket. A resolution of Congress thanking Chambers for his service and ordering a settlement of his claims was approved by President Houston on June 12, 1837, though the latter turned down Chambers' claim to hold the rank of Major General (see letter of Houston to Chambers, dated June 24, 1837, Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 129-130). The approval of Congress of reimbursement to Chambers outraged former ad interim President Burnet who made a telling attack on him in the Telegraph and Texas Register for August 26, 1837. Burnet insinuates that Chambers left Texas in 1836 to avoid participating in its defense and charges that his commission from the Provisional Government lapsed with the Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836. This is the Reply of Chambers to the Burnet attack. It is so characteristically bombastic and long-winded that it was quite a chore to read it in the poor print of the photostat copy kindly loaned me by the University of Texas Library. Chambers' defense consists for the most part of abuse of Burnet. This goes on for the first forty or so pages, with the rest of the book devoted to a not at all modest account of the services Chambers had rendered Texas in other matters. There is, however, considerable information on the much criticized land laws passed by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas in 1834 and 1835 which Dr. Barker quotes from in his "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for July, 1906, Vol. X, p. 76-95. Quite a bit of the last part of the Reply is reprinted from p. 28 on in Sketch of the Life of Gen. T.J. Chambers, Galveston, 1853 (referred to with location of copies in the note here to Chambers' Prospectus of 1832, entry No. 27). For a general note on Chambers, see the note to that Prospectus. There are several entries under the year 1836 relating to Chambers' efforts to enlist troops, and especially to the force raised in Kentucky by Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite.; Locations: NN (p. 77-81 mutilated, supplied in photostat; lacks wrappers). TxU (lacks outer half of p. 81 and all of back wrapper).

Reel: 2

Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865.

To the Friends of Liberty.
[n.p.]. [1836]
1186; [Circular offering for sale from his own property "25,000 acres of first rate land in 200 shares at \$125 a share -- in two tracts on the Eastern margin of the Brasos river in Texas ..." Text begins:] The peculiar and perilous situation in which Texas is at present placed ... makes it necessary that extraordinary measures should be resorted to for means to sustain it. ... [Signed and dated at end:] T. Jefferson Chambers, Gen^l. C.A.R. Lexington, August 4th, 1836.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 22 x 20 cm.; Chambers states that the proceeds of this sale will be used to arm "the volunteers I have engaged, and who cannot be marched to the field of action for want of means." The initials after Chambers's name presumably signify Commanding Army Reserve. Evidently the copy of this in my collection was sent by Chambers to Ira R. Lewis, for on page [3] Chambers, under date of Cincinnati 23 August 1836, has written Lewis, who was then in Cincinnati, giving the terms of the proposed land sale and asking Lewis to help. Chambers says a certificate of title is enclosed and that a considerable portion of the land has already been taken in Louisville.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 24

Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865.

To the Public.
[Louisville: Office of the Louisville Journal]. [1836] 1187A; Another, and possibly earlier, issue [of entry No. 1187] with the general heading "Louisville Journal --- Extra.", and a short introductory paragraph by the editor at the head of the first column. [Louisville: Office of the Louisville Journal. 1836.]; Broadside in five columns. 55 x 41 cm.; The text of Chambers's reply is printed from the same setting of type in both issues, but the type is arranged here to allow for the introductory paragraph. In this issue the caption "To the Public." is printed within the first column, at the beginning of the reply, rather than as a general heading. See the note to Chambers's Documents, Louisville, 1836, entry No. 1184.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865.

To the Public.

[Louisville: Office of the Louisville Journal]. [1836] 1187; [Reply to the attack, published in the Lexington Gazette of September 12, 1836, by Edward J. Wilson and G.L. Postlethwaite upon the Texan government and himself. Text begins:] It is with regret that I find myself compelled to appear before the public, to refute the calumnies with which a few disappointed adventures returned from Texas, have endeavored to defame my fellow-countrymen ... [Signed:] T. Jefferson Chambers.; Broadside in five columns. 55 x 41 cm.; The text of Chambers's reply is printed from the same setting of type in both issues (entry Nos. 1187 and 1187A), but the type is arranged here to allow for the introductory paragraph. In this issue the caption "To the Public." is printed within the first column, at the beginning of the reply, rather than as a general heading. See the note to Chambers's Documents, Louisville, 1836, entry No. 1184.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865, and others.

Documents connected with the Late Controversy between Gen. T.J. Chambers of Texas, and Messrs. Wilson & Postlethwaite of Kentucky. Louisville: Prentice & Weissinger, Printers. 1836 1184; 27 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title substantially the same. This entry, also Important Documents, which immediately follows, and the two editions of Chambers's To the Public (entry Nos. 1187 and 1187A) all relate to the acrimonious controversy between T. Jefferson Chambers and Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite of Kentucky. These two gentlemen arrived at Galveston with volunteers in July, 1836, and having, as they say, been treated with great incivility by President Burnet returned to Kentucky in high dudgeon and issued a slashing attack on Texas land speculators, General Chambers and the people of Texas generally. This was published in the Lexington Gazette of September 12, 1836. Chambers replied in an equally vitriolic statement which led Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite to put a card in the Lexington papers calling Chambers "a Liar, a Poltroon, and a Coward." In Documents, the statement of Colonel Wilson and Captain Postlethwaite is given at pages [3]-7, followed by the Chambers reply with caption "To the Public" at pages 7-21. From pages 21 to the end there are proceedings of a "Court of honor" which sought to settle the dispute without a duel. Important Documents, after a four-line introduction dated Natchez, Oct. 28, 1836, signed "Editor Courier," continues, pages [3]-15, with a reprinting of pages [3]-19 of Documents. The Wilson and Postlethwaite statement, dated October 7, calling Chambers "a Liar, a Poltroon, and a Coward," and Chambers's reply of October 9 follow, together with additional material on the Chambers side, including a long letter of Ira R. Lewis. To the Public is for the most part reprinting from Documents and Important Documents, with various additions to the statement "To the Public" of the two earlier publications. Entered as entry No. 189 is a rather weak reply of Chambers to a telling attack made on him by former president Burnet, printed in the Telegraph and Texas Register for August 26, 1837, for his recruiting activities for Texas in Kentucky and elsewhere. There is a brief account of those activities and of Chambers's defense in the note to entry No. 189 and see also the entries for the year 1836 under Texas (republic). Army of Reserve (entry Nos. 1240, 1241 and 1242). Miss Llerena Friend has a good account of the controversy between Chambers and Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite, and of the subsequent controversy between him and President Burnet, in her Master of Arts thesis of June, 1928, "The Life of Thomas Jefferson Chambers," on file in the University of Texas Library. It appears from Miss Friend's account that after Chambers became involved in the new controversy with President Burnet he decided that Wilson had been badly treated by Burnet and subsequently tendered Wilson an apology. For a general note on Chambers, see the note to entry No. 27, his Prospectus for publishing the laws of Coahuila and Texas.; Sabin 95079.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1865, and others.

Important Documents, concerning Texas and the Controversy between General T.J. Chambers and Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite. Natchez: Courier & Journal Office. 1836 1185; 24 p. 27 cm. Stitched.; See the note to Chambers's Documents, Louisville, 1836, entry No. 1184.; Sabin 95093.; Locations: MBAt. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 24

Chambersia. Proprietors.

Certificate for Two Lots in the City of Chambersia. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1840] 382; Minimum Value of the Two, \$100. Assignable by Endorsement. ... City of Chambersia, [Blank for date, and signature.] [Certificate at head of sheet, within rule border, followed by title bond describing the property being sold, dated April 20, 1840, and with printed signature, "T. Jefferson Chambers.", the bond followed by a certificate of registration.]; Broadside. 29.2 x 20.9 cm.; At left and right, respectively, of value in title of certificate: No. ----- [and] Book -----. It appears from the title bond that General Chambers had conveyed an interest in land he owned "on the north-eastern shore of Galveston Bay in front of the mouths of the Trinity river" to a group having a project for selling lots in a town to be established there to be called "City of Chambersia." I have not run across any other mention of this project. In the only copy located the certificate has the manuscript signature of T. Jefferson Chambers, with the date June 2nd, 1840, filled in.; Locations: Privately owned copy on loan at TxHSJM.

Reel: 6

Le Champ d'Asyle, Dithyrambe. ... 1819.
See entry No. 1070.

Le Champ-d'Asile, au Texas ... Par C----- D----- ... [1820?].
See entry No. 1077.

Le Champ-D'Asile, Tableau ... du Texas ... Par L.F. LH. ----- 1819.
See entry No. 1072.

Channing, William Ellery.

Carta al Honorable Henrique Clay ..., Méjico [1837].
See entry No. 1266C.

Channing, William Ellery, 1780-1842.

Carta al Honorable Henrique Clay sobre la agregacion de Tejas a los Estados-Unidos, por Guillermo E. Channing. Méjico. Librería de Galvan, Portal de Agustinos núm. 3. [On verso of title:] Méjico. Imprenta a cargo de Mariano Arevalo, Calle de Cadena num. 2. 1837 1266C; An edition [of entry No. 1266] in Spanish, printed in Mexico; ... Traducida del Ingles.; 63 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title, Carta de Channing sobre la agregacion de Tejas a los Estados-Unidos. Megico. Imprenta de Galvan, vignette at head of title and vignette of Liberty on verso of back wrapper, within ornamental border.; Justin H. Smith in his *The Annexation of Texas*, New York, 1919, devotes pages 14-19 to an analysis of this Letter, saying "it exerted a wonderful influence in the United States, Europe and Mexico and still echoes in current books and in public sentiment." As Smith points out, Channing is quite incorrect in saying that the fundamental reasons for the Texas revolution were land speculation and desire to prevent the abolition of slavery. For works relating to Channing's Letter, see: [Hammeken, George Louis], *Brief Remarks ...* (entry No. 1275), *Review of Dr. Channing's Letter ...* (entry No. 1288), *Strictures on "A Letter to ... Clay ..."* (entry No. 1292), and [Whitaker, Daniel Kimball], *Sidney's Letters to ... Channing ...* (entry No. 1303).; Sabin 11913.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICU. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Channing, William Ellery, 1780-1842.

Dr. Channing's Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. [n.p.]. [1837]
1266D; Another edition [of entry No. 1266] with caption title; 48 p.; Justin H. Smith in his *The Annexation of Texas*, New York, 1919, devotes pages 14-19 to an analysis of this Letter, saying "it exerted a wonderful influence in the United States, Europe and Mexico and still echoes in current books and in public sentiment." As Smith points out, Channing is quite incorrect in saying that the fundamental reasons for the Texas revolution were land speculation and desire to prevent the abolition of slavery. For works relating to Channing's Letter, see: [Hammeken, George Louis], *Brief Remarks ...* (entry No. 1275), *Review of Dr. Channing's Letter ...* (entry No. 1288), *Strictures on "A Letter to ... Clay ..."* (entry No. 1292), and [Whitaker, Daniel Kimball], *Sidney's Letters to ... Channing ...* (entry No. 1303).; Locations: ICU. TxSa.

Reel: 25

Channing, William Ellery, 1780-1842.

A Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Boston: James Munroe and Company. [On verso of title:] Cambridge Press: Metcalf, Torry, and Ballour. 1837
1266; 72 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same; advt. of publishers on verso of back wrapper. Not entered separately are issues designated on their title pages as "Second" through "Sixth" editions, but otherwise with the same title, imprint and collation, the sheets for the text being the same. Copies of all but the "Third Edition" are in the Library of Congress. The New-York Historical Society has a copy of the "Third Edition" in wrappers and there is another, without the wrappers, at Yale. Justin H. Smith in his *The Annexation of Texas*, New York, 1919, devotes pages 14-19 to an analysis of this Letter, saying "it exerted a wonderful influence in the United States, Europe and Mexico and still echoes in current books and in public sentiment." As Smith points out, Channing is quite incorrect in saying that the fundamental reasons for the Texas revolution were land speculation and desire to prevent the abolition of slavery. For works relating to Channing's Letter, see: [Hammeken, George Louis], *Brief Remarks ...* (entry No. 1275), *Review of Dr. Channing's Letter ...* (entry No. 1288), *Strictures on "A Letter to ... Clay ..."* (entry No. 1292), and [Whitaker, Daniel Kimball], *Sidney's Letters to ... Channing ...* (entry No. 1303).; Rader 654. Raines, p. 48. Sabin 11912.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. DLC. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxFw. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 25

Channing, William Ellery, 1780-1842.

A Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Glasgow: James Hedderwick & Son. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. [At end:] Glasgow: James Hedderwick and Son, Printers. 1837
1266A; Another edition [of entry No. 1266] printed in Glasgow ... By William E. Channing, D.D. (Reprinted from the Fourth Boston Edition.); 52 p. 18 cm.; Justin H. Smith in his *The Annexation of Texas*, New York, 1919, devotes pages 14-19 to an analysis of this Letter, saying "it exerted a wonderful influence in the United States, Europe and Mexico and still echoes in current books and in public sentiment." As Smith points out, Channing is quite incorrect in saying that the fundamental reasons for the Texas revolution were land speculation and desire to prevent the abolition of slavery. For works relating to Channing's Letter, see: [Hammeken, George Louis], *Brief Remarks ...* (entry No. 1275), *Review of Dr. Channing's Letter ...* (entry No. 1288), *Strictures on "A Letter to ... Clay ..."* (entry No. 1292), and [Whitaker, Daniel Kimball], *Sidney's Letters to ... Channing ...* (entry No. 1303).; Sabin 11912.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. MB. MH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Channing, William Ellery, 1780-1842.

Thoughts on the evils of a spirit of conquest, and on slavery. A Letter on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. London: John Green, 121, Newgate Street. [On verso of title and at end:] Printed by Richard Kinder, Great New Street, Fetter Lane. 1837
1266B; Another edition [of entry No. 1266], printed in London; ... By William E. Channing, D.D. [Quotation, three lines.]; 48 p. 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title similar; advt. on verso of back wrapper.; Justin H. Smith in his *The Annexation of Texas*, New York, 1919, devotes pages 14-19 to an analysis of this Letter, saying "it exerted a wonderful influence in the United States, Europe and Mexico and still echoes in current books and in public sentiment." As Smith points out, Channing is quite incorrect in saying that the fundamental reasons for the Texas revolution were land speculation and desire to prevent the abolition of slavery. For works relating to Channing's Letter, see: [Hammeken, George Louis], *Brief Remarks ...* (entry No. 1275), *Review of Dr. Channing's Letter ...* (entry No. 1288), *Strictures on "A Letter to ... Clay ..."* (entry No. 1292), and [Whitaker, Daniel Kimball], *Sidney's Letters to ... Channing ...* (entry No. 1303).; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. DLC. MH. NHi. NN. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 25

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Cheves, Langdon, 1776-1857.

Letter of the Hon. Langdon Cheves, to the Editors of the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11, 1844. [At end:] Printed by Walker & Burke, No. 3 Broadstreet. [Charleston, South Carolina]. [1844] 1482; 15 p. 23 cm.; Caption title. This is primarily an appeal, with hints of secession, to the South to unite against the oppression of the protective tariff and the threats to its "peculiar institutions," from the fanatic zeal of the abolitionists. Three pages or so (12-14) are devoted to the recent rejection by the Senate of the Annexation of Texas treaty. This is called an act "of egregious folly" and Cheves lets his imagination run wild on the disastrous results which may ensue. Cheves, then a retired elder statesman, was a distinguished son of South Carolina. There is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography. This was reprinted in Southern State Rights ... Tract No. I (entry No. 1535). See also A Reply to the Letter of the Hon. Langdon Cheves, 1844 (entry No. 1536).; Locations: CtY. DLC. NHi. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

Chewning, J.J.

To the Public. [Vicksburg]. [1839] 1345; [A defense, with supporting documents, of certain official acts by Chewning, late president of the Commercial & Rail-Road Bank of Vicksburg. Text begins:] I promised the public some time since that if their curiosity demanded an expose of my connection with the negotiation lately determined between the Rail-Road Bank of this City and the Texian Government for a loan of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, that I would take an early opportunity to gratify it ... [Signed and dated at end:] J.J. Chewning. April 30th 1839.; Broadside in two columns. 31 x 19 cm.; This is an account of a proposition for a loan of \$500,000 to Texas made, undoubtedly at the instigation of Chewning, by the directors of the Commercial & Rail-Road Bank of Vicksburg, early in December, 1838. Chewning had been charged with planning a secret profit for himself out of the transaction and this is his defense. His advocacy of the loan does look suspicious in view of the fact that Texas securities were at the time selling at a large discount. Part of his defense was that one of the conditions he had stipulated was that notes of the Vicksburg bank should be accepted at par by Texas for all public dues. The loan was not made, but perhaps Henry Thompson, private secretary early in 1839 to President Lamar, was referring to this offer when he stated on page 12 of his Texas ... by Milam (entry No. 1357), "Let it also be recollected that the government of Texas has Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to her credit in one of the Banks at New Orleans." For an interesting account of Chewning, see Willie D. Halsell's "A Vicksburg Speculator and Planter in the Yazoo Delta" (Journal of Mississippi History, Vol. II, 1949 p. 231-242).; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

Chiapas (Mexican state). Comandante general (Manuel Gil Perez).

El Comandante general de Chiapas á sus subordinados. [Tuxtla?] Imprenta de Gobierno dirigida por Andres Caseros. [1835?] 817.1; [Text begins:] Compañeros de armas: un grito de indignacion se escucha en toda la República contra los perfidos Colonos de Tejas, que han levantado el Estandarte de la rebelion ... [Signed at end:] Manuel Gil Perez.; Broadside 31 x 21 cm.; An exhortation to the troops to support the government in what he terms a "foreign" war.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Chico, Mariano.

See Alta California (Mexican department). Comandante General y Gefé Politico, 1835-1836, entry No. 1179.

Chico, Mariano.

Proclamation announcing the capture of Santa Anna. Monterey [California] 24 de Julio de 1836. See entry No. 1179.

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco Garcia Conde).

El Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento, a sus habitantes. [At end:] Chihuahua. Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Cayetano Ramos. 1841 962.1; [Text begins:] Conciudadanos: Los tejanos han aparecido por fin en el Nuevo Mexico. [Dated and signed at end:] Chihuahua Septiembre 22 de 1841. Francisco G. Conde.; Broadside 30.4 x 21.5 cm.; Conde announces that 300 Texans have been sighted in New Mexico, and reminds the citizens that he warned them of this in his proclamation of July 28 (entry No. 962). There follows the usual denunciation of the cowardly Texans and exhortation to renewed patriotic efforts to repel the invaders.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco Garcia Conde).

Viva la independencia.

[At end:] Chihuahua. Imprenta del gobierno á cargo de Cayetano Ramos. 1841

963.1 [Text begins:] Un extraordinario del Paso ha trahido al Exmo. Sr. Gobernador y Comandante general del Departamento la comunicacion que insertamos... [Report dated November 1, 1841 by José Maria Elias Gonzalez, Commandant at Villa de Paso, of the capture of the remainder of the Texan Santa Fe expedition. The report is followed by an unsigned paragraph of praise for the New Mexicans.]; Broadside 30.8 x 21 cm; Gonzalez reports that Lt. Quintana with an escort of twenty men has just arrived with Gen. Hugh MacLeod, Antonio Navarro, and four officers as prisoners. Capt. Zalasar with two hundred men is bringing in the remaining one hundred eighty two Texan prisoners. He states that they were captured by Lt. Colonel Juan Andres Archuleta at Laguna Colorado without a shot being fired. Along with the Texans were captured a dozen wagons carrying food, ammunition, and goods valued at more than twenty--five thousand pesos.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco Garcia Conde).

Viva la independencia.

[At end:] Mexico. Imprenta del Aguila, dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas num. 6. 1841 963.1C; [Reprint of entry No. 963.1.]; Alcance al Fanal de la Republica Mexicana del dia 16 de Noviembre de 1841. Noticia plausible extraordinaria. [Reprints the original text followed by an unsigned congratulatory paragraph.]; 4--page folder printed on first [2] pages 30 x 21 cm.; This is the only edition which Streeter had seen.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco Garcia Conde).

Viva la independencia.

[At end:] Reimpreso po Antonio Castañeda en la la calle de Mechoacán. 1841 963.1B; [Reprint of entry No. 963.1.]; Alcance al num. 211 de la Gaceta de San Luis Potosi Noviembre 14 de 1841. Gran Noticia. [Reprints the original text with an editorial paragraph deriding the Texans at beginning and end.]; Broadsheet 32.7 x 19.6 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco Garcia Conde).

Viva la independencia.

[At end:] Victoria de Durango. Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Manuel Gonzalez. 1841 963.1A; [Entry No. 963.1] reprinted, with a letter of transmittal from Governor Conde, with heading: Secretaria de la Comandancia General del Departamento de Durango. [Dated and signed:] Durango Noviembre 12 de 1841. Manuel Zavala, Secretario.; Broadside in two columns 30 x 21 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco Garcia Conde).

El Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento, á sus Habitantes.

[At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Cayetano Ramos. [Chihuahua]. [1841]

962; [Text begins:] Chihuahuenses: importantes noticias tengo que comunicaros: es ya casi indudable que una reunion de tejanos se ha puesto en marcha para invadir á este Departamento ó al de Nuevo Mexico. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Chihuahua Julio 28 de 1841. Francisco G. Conde.; Broadside. 31.3 x 21.4 cm.; After making the opening announcement of the Texas expedition, Governor Conde goes on at some length in abuse of the Texans and in praise of the patriotism of the Chihuahuans. The people are warned against being led astray by blandishments of the Texans.; Locations: CSmH.

Reel: 15

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Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco García Conde).

Viva la Independencia.

1841

963A; [Entry No. 963] reprinted in Alcance á la Gaceta de San Luis Potosí núm. 202 of October 10, 1841. This is perhaps the first separate account in print of the capture of the vanguard of the Texan Santa Fe expedition. It is painfully brief, but probably refers to Governor Armijo's victory of September 17, referred to later in this note. Though the date of its printing in the year 1841 is not given on the broadside, this must have been prior to October 8, 1841, the date of a broadsheet printed at Durango (entry No. 964), which, after printing Governor Armijo's account of the capture on September 17 of the advance detachment of the expedition, reprints this Gonzalez report of September 28, 1841, and the congratulatory address which follows. Gonzalez says in his report that the news was given him by Captain D. Pablo Zalazar of the first Santa Fe company, who brought reports to be forwarded to the Governor and to the government at Mexico. The prisoners were said to be coming by road in charge of two hundred men. Kendall gives a far from flattering picture of Zalazar in his classic Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, New York, 1844. Kendall was one of the group of five who at the end had gone on ahead of the detachment under Colonel Cooke and had narrowly escaped being shot when they came into Zalazar's custody. A later Chihuahuan broadside congratulating General Armijo on capturing the Texan forces is reprinted in El Mosquito Mexicano for November 23, 1841. In a note to entry No. 512, to the January 18, 1842, extra of the Austin Daily Bulletin is a statement that the news of the capture of the Texans seems to have been published in Texas on December 8, 1841, the first news in Texas coming by way of a Veracruz newspaper of October 20, which got its information from El Siglo XIX of October 14, 1841, mentioned below. No copy located, but reprinted in the regular issue of El Mosquito Mexicano, October 19, 1841, with credit to the earlier printing in the Gaceta of San Luis Potosí, núm. 202, and reference to an earlier printing in Alcance al Siglo XIX, Mexico, Octubre 14 de 1841.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco García Conde).

Viva la Independencia.

[At end:] Chihuahua.--Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Cayetano Ramos. 1841

963; [Text begins:] El Exmo. Sr. Gobernador y Comandante general, acaba de recibir por extraordinario, el siguiente parte. [Report dated September 28, 1841 by José Maria Elias Gonzalez, Commandant at Villa del Paso, of the capture of one hundred members of the Texan Santa Fé expedition. The Gonzalez report is followed by an unsigned congratulatory statement to the Chihuahuans.]; Broadside. 31 x 21.3 cm.; This is perhaps the first separate account in print of the capture of the vanguard of the Texan Santa Fe expedition. It is painfully brief, but probably refers to Governor Armijo's victory of September 17, referred to later in this note. Though the date of its printing in the year 1841 is not given on the broadside, this must have been prior to October 8, 1841, the date of a broadsheet printed at Durango (entry No. 964), which, after printing Governor Armijo's account of the capture on September 17 of the advance detachment of the expedition, reprints this Gonzalez report of September 28, 1841, and the congratulatory address which follows. Gonzalez says in his report that the news was given him by Captain D. Pablo Zalazar of the first Santa Fe company, who brought reports to be forwarded to the Governor and to the government at Mexico. The prisoners were said to be coming by road in charge of two hundred men. Kendall gives a far from flattering picture of Zalazar in his classic Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, New York, 1844. Kendall was one of the group of five who at the end had gone on ahead of the detachment under Colonel Cooke and had narrowly escaped being shot when they came into Zalazar's custody. Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1840-1842 (Francisco García Conde).

Viva la Independencia.

[At end:] Monterrey. Reimpreso por F. Molina. En la 2a calle de Iturbide No. 2. 1841

963B; [Reprint of entry No. 963.]; Noticia Extraordinaria. Triunfo de las armas Nacionales sobre los aventureros de Tejas, obtenido por las valientes tropas del Departamento de Nuevo Megico. [Reprints the text of the Alcance á la Gaceta núm. 202 de S. Luis Potosí with a paragraph of editorial comment dated] Monterrey Octubre 16 de 1841.; Broadside in 2 columns 31.5 x 21.8 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1843-1845 (José Mariano Monterde).

Exmo.

[Chihuahua]. [1843]

992; Sr. Amagado por segunda vez el Departamento de Nuevo México por una invasion de aventureros Tejanos ... [Monterde's announcement that he is going to the aid of the New Mexicans and turning over his office to Colonel Mariano Martinez. Dated at end:] Chihuahua Junio 26 de 1843.; Broadside. 25.7 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Chihuahua. The copy in my collection has "Seccion 1.a" added in manuscript to the heading, and Monterde's manuscript signature at the end. By way of additional information it might be noted that Martinez issued a broadside at the same time (not entered) saying that Monterde was leaving to aid the Department of New Mexico against a second invasion "de perfidos é ingratos tejanos" and that on August 29 of the same year Martinez and Monterde each issued a broadside (not entered here) announcing that Monterde had returned and had reassumed the office of Commanding General. The information given by Martinez of Monterde's departure and the additional information in the two broadsides of August 29 that he had returned hardly seem entitled to individual entries in a Texas bibliography.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1843-1845 (José Mariano Monterde).

El Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de Chihuahua a sus habitantes. [At end:] Chihuahua. Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Cayetano Ramos. 1843

991; [Proclamation stating that the Texans are again invading New Mexico. Dated and signed at end:] Chihuahua Junio 20 de 1843. J. Mariano Monterde.; Broadside. 32.5 x 21.2 cm.; Here Governor Monterde proclaims that "Los Tejanos, esos viles aventureros" are again invading New Mexico and that within a few days he will leave for the front with such volunteers as will accompany him. The proclamation was almost certainly caused by news of the Snively expedition which on April 25, 1843, had set forth to intercept a rich caravan proceeding to the United States on the Santa Fe trail.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Chihuahua (Mexican state). Laws. (August 9, 1828).

[Decree of the Congreso constitucional, passed August 9, 1828, and approved by Governor Arce the same day, approving recommendation of senators and deputies in the Mexican Congress from the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Texas, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, made at a meeting held at Mexico City on March 18, 1828, that a concession for fifteen years be granted by those states to John Davis Bradburn and Stephen Staples for the exclusive right to navigate the Rio Grande by steam or horse powered vessels].

[Chihuahua]. [1828]

726; [The decree is followed by the text of the proposed concession adopted at Mexico City on March 18, 1828.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 32.2 x 22.3 cm.; With heading: N. 10.; This law formally adopted for the government of Chihuahua the concession approved at Mexico City on March 18. The Congress of Coahuila and Texas adopted verbatim in its Decree 49 of April 12, 1828 (given in Spanish and English in Kimball), the text of the concession approved at Mexico City, and on October 29, 1828, the Congress of Tamaulipas adopted a similar decree, entry No. 735. I have not run across a record of a similar law by the state of Nuevo Leon. On May 9, 1829, the Mexican government likewise passed a law, No. 635 in Dublan, Volume II, page 167, entry No. 748, granting this same exclusive right to John Davis Bradburn. As far as I know, Messrs. Bradburn and Staples never went ahead with their exclusive right to navigate the Rio Grande. I might add that Article I of the concession provided that Bradburn and Staples were to render the river navigable at their own expense. I have in my manuscript collection a map by Staples, dated 1828, of what is now the Texas Panhandle. Also in my manuscript collection is a draft in English of a "Form of an act to incorporate the Chihuahua Navigation Company." The three incorporator are set down as John Davis Bradburn, S.M. Staples and Henry Austin. The capital was to be \$500,000 composed of one thousand shares of \$500 each, and the funds could be employed "in establishing and sustaining the navigation of the Rio Bravo del Norte and its tributary streams with boats propelled by steam [or] horse power ... to transport merchandise and produce, to establish Posts for promoting trade with the Indians ..." With the manuscript draft of the act is a certificate by J.R. Poinsett, Minister of the United States to Mexico, dated 8 May 1828, stating that Staples was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, and had been recommended to the Minister by most distinguished persons. There is a sketch in the Handbook of Texas of Bradburn, who subsequently, as representative of Mexico and commander at Anahuac, aroused much resentment among the Texans. There is no sketch of Staples in the Handbook.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 12

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Chihuahua (Mexican state). Laws. (September 25, 1845).

[Resolution of the Departmental Assembly, passed September 25, 1845, and promulgated by Governor Trias on September 26, placing all the resources of the Department at the disposal of the central government for use in the recovery of Texas, and calling for the publication of a manifesto to arouse the patriotism of the citizens of the Department in support of that cause].

[Chihuahua]. [1845]

1007; [Dated and signed at end:] Palacio del Gobierno, Chihuahua Setiembre 26 de 1845. Angel Trias. Juan B. Escudero, Srio.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21.6 x 15.8 cm.; Locations: MxCty-SREag.

Reel: 15

Child, David Lee, 1794-1874.

An Appeal from David L. Childs [sic], Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, to the Abolitionists. [At foot of first page:] For sale at the office of the Albany Evening Journal. ... Orders must be addressed to White & Ten Eyck, 67 State street, Albany. [1844] 1483; 24 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; Caption title. At head of first column: From the Pennsylvania Freeman. Child at this time was assisting his wife, Lydia Maria Francis Child, in editing the National Anti-Slavery Standard, a New York weekly newspaper. The appeal links annexation with slavery and urges the Abolitionists to prevent annexation by voting for Clay. In this he takes the position advocated by J.R. Giddings in his Letter (entry No. 1499). See also, note to Child's The Texan Revolution (entry No. 1451).; Locations: CtY. MB. MnU.

Reel: 33

Child, David Lee, 1794-1874.

The Taking of Naboth's Vineyard, or History of the Texas Conspiracy, and an Examination of the Reasons Given by the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Hon. R.J. Walker, and Others, for the Dismemberment and Robbery of the Republic of Mexico.

New York: S.W. Benedict & Co., 16 Spruce Street. 1845

1573; By David Lee Child, author of "Texan Revolution." 32 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; The Taking of Naboth's Vineyard begins with a series of attacks on Sam Houston and Andrew Jackson for conspiring to add Texas to the American Union. This is in part based on Mayo's ... Eight Years in Washington, Baltimore, 1839, entry No. 1351. Walker is called a "Texas land jobber" and the claims in his Letter (entry No. 1556) are derided, and Calhoun's defense of slavery assailed. Extracts are given from Edward's History of Texas, Cincinnati, 1836, entry No. 1199, showing Mexico's reasonable attitude towards Texas, and gossip on Andrew Jackson's financial difficulties is repeated. It appears from Samuel J. May's, Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict, Boston, 1869 (p. [321]), that when Horace Greeley had refused to publish this in the New York Tribune, Child paid him sixty dollars to publish the article as a supplement. "But," May continues, "instead of ... distributing it coextensively with the principal issue, my friend tells me that Mr. Greeley, having supplied the members of the two Houses of Congress each with a copy, sent the residue to him." For more on Child, see note to his The Texan Revolution, 1843, entry No. 1451.; Sabin 12701.; Locations: DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 35

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[Child, David Lee, 1794-1874].

The Texan Revolution.

[At end:] J. & G.S. Gideon, Printers. [Washington]. [1843]

1451; Republished with additions from the Northampton (Massachusetts) Gazette, to which is added a Letter from Washington on the annexation of Texas, and the late outrage in California, by Probus [pseudonym].; 84 p. 25 cm.; Caption title. The articles published in the Northampton Gazette, now assembled here in book form, had first been published in 1842, in four letters to the National Intelligencer of Washington. The tenor of these letters appears from the title of the second one: The Kindness and Generosity of the Mexicans, the Ingratitude and Falsehoods of the American Emigrants, and the Pretexts of the Revolution. Following these four letters is a republication "with additions" of a letter to the Liberator dated Washington, April 10, 1843, with the title, Danger of the Annexation of Texas at the next Session of Congress--Outrage in California. As now printed "the additions" must bulk large for the letter runs from pages 17 to 78. It discusses and criticizes at length the taking of Monterey by Commodore Jones in 1842 and incidentally comments adversely on our claims to Oregon. Child was an early member of the Anti-Slavery Society. For his An Appeal ... to the Abolitionists, Albany, [1844], and his The Taking of Naboth's Vineyard, New York, 1845, see entry Nos. 1483 and 1573. His wife, Lydia Maria Francis Child, was also an ardent abolitionist, and was even better known through her writings than her husband. There are articles on both in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Rader 767. Sabin 12702.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 32

Chivers, Thomas Holley, 1809-1858.

Nacoochee; or, The Beautiful Star, with Other Poems by T.H. Chivers, M.D.

New York: W.E. Dean, Printer, 2 Ann Street. 1837 1267; [Five lines, quotations from Isaiah and Epipsychidion.]; x, [2], 143 p. 19 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: Nacoochee or The Beautiful Star. With Other Poems. This has been found in three different bindings: a brown cloth with an embossed pattern of leaves, a greenish-blue cloth with the same pattern, and a smooth black cloth with a diamond pattern. This volume of poetry is included because of the long terminal poem, "Malavolti; or the Downfall of the Alamo," and a shorter three stanza poem, "Song of the Maids of Texas." S. Foster Damon, in his Thomas Holley Chivers Friend of Poe, New York, 1930, says (p. 103), "Malavolti is one of the worst things Chivers ever published. He evidently tried to tell each fragment of the story in the most appropriate metrical form; as a result he committed his own massacres on plot and form." I might add that though "The Downfall of the Alamo" is a good Texas title, I noticed only one reference to the Alamo in the whole poem, and that was very remote. My copy has an author's presentation inscription in pencil on the fly leaf, dated New York, Oct. 25th 1837, and various pencilled corrections in his handwriting throughout the book. The remarkable preface, signed T.H.C., is dated New York, Sept. 10th, 1837.; Sabin 12854.; Locations: DLC. MH. MiU. NjP. NN. TxDaM. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 25

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Christy, William H., 1791-1865, defendant.

Proceedings in the Case of the United States versus William Christy, on a Charge of Having Set on Foot a Military Expedition, in New-Orleans, against the Territory of Mexico, in November, 1835; containing the Evidence taken on the Examination before Judge Rawle, and Other Documents Connected with the Accusation. New-Orleans: Printed by Benjamin Levy, Chartres-Street. 1836
1188; 55 p. 21 cm. Plain wrappers.; There was a great stir in New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States when word got back of the execution at Tampico on December 14, 1835, of twenty-eight members of Mexia's Tampico expedition. Letters home from the prisoners, written the day before their execution, charged that they were treacherously deceived by Christy and that he was "answerable for the wholesale murder at Tampico." This pamphlet is an account of an "examination" by E. Rawle, as associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, late in February, 1836, of charges by the United States District Attorney that Christy had violated the neutrality laws of the United States in providing for the Mexia expedition. A hundred years later these proceedings look a little fishy and as if they might have been inspired by Christy. This pamphlet certainly was inspired if not written by him. After five days of hearings, Judge Rawle held that there was no evidence that Christy had anything to do with the expedition!! From correspondence given in the Memorials of George Fisher ..., Houston, 1840 (entry No. 384), the falsity of Christy's statements is obvious. A book collector's reminiscence may not be out of place here. Years ago, in the twenties, when rare books were selling readily at high prices, I bought what I thought was the only known copy of this pamphlet for a price so high that even now I am ashamed to reveal it. Some years later, in going through an interminably long bookseller's list of nondescript material, I happened to notice towards the end a copy of this pamphlet marked at \$6.75 and of course telegraphed for it. Any book collector who happens to read this can appreciate the period of suspense which followed until I knew whether I or someone else had got the book. In this instance I was the lucky one.; Sabin 12956.; Locations: DLC. TxU. TxWFM. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 24

[The Chronicles].

[Galveston? Printed at the Galvestonian Office?].

[1841]

438; No copy located, but advertised as follows in the Daily Galvestonian, December 6, 1841: "The Chronicles in pamphlet form, will be ready for delivery at this office on to-morrow. Price 25 cents." As Lamar's term as President was about to expire, this perhaps refers to a separate printing of "The Chronicles" which were published in the issues of the Morning Star (Houston), for October 2 and 3, 1839. They were cleverly written sketches, in the style of the Old Testament, on Lamar's conduct at the Battle of San Jacinto and his election as President in 1838.

Reel: 6

A Citizen of Massachusetts.

Review of Dr. Channing's Letter ... 1837.
See entry No. 1288.

A Citizen of the United States.

See [Lundy, Benjamin], entry Nos. 1217 and 1217A.

Citizens of Texas.

Citizens of Texas!.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1841] 439; [Election circular got out by supporters of David G. Burnet in the presidential election of September 1841]. [Text begins:] You are about to elect a Chief Magistrate of the Nation ... ponder well the following statements ... [Followed by two parallel columns on the respective records of Burnet and Houston, most laudatory of Burnet, and devastating, if true, as to Houston, and below, by three columns of sample ballots, five copies of each specimen]; Broadside. 48 x 30 cm.; Houston is charged with refusing to protect the frontier and with saying that "he hoped every man, woman and child that settled North of the San Antonio road would be tomahawked." It is said that "he has become almost insane from dissipation, and his mind is so broken down that he is as forgetful as an old man in second childhood." On the other hand, Burnet "is sober, honest and capable ... this amiable and excellent man is poor ... but this very poverty peculiarly fits him for the office of President of a poor people." Each column of the sample ballot is headed by Burnet's name for President with Memucan Hunt's name for Vice President in one column and that of Edward Burleson for Vice President in another column. In the third column there is no name for Vice President. There is no name after "For Representative." in any of the three columns. This is the first entry here relating to the spirited campaign for the presidency carried on by Burnet and Houston in the summer of 1841. An editorial in the Colorado Gazette and Advertiser (Matagorda) of August 21, 1841, says that Dr. Francis Moore of the Telegraph, one of Burnet's strong supporters, wrote this "whining electioneering hand bill," and put it out "on the eve of the election ... so as to prevent its being answered, unless by accident a copy may fall into the hands of the editor of an independent paper." One of the features of the campaign was the publication of the new edition of Houston Displayed, entry No. 440. See also the two attacks on Burnet by Houston, under the signature of "Truth," entry Nos. 445 and 446. At the election held on the first Monday of September, 1841, Houston was overwhelmingly elected, receiving over three-quarters of all votes cast. There are also several entries here relating to contests for the less important offices of representatives, sheriffs and the like.; Locations: TxAuDR. TxU.

Reel: 6

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Citoyen de New-York.

Lettre d'un Citoyen de New-York au sujet de l'Annexion du Texas à l'Union Américaine ... 1845. See [Bonnetfoux, Laurent?], entry No. 1564.

City of Galveston, on Galveston Island, in Texas: with a History of the Title of the Proprietor, and a Brief Account of All Its Advantages. New Orleans---Printed by Hotchkiss & Co. 1837

1268; Accompanied with a Plan of the City and Harbor, and a Map of Texas, Showing the Commercial Channels with the Interior through Which the City Is to Derive Its Extensive Trade.; 8 p., 2 folding maps. 26 cm. Plain green wrappers.; Maps: Plan of the City of Galveston Situated on the East End of Galveston Island Texas Lithographic Office 53 Magazine St N. Orleans [1837.] 52 x 81 cm. No graphic scale, but about 800 feet to the inch. Inset: Survey of the Port of Galveston Made by order of the Mexican Government in 1828 by Alexander Thompson. Map of the Republic of Texas Shewing its division into Counties and Latest Improvements to 1837 Compiled & Written on Stone by H. Groves Lithc Office 53 Magazine St. N.O. 69 x 56 cm. No graphic scale, but about 25 miles to the inch. Prime Meridians: [Greenwich and Washington]. This anonymous publication is a well written statement on the legal title of the region set apart for the new city of Galveston and on its expected great future growth in trade and importance because of the superiority of Galveston Harbor over all other Texas ports. It is in effect a prospectus, though the only reference to the capital stock of the enterprise is made in the last sentence, "Now is the time to buy stock in this splendid city. Either stock or lots bought in it, must soon advance one hundred per cent." The original documents relating to the title and to the organization of the town site company are given in another publication of the same year, Documents, Shewing the ... Title to the Town Site, on Galveston Island (entry No. 1272). The "Plan of the City" is the first printed map of Galveston and the large scale "Map of Texas," or perhaps the smaller scale Huntington Map of Texas (entry No. 1278), for the priority is difficult to determine, has the distinction of being the first map of Texas to show the counties of the new Republic. The area of the two maps is about the same as that of the Austin maps, all with their northern boundary between the 34th and 35th parallels, or roughly the Red River, and their western boundary at about the 102nd meridian. The Groves and Huntington maps show Houston and the proposed city of Galveston. These are not shown on either the Austin or Young maps of 1837, but are on the inset of the rare map of the City of Houston of 1836 (entry No. 1208). The Groves map shows Texas coming of age with three projected lines of railroads, two starting from Houston and the third, as stated in the text of the pamphlet, "from the three forks in the Trinity river to Fort Towson or Pecon [sic] Point on Red River." There are examples of the Groves map, but not of the accompanying pamphlet, in the University of Texas Library and in my collection. Judging by the wide margins outside the north and south neat lines on my copy, the map was also separately issued. Throughout the text Menard, the principal organizer of the Galveston City Company, is referred to as "Col. Maynard."; Rader 823.; Locations: DLC. Phi (lacks map of Texas).

Reel: 25

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Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

[Address of the Carrier of the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette, January 1, 1843].
[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette Office]. [1843]
555; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but quoted from in Ben C. Stuart's History of Texas Newspapers, at p. 171-172 of the typescript in the University of Texas Library.

Reel: 9

Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

[Address of the Carrier of the Civilian and Galveston Gazette, January 1, 1842].
[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston Gazette Office]. [1842]
507; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but quoted from in Ben C. Stuart's History of Texas Newspapers, at p. 170-171 of the typescript in the University of Texas Library.

Reel: 8

Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

[Civilian. Extra. Saturday, March 12, 1842.].
[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston Gazette Office]. [1842]
508; [Publishes news of the taking of San Antonio by the Mexicans.]; [Broadside?]; As I have entries for newspaper extras printed in Little Rock, Arkansas, and Columbus, Ohio, giving the news of the taking of San Antonio on Saturday, March 5, 1842, I think it may be interesting to jot down here how the news spread. The report of the taking was first printed at Austin in a broadside dated, "Gazette Office, Half-past 10 o'clock, Mond. morn." [March 7, 1842], entry No. 501. This was reprinted with additional information in an extra of the Gazette issued either after seven o'clock Tuesday night, March 8, or Wednesday, March 9, entry No. 502. The news next appears, as far as my information goes, in the extra of the Civilian and Galveston Gazette for March 12, entry No. 507. It appears that the news came to Galveston via "the steamer Dayton" from Houston and that the news had come to Houston in "expresses arrived yesterday from Austin dated Monday last," that is, Monday, March 7. This well may have been printed in an extra of a Houston paper. It appears from the Arkansas Gazette extra of March 24 that the news was published in the New Orleans Bee of March 16, so that it took over a week for the news to go from New Orleans to Little Rock. My last entry for the story is the Ohio Statesman--Extra, dated "Columbus, March 26, 5 o'clock [p.]M." The news there is reported to have come by way of Cincinnati, from an extra of the New Orleans Crescent City. That in turn, like the New-Orleans Bee, got its information from the March 12 extra of the Civilian and Galveston Gazette. No copy located, but quoted from in an extra of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, March 24, 1842, entry No. 1406.

Reel: 8

Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

Civilian---Extra. Monday, March 21, 1842.
[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston Gazette Office]. [1842]
509; [Publishes an address from the Committee of Safety of Matagorda "To the Citizens (of) the Eastern Counties," telling of the approach of the Mexican army and appealing for help, signed by M. Talbott, Ch. Jus., Chmn. and eight others, and dated Matagorda, March 19, 1842. Text begins:] The following reached us this morning by Mr. S. Mussina, who left Matagorda at noon on Saturday. ...; Broadside. 23.4 x 12.7 cm.; This broadside shows the wild rumors that ran through southeast Texas when Mexican troops occupied San Antonio without opposition on March 5, 1842. The reports given here were that as many as 9,000 Mexican troops were invading the country by the Matagorda road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio, with the address warning, "If there is not a prompt turnout by the Middle and Eastern counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun our country."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 8

Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

[Extra of January 1, 1845, publishing news of the overthrow of Santa Anna, and of President Tyler's message urging the immediate annexation of Texas].
[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston Gazette Office]. [1845]
617. [Broadside?]; President Tyler's message urging annexation was dated December 18. No copy located, but the news is republished from this extra in the Telegraph and Texas Register of January 1, 1845.

Reel: 10

Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

[Extra of January 15, 1843, publishing an account of the progress of the Somervell Expedition].
[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette Office]. [1843]
556; [Broadside?]; The Somervell Expedition, organized to avenge the capture of San Antonio by the forces of General Woll in September, 1842, had captured Laredo on December 8 and caused the surrender of the city of Guerrero on the Salado shortly afterwards. Somervell with part of his force then retired to Gonzales, but the greater number continued to Mexico in what is known as the Mier Expedition. No copy located, but the account is republished from this extra in the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette of January 18, 1843. Documents relative to the Dismissal of Post-Captain Edwin W. Moore, from the Texian Navy ... 1843. [Washington, D.C. 1847.] See note to [Moore, Edwin Ward], To the People of Texas, [1843], entry No. 559.

Reel: 9

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Civilian and Galveston Gazette.

[Extra of September 29, 1842, publishing reports on the campaign against the Mexican invaders under General Woll].

[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette City Gazette Office]. [1842] 510. [Broadside?]; No copy located, but the reports are republished from this extra in the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette of October 1, 1842.

Reel: 8

Clarke, James Freeman, 1810-1888.

The Annexation of Texas.

Boston: Office of the Christian World. 1844 1484; A Sermon, delivered in the Masonic Temple on Fast Day. By James Freeman Clarke. Published in compliance with a Vote of the Church of the Disciples.; 42 p., erratum [1] p., verso blank. 14 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: A Discourse on the Annexation of Texas. By James Freeman Clarke. Preached on Fast Day, April 4, 1844. [Quotations from Isaiah and from Channing, 15 lines.] The intensity of the feeling among many in the North on annexation is shown by Clarke's statement here (p. 15-16): "The one thing ... which can prevent this event ... is the universal expression, by the whole Northern people, of a determination to Repeal the Union the moment that Texas is annexed to it." This is by a noted clergyman of whom the Dictionary of American Biography remarks, "Dr. Clarke's most notable characteristic was a remarkable balance and wisdom." Though Clarke gives many arguments against annexation, the intensity of his feeling seems to be due to his hatred of slavery and his fear that its cause would be advanced by annexation.; Sabin 13409.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MB. MBAt. MH. NH. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

Clay, Cassius Marcellus.

Speech on the Annexation of Texas delivered December 30, 1843.

For editions of this speech with varying titles, some of which are without imprint date, see entry Nos. 1485-1485F.

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

C.M. Clay's Speech. [Prospectus of The Monthly Patriot.] Speech of C.M. Clay, delivered ... the 30th of December, 1843.

[Albany: Office of the Albany Weekly Patriot]. [1844]

1485E; Another edition [of entry No. 1485], with slightly varying title. 8 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; Caption title.; This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Locations: TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

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Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay, against the Annexation of Texas to the United States of America, in reply to Col. R.M. Johnson and Others, in a Mass Meeting of Citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott County, Ky., on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1843.

Lexington: Printed at the Observer and Reporter Office. 1844

1485A; Another edition [of entry No. 1485]. 22 p., blank leaf. 24 cm.; This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Sabin 13536, note.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NN. TWS.

Reel: 33

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay, delivered ... the 30th of December, 1843.

[n.p.]. [1844]

1485F; Another edition [of entry No. 1485], with slightly varying title. 8 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; Caption title. This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 33

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Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay, delivered ... the 30th of December, 1843.
[Utica: Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society]. [1844]
1485C; Another edition [of entry No. 1485], with slightly varying title. 8 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; Caption title. At head of caption title: Tract No. 10, Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, at their Office in Utica.; This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Locations: DLC. NhD.

Reel: 33

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay, delivered ... 30th of December, 1843.
[Cincinnati?]. [1844]
1485D; Another edition [of entry No. 1485], with slightly varying title. 8 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; Caption title similar to that in the broadside edition, with added heading: Facts for the People ---- Extra.; This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 33

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Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay, on the Annexation of Texas.
[Cincinnati]. [1844]
1485; [Text begins:] From the Cincinnati Herald. ... We cheerfully yield place this day, that we may present to our readers the speech of Cassius M. Clay. [Editorial comment, followed by Clay's speech with caption:] Speech of C.M. Clay, delivered in a mass meeting of a portion of the citizens of the 8th Congressional district, on Saturday, the 30th of December, 1843, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Scott County, Ky., in reply to Col. R.M. Johnson, and others.; Broadside in seven columns. 74 x 53 cm.; This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 33

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay. Against the Annexation of Texas ... Dec. 30, 1843.
Republished by Daniel Fanshaw, 148 Nassau-Street, New-York. Price \$1 50 per 100, or 2 cents per copy. 1844
1485B; Another edition [of entry No. 1485], with slightly varying title; From the Lexington Observer and Reporter of Jan. 1844.; 24 p. 20 cm.; This is a powerful attack on annexation and slavery by one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. That most of those present at its delivery were undoubtedly strong partisans of annexation and slavery meant nothing to Clay, who is characterized by the Dictionary of American Biography as having "unflinching honesty, indiscreet pugnacity and the wild spirit of the crusader." Clay's rejected resolutions alleged annexation was unconstitutional, a breach of our treaty with Mexico, and a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The wide circulation of the speech, as shown by the number of editions listed, (entry Nos. 1485-1485F) marks it as one of the most important of the separately published pieces against annexation and its early date, December 30, 1843, tended to focus the attention on annexation which came to a head in 1844. The different editions listed here differ slightly in form and content, some having notes not present in the others. The speech was first printed in the Lexington Observer and reprinted in the Cincinnati Morning Herald for January 12 and 17, 1844. The broadside, "From the Cincinnati Herald," was probably printed at the Cincinnati Herald office, and if so, it is probably the first separate appearance of the speech. Notes in the pamphlet edition with the Lexington edition is the most useful as it gives the text of the resolutions offered by Clay and rejected by the meeting.; Sabin 13536, note.; Locations: MB. NHi. TWS.

Reel: 33

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay.
Boston. Printed by S.N. Dickinson. [1844]
1486B; Another issue [of entry No. 1486]. Broadside in three columns 51 x 26 cm.; This, like Clay's White Sulphur Springs speech (entry No. 1485), is a powerful attack on slavery and annexation but to a friendly, rather than a hostile audience. Clay's fundamental purpose is to end slavery and he opposes annexation because it will aid slavery. He derides the arguments that annexation will diminish slavery. Sabin gives the date of this Speech as November 19 instead of September 19, but the contemporary Boston newspapers leave no doubt that the Speech was delivered in September.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 33

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Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay.
[Published by Jordan, Swift and Wiley, 121
Washington, Opposite Water Street, Boston].
1486A; Another issue [of entry No. 1486], with rule
and imprint added at foot, the imprint in the form
supplied for the earlier issue, but without the date.;
Broadside in three columns. 50 x 23 cm.; This, like
Clay's White Sulphur Springs speech (entry No.
1485), is a powerful attack on slavery and annexation
but to a friendly, rather than a hostile audience. Clay's
fundamental purpose is to end slavery and he opposes
annexation because it will aid slavery. He derides the
arguments that annexation will diminish slavery.
Sabin gives the date of this Speech as November 19
instead of September 19, but the contemporary
Boston newspapers leave no doubt that the Speech
was delivered in September.; Locations: MH.

Reel: 33

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, 1810-1903.

Speech of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay.
[Published by Jordan, Swift and Wiley, 121
Washington, Opposite Water Street, Boston]. [1844]
1486; The following is the admirable, eloquent, and
highly effective speech, delivered by the Hon.
Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, at the Tremont
Temple, on the Evening of the nineteenth instant
[September 19, 1844], after the adjournment of the
great Convention on Boston Common:--[Text
begins:] It would be ungrateful in me to affect to be
insensible to the respect and enthusiasm with which I
have been received here, as elsewhere, in the whole
North ... ; Broadside in three columns. 51 x 25 cm.;
This, like Clay's White Sulphur Springs speech (entry
No. 1485), is a powerful attack on slavery and
annexation but to a friendly, rather than a hostile
audience. Clay's fundamental purpose is to end
slavery and he opposes annexation because it will aid
slavery. He derides the arguments that annexation
will diminish slavery. Sabin gives the date of this
Speech as November 19 instead of September 19, but
the contemporary Boston newspapers leave no doubt
that the Speech was delivered in September.; Sabin
13536, note.; Locations: MB. Nhi.

Reel: 33

Clay, Henry, 1777-1852, and others.

Annexation of Texas.
[Washington?]. [1844]
1487; Opinions of Messrs. Clay, Polk, Benton & Van
Buren, on the immediate Annexation of Texas.; 16 p.;
22 cm.; Caption title.; The 16-page, or first edition, of
Opinions probably came out after the Letters, entry
No. 1488, as the latest document printed in Letters is
Barrow's address of May 24, while in Opinions it is
Benton's reply to McDuffie of June 15. Both contain
Clay's Raleigh letter of April 17, 1844, to the Editors
of the National Intelligencer against annexation "at
this time," and Opinions contains the Van Buren
letter sent from Lindenwald on April 20. Clay's letter
probably cost him his election as president and Van
Buren's almost certainly cost him the Democratic
nomination for that office. Van Buren's letter on
annexation was lengthy and indecisive and only
extracts are published here. At that it occupies pages
12-16. Polk's letter of April 23, was unqualifiedly for
annexation. Benton's position on annexation is dealt
with in the note to his May 16-20 speech in the
Senate (entry No. 1478). In the A or later edition in
15 pages, Van Buren's letter is condensed further and
Clay's letter to Gales & Seaton, dated, Ashland,
September 23, 1844, is added.; Sabin 95067.;
Locations: laU. NN. Tx. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 33

Clay, Henry, 1777-1852, and others.

Annexation of Texas.
[Washington?]. [1844]
1487A; Another edition [of entry No. 1487] with
slightly different caption title, "Benton and Van
Buren" instead of "Benton & Van Buren."
[Washington? 1844.]; 15 p.; 23 cm.; Caption title.
The 16-page, or first edition, of Opinions probably
came out after the Letters, entry No. 1488, as the
latest document printed in Letters is Barrow's address
of May 24, while in Opinions it is Benton's reply to
McDuffie of June 15. Both contain Clay's Raleigh
letter of April 17, 1844, to the Editors of the National
Intelligencer against annexation "at this time," and
Opinions contains the Van Buren letter sent from
Lindenwald on April 20. Clay's letter probably cost
him his election as president and Van Buren's almost
certainly cost him the Democratic nomination for that
office. Van Buren's letter on annexation was lengthy
and indecisive and only extracts are published here.
At that it occupies pages 12-16. Polk's letter of April
23, was unqualifiedly for annexation. Benton's
position on annexation is dealt with in the note to his
May 16-20 speech in the Senate (entry No. 1478). In
the A or later edition in 15 pages, Van Buren's letter
is condensed further and Clay's letter to Gales &
Seaton, dated, Ashland, September 23, 1844, is
added.; Sabin 95067.; Locations: MWA. Tx. TxU.

Reel: 33

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Clay, Henry, 1777-1852, and others.

Letters of Messrs. Clay, Benton, and Barrow, on the subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

[Washington?]. [1844]

1488; 16 p. 26 cm.; Caption title. The Clay letter given here is probably the first edition of his famous letter dated from Raleigh, April 17, 1844. Its significance is referred to in the note in entry No. 1487A. Benton's letter is addressed to members of the Texan Congress and is dated from Washington on April 30. Barrow's Address to the People of Louisiana is dated May 24. Its separate publication is entry No. 1474. Benton's letter declines to state what would be his position on the annexation treaty then before the Senate, but emphasizes the errors of the treaty of 1819 "which threw away Texas," and his support of plans in the twenties and thirties to buy Texas. He is for the acquisition of Texas, but not at the cost of national honor.; Sabin 95099.; Locations: ICU. MH. NH. TxGR. TWS.

Reel: 33

Coahuila (Mexican state). Gobernador, January, 1842 - March, 1843 (Francisco Mejia).

Francisco Mejia General de brigada, gobernador y comandante general del Departamento de Coahuila á sus habitantes.

[Saltillo]. [1842]

976; [Signed at end:] Francisco Mejia.; Broadside. 31.5 x 22 cm.; The copy in the Archivo General de Historia del Estado, Saltillo, is dated in Ms.: Salto. De. 8. de 1842. This announces that the perfidious usurpers in Texas have gathered at Bejar and are planning to invade the frontier, and urges the Mexicans to enlist under General Isidro Reyes in defense of their country.; Locations: San Luis Potosí-AgE. TWS.

Reel: 15

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

For union of the individual states of Coahuila and Texas into the state of Coahuila and Texas, see entry No. 702.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

Estado de Coahuila y Tejas.

[At end:] Ciudad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. [1830]

750; Noticia de los expedientes, oficios y demas asuntos que se han recibido y despachado por la secretaria de gobierno entodo el mes junio último; la cual se dá conforme á lo dispuesto por el decreto número 120.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages.; 31 x 21.5 cm.; This is a monthly report provided for by Article 43 of Decree No. 37 of the Constituent Congress, passed in June 1827, as supplemented by Decree No. 120 of Constitutional Congress, passed February 19, 1830, which provides that it shall also include moneys received in and paid out of the state treasury. The "Noticia" entered for the month of June, 1830, is the first which I have run across, but Kimball at pages 142-143 has a form for a report for January, 1830. Issues for July, August, September, October, and November, 1830, are at the University of Texas, the issue for July being in my collection, and there is an issue for February, 1831, at the Texas State Library. Some of these reports only list the number of communications received and sent out during the month from and to the various departments and others, and hence have little or no historical value. Others list various receipts and payments which sometimes have some interest. For October, 1831, and for a few months thereafter there is an entry here for a similar report applying only to receipts and payments of the state treasurer, entry No. 762.; Locations: Tx. TXU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

... Estado que manifiesta los ingresos, egresos y existencia con que se halla la tesoreria general del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas en fin del espresado mes [Octubre].

[Leona Vicario]. [1831]

762; [Dated and signed at end:] Administracion de rentas unidas Leona-Vicario Nbre. 1. de 1831. V.B. Roman Flores José Joaquin de Arce Rosales; Broadside in two columns. 32.2 x 43.5 cm.; At head of title: Octubre. This is a rather interesting report of the receipts and payments of the state treasury which supersedes a somewhat similar report for June, 1830, and subsequent months, entry No. 750. There are also copies of the November and December, 1831, and of the January and May, 1832, reports at Texas State Library. Copies of the March, 1831, and April, May, and October, 1832 reports are at Yale. It is quite possible that reports for other months may show up from time to time.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 13

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

... Estado que manifiesta los ingresos, egresos y existencia con que se halla la tesoreria general del Estado libre de Cuahuila [sic] y Tejas en fin del expresado mes [Enero. 1832].
See entry No. 762.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

... Instrucciones á que debe arreglarse el comisionado para el repartimiento de tierras, á los nuevos colonos que se presenten á poblar en el Estado, segun la Ley de colonizacion de 24 de Marzo de 1825.

[Leona Vicario]. [1830]

751; [The "Instrucciones," dated at end "Saltillo 4 de Septiembre de 1827," and signed "José Antonio Tijerina, Secretario suplente. = Miguel Arciniega, Diputado secretario," followed by "Articulo Adicional" [sic] and a "Nota" referring to other decrees. Dated and signed at end:] Leona Vicario 25 de Abril de 1830. José Maria Viesca. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; Broadsheet. 31.5 x 22 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Secretaria del Congreso de Coahuila y Tejas. These are the "Instrucciones" of September 4, 1827, which were to be observed in making grants of land to colonists, with the "Articulo Adicional" of April, 1830, at the end. This was followed by the "Nota" which refers to Decree No. 62, regulating the pay of the Commissioners for the distribution of lands, and to Decree No. 128, dated April 1, 1830, which relates to these "Instrucciones." The importance of these "Instrucciones" is shown by the fact that Austin gives them in full at pages 55-58 of his Translation of the Laws, Orders, and Contracts, on Colonization..., San Felipe de Austin, November, 1829. Kimball, Laws and Decrees, Houston, 1839, at pages 70-74, translates this entire broadside and consequently includes the additional article. Kimball gives this between his translation of Decree 9 of the Constitutional Congress which was dated Sept. 11, 1827, and Decree 10 which was dated Sept. 5, 1827. A comparison of the respective translations of Austin and Kimball shows the skill of the former and the clumsiness of the latter. In my collection I have a contemporary manuscript copy of Decree 62 and part of Decree 128 which belonged to James Kerr, the surveyor. A copy of the original printing of Decree No. 128 is at Yale.; Kimball, p. 70-74.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

Lista Que Manifiesta el prestamo y Donativo voluntario que en reales y efectos han hecho los Pueblos del Estado para el establecimiento de la Fabrica de Tabacos de esta Capital en virtud de la circular expedida por este Gobierno con fecha 20. de Marzo de este año, y se publica por disposicion del Honorable Congreso de 30 de Junio del mismo. [At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo del C. José Maria Praxedis Sandobal. [Saltillo]. [1825]

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704; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 30.5 x 21.2 cm.; This Lista is included because of a statement on page [4] dated Sala Capitular de Bejar 8 de Mayo de 1825, and signed Juan Martin de Beramendi, at this time first alcalde of Bexar, giving an account of contributions made at Bexar "en papel del Banco Nacional de Texas" for establishing a tobacco factory at Saltillo. On page [4] is a note saying that the government could not accept these contributions since they were made in paper money. Though paper money was not acceptable, there seemed to be no question about several contributions made in brandy and in wine. Carlos E. Castañeda has an interesting article on this paper money of Texas, "The First Chartered Bank West of the Mississippi: Banco Nacional de Texas," in the Bulletin of the Business Historical Society (Cambridge, Mass.), Vol. XXV, No. 4, December, 1951, in which he tells how Political Chief Trespalacios of Texas issued a decree on October 21, 1822, setting up such a bank, the notes of which could be used to pay the salaries of the troops pending the receipt of specie from the national government. These bank notes were in manuscript. Shortly afterwards Iturbide issued a decree in Mexico authorizing the government to issue paper money. This meant that the Texas notes were no longer backed 100% in specie and on February 5, 1823, a circular was issued in Mexico by the Secretary of the Treasury ordering the Texas paper money to be replaced by the new notes issued by the central government. Finally a decree of the government at Mexico dated May 8, 1829, entry No. 747, ordered the national treasury to liquidate the amount due the citizens of San Antonio for the paper money issued by the Banco Nacional de Texas. As this is the first listing here of a Saltillo imprint and as that town, later for a time known as Leona Vicario, was for some time the capital of Coahuila and Texas, a short statement as to the first years of printing there seems to be in order. Though not listed here, as the printing did not relate to Texas, it is well established that Samuel Bangs did printing in Saltillo in 1822 and early in 1823, his latest piece of printing done there in 1823 which is now known being a broadside dated April 20, 1823, now in the Yale Library. That his press was soon afterwards moved back to Monterrey is shown by another broadside in the Yale Library, also printed by Bangs, dated Monterrey, June 24, 1823. Robles in his Coahuila y Texas, Mexico, 1945, tells at pages 336-338 of Volume I of the setting up of a press at Saltillo, sent there from Mexico by Ramos Arizpe, which though first referred to in the manuscript journals of the Congress of Coahuila and Texas under date of September 18, 1824, was not actually installed until the beginning of November, 1825. Though Robles adds (page 338) that he knows of no Saltillo imprints for the years 1825 to 1827 inclusive, there are listed here various Saltillo imprints for that period which relate to Texas. These include not only this Lista que Manifiesta, which was probably printed late in 1825, but also Decree 21 of the Constituent Congress dated February 21, 1826, entry No. 710, the Manifiesto of the Constituent Congress of March 2, 1826, entry No. 707, the proclamation of the Vice-Governor of Coahuila and Texas dated at the end April 28, 1826, and with the

imprint Imprenta del Gobierno á Cargo de Jacobo Peters, entry No. 712, the Primera Parte of the Constitution of 1827, entry No. 708, and the decree of November 21, 1826, entry No. 711. When it came to printing the Constitution adopted at Saltillo on March 11, 1827, the Saltillo press as stated in the note to the Mexico, 1827, edition of that document, entry No. 708A, lacked sufficient type for such a lengthy job, resulting in its being printed at Mexico City. Later in the year we find another somewhat lengthy government document being printed at Monterrey, the Reglamento para el Gobierno Economico Politico del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas, entry No. 719. There are no entries here for printing at Saltillo for the year 1827.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

Noticia de los expedientes, oficios y demas asuntos que se han recibido y despachado por la secretaria de gobierno.

Leona Vicario. [1831]

For mention of numbers of this report issued in 1831, and location of copies, see the note to the entry No. 750.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state).

Texas.

[At foot:] Imprenta, a Cargo del C. Dionisio de la Fuente, [Matamoras]. [1831]

763; [Text in Spanish headed:] Importante. Artículo publicado en el Noticioso del Puerto de Matamoras Núm. 7 del 13. de Enero de 1831. Extracto de la circular pasada en 31. de Diciembre del año procsimo pasado á las autoridades civiles del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, y comunicada al Ecsmo. Sor. Comandante General de los Estados internos de Oriente. [Notice that empresarios cannot sell the lands received by them as premiums until they are naturalized citizens of the Mexican Republic and that empresarios have no right to transfer their contracts either to Mexicans or foreigners without the approval of the state government. Extract dated and signed at end:] Matamoras 12 de Enero de 1831. = José Mariano Guerra.--Srio. del Ecsmo. Sor. Comandante Gral.; Broadside, with text in Spanish and English in parallel columns. 32 x 21.5 cm.; In the English text in the right hand column the paper is called "Advertiser of the Port of Matamoras."; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Comisionado General Para el Repartimiento de Tierras Valdias (Juan Antonio Padilla).

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten].
[1829]

14; Another edition [of entry No. 13], to be used for certified copies, with the same text, though in a somewhat different typographical arrangement, to which the printed signature of Padilla, a printed certificate that the copy agrees with the original, and a printed form of docket title have been added.; Broadsheet printed on stamped paper with stamp at head of recto: Sello Segundo: Doce Reales.... 30.5 x 19 cm.; Locations: TxU (not filled out).

Reel: 1

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Comisionado General Para el Repartimiento de Tierras Valdias (Juan Antonio Padilla).

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten].
[1829]

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13; [Form of land title. Text begins:] Juan Antonio Padilla, Comisionado General, por el Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, para el repartimiento de tierras valdías del mismo Estado. Por cuanto se ha recibido ----- como colono en la empresa de colonización contratada con el Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Texas por el empresario Estevan F. Austin ... [At end:] Es dado en la Villa de San Felipe de Austin a ----- día -- del mes de-----de 18-- que firmo con testigos de asistencia conforme a la ley. [Blank for Padilla's Ms. signature.] De asistencia... [Blanks for signatures of two witnesses.]; Broadside printed on stamped paper with stamp on verso: Sello Tercero Dos Reales. ... 31.6 x 21.5 cm.; Delivery of an original and certified copy of a deed in the form outlined in the above entry constituted the third of the four steps outlined in the note to "Form of Certificate," entry No. 9, under which an emigrant obtained land in Austin's colony. The original imperial decree of February 18, 1823, provided that Austin was authorized "in unison with the Governor of Texas, or a Commissioner appointed by the latter, to proceed to divide and designate land, and to put each of the new colonists in possession of the quantity above indicated." This provision for a commissioner became an established procedure, Baron de Bastrop being the commissioner for Austin's first colony and Gaspar Flores for the second. Flores later succeeded Bastrop as commissioner for the first colony. In the case of Austin's coastal colony, granted July 12, 1828, Austin was both Empresario and Commissioner. In 1829, and not in 1828 as sometimes said, Juan Antonio Padilla was appointed General Land Commissioner for Texas. In a letter of October 12, 1829, Austin comments (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 270) that he presumed the appointment of Padilla "will supercede all other appointments of Commissioners." Padilla did not actually arrive in Texas to assume his new duties until late in 1829, and then early in 1830 was jailed in Nacogdoches charged with murder and other crimes. (For his release see the note to entry No. 21.) Though the forms entered here for execution by Padilla were printed in December, 1829, the entry on Cotten's printing bill against Austin reading "Decr. 27 to printing land titles for Padilla 20.00," none of them, as far as now is known, were ever filled out or executed by him. Padilla's inability to serve as commissioner was most troublesome to Austin and there are various references in the Austin Papers looking to the appointment of a new commissioner. Finally, late in 1830, Miguel Arciniega was appointed commissioner but his appointment was not general as was Padilla's, being restricted "á los nuevos Colonos en le empresa de colonización del Empresario Ciudadano Estevan F. Austin, fuera de las diez leguas litorales de la Costa." It apparently was the custom to use two printed forms in making a grant of land, the first form which might be called the original being filed in the Land Office and the other being a certified copy to be kept by the grantee. In addition to the deeds listed in this entry, which were printed for the use of Padilla, there were also deeds printed for the use of Austin as commissioner for his coastal colony and for the use of Arciniega for the other Austin colonies. The deeds for Austin were

probably printed early in 1830 as one of the originals is filled out for March 3, 1830, though there is no charge for them in the Cotten printing bill before June 1. The Arciniega deeds were probably printed late in 1830 or early in 1831. One of them is filled out for March 4, 1831. That Arciniega was active as a commissioner for Austin's colonies as late as October, 1832, is shown by Austin's Public Notice dated October 9, 1832, entry No. 25. There are copies of the originals of Austin's deeds for his coastal colony in General Land Office Vol. 7, Titles, Austin's 3d (or Coast) Colony, p. 3, 7, 11, and numerous other copies in Vol. 7 and also Vol. 8. Only one of the certified copies of these deeds has been located. That is at the University of Texas and was dated October 29, 1830, and certified November 12, 1830. No certified copies of the Arciniega deed have been located but there are numerous original copies at the General Land Office in Vol. 3, Austin's contract for Second 500 Families, p. 364-365 and elsewhere, and also in Vols. 4 and 5.; In all of the deeds one of the stipulations reads (in translation), "He [the grantee] is hereby admonished that within one year he must construct permanent markers on each corner of the land, and that he must settle it and cultivate it in conformity with the provisions of the law."; Locations: Tx-LO (several copies, none filled out).

Reel: 1

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Comisionado General Para el Repartimiento de Tierras Valdias (Juan Antonio Padilla).

Reglamento provisional para la mensura de tierras valdias.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten]. [1829]

15; [Dated and signed at end:] San Felipe de Austin, 21 de Diciembre 1829. Juan Antonio Padilla.; 4 p. 23 cm. Caption title. Text in Spanish and English; Spanish, p. [1] and 2; English, p. [3] and 4. Title of English version: Provisional regulations for the surveying of vacant Lands ----- A.D. 1829. These official instructions of Padilla were in fact written by Thomas Jefferson Chambers who in his Exposition, Brazoria, 1833 (entry No. 39) says, writing in the third person, p. 14: "Having been invited ... to take the office of principal surveyor of the state, his first care was ... to form under the approbation of the Commissioner-General a uniform system of surveying. This ... was published in both languages and transmitted to the government for its approbation. If it had been adopted, and the office of Commissioner-General had not been abolished, the endless confusion and mystery which at present obscures the subject of land titles, would have been removed, and not an inhabitant of Texas, who according to the laws has a right to land would have been without a title. But a system so general and uniform in its operation ... did not suit the private views of a few ... [and] the office of principal surveyor general was abolished, and that of principal surveyor fell with it." I give the long quotation as the Exposition seems to have survived only in my copy, and the part just quoted was not included in a later reprint (see note to the Exposition, entry No. 39). As stated in the note to entry No. 13, Padilla was jailed for murder before any titles were filled out by him. There is no charge against Austin by Cotten for printing these regulations unless the December 27, 1829, charge for "printing land titles for Padilla" (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563) includes this leaflet.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso.

Alocucion que el Congreso del estado dirige a sus comitentes con motivo a la data del decreto numero 90.

[Leona Vicario]. [1829]

737; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad de Leona Vicario 8 de Mayo de 1829. = Jose Manuel Cardenas, presidente. = Ramon Garcia Rojas, diputado secretario. = Mariano Garcia, diputado secretario.; Broadsheet. 30.5 x 21.3 cm.; This lengthy disquisition on the duties of a citizen to the state, and on the reasons which led Congress to impose an income tax in Decree No. 90, is included since the income tax applied to the whole state. Congress paints a gloomy picture of state deficits for the past six years and of its "acute grief" at having had to forego its projects for the common good because of lack of money. It is not in Kimball.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso.

Expediente en que constan los fundamentos en que se apoyo el Honorable Congreso Primero Constitucional del Estado de Coahuila y Texas para suspender de sus funciones al Vice-Gobernador, Consejo, gefes de departamento y de partido, y Tesorero del Estado, por su decreto numero 50, de 17 de Abril de 1828.

Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, á del C José Manuel Bangs. 1829 738; Blank leaf, leaf of title, 92 p., errata [2] p., blank leaf. 20.5 cm.; As stated in the note to Manifiesto Dedicado à los habitantes de Coahuila y Tejas, Monterey, 1828 (entry No. 732), the passage of Decree No. 50 suspending for reasons of economy various offices of the state of Coahuila and Texas, caused a great hue and cry on the part of some of those affected, especially from the Council of the Governor. Apparently the dispute was very bitter, with those opposed to the decree laying great stress on its unconstitutionality. This Expediente gives the complete legislative history of the decree with the arguments pro and con in Congress, and by Governor Viesca and the Council of the Government. The debate is of general interest, not only for the discussions of economic conditions in the state, but also in showing a rather high standard of intellectual ability on the part of the state legislators. It is of especial Texas interest since, as the suspension included all department and district chiefs except for the department of Texas, there was quite a discussion as to whether conditions in Texas justified the exception. The Committee on constitutional questions is presenting a favorable report on the proposed decree justified the exception of not abolishing the office of political chief of Texas, along with the others, by stating that though the population of Texas was small there appeared to be several "de dura cerviz" and that consequently there should be a political chief in Texas. In a message to Congress dated Saltillo, April 28, 1828, Governor Viesca again stated his objections to the decree but said he would promulgate it if Congress, after due reflection, again gave its approval. This approval was given by Congress after further debate, recorded here, on May 10. This interesting discussion of the powers of the Congress of Coahuila and Texas under its Constitution is well worthy of study by those interested in questions of constitutional law.; Locations: Durango. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso Constitucional.

A fin de que lo resuelto por el H. Congreso en 28 de abril procsimo pasado ... se impriman ... documentos ... Siguen.

[At foot of p. (3):] Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo del C. Antonio Gonzales Davila. 1832

774; [Report to the Governor, dated Leona Vicario, April 28, 1832, of changes in the constitution of the state suggested by Cayetano Ramos, Manuel Musquiz, and two others, in a communication to the Congress of the same date. At end:] Son copia de los originales que ecsisten archivados en la secretaria de este gobierno. Leona Vicario 1. de mayo de 1832. José Maria de Letona. Santiago del Valle secretario; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 30.8 x 21.2 cm.; As far as I know, none of the suggested changes were made. Perhaps the most important of the recommendations was that the governor and vice-governor should be immediately eligible for re-election.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso Constituyente.

Manifiesto del Congreso Constituyente del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas a Todos Sus Habitantes. [Imprenta del Gobierno á Cargo de Jacobo Peters. Saltillo]. [1826]

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707; [Text begins:] Coahuiltejanos: cuando vuestro Congreso caminaba con paso imperturbable y magestuoso à dar cima a la grande obra de asegurar vuestra futura felicidad dandoos una Constitucion eminentemente liberal ... [Appeal for support and explanation that Federal troops are stationed in Saltillo in response to the Governor's report to the President of the Republic of the shameful and subversive representation of the Ayuntamiento of Monclova. Dated and signed at end:] Sala de Sesiones del Congreso constituyente del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. Saltillo 2 Marzo de 1826. Manuel Carrillo Presidente. Rafael Ramos y Valdés Dip. Srio. Santiago del Valle Dip. Srio.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 32 x 21.8 cm.; This and the pieces mentioned in this note relate to an attempt, only temporarily successful, by the governor and Congress of the new state of Coahuila and Texas to throttle free speech. Baron de Bastrop, the member of Congress from what is now Texas, was on the side of repression. Coahuila and Texas was the last of the states of the new republic of Mexico to adopt a constitution. This delay caused widespread discontent which the state government most unwisely attempted to suppress by passing Decree No. 21 of the Constituent Congress in February, 1826, entry No. 710, authorizing the governor of the state to imprison without legal process all those suspected of "attempting to disturb public tranquility." Decree 21 was followed by this Manifiesto of the Constituent Congress, giving reasons for the delay in adopting a constitution and reporting that Federal forces had been provided by the Central Government to help maintain order. A few days later, on March 11, 1826, Congress passed Decree No. 22 suspending from office any public functionary, ecclesiastical judge, curate or professor of science who had signed memorials against the government. Finally, under date of April 28, Ignacio de Arizpe, the vice governor, who had been acting as governor since March 5 because of the illness of the governor, issued a proclamation, entry No. 712, charging that an address of Jose Maria Letona in defense of two regidores imprisoned for opposition to the government was libelous and that his arrest was therefore justified. The proclamation printed the alleged libel in full as Document No. 1. A group known as Sociedad de Patriotas de la Capital del Estado de Nuevo Leon entered the fray in defense of Letona in an address, entry No. 715, in which Letona's so-called libel is printed with approval, and finally there was such a wave of protest that on May 27 Congress passed a decree of amnesty, Kimball No. 23 wrongly dating it March 27. Robles in his Coahuila y Texas gives an account of this affair at pages 207-210 of Volume I. Original examples of decrees No. 21, 22, and 23 mentioned above are in the Bexar Archives, in the Office of the County Clerk of Bexar County, and in my collection. This Manifiesto is also of interest as being the earliest example known to me of a publication of the government of Coahuila and Texas, other than a decree, which has survived in its original printing.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso. Comision Especial Para Resolver Sobre la Peticion del Ayuntamiento de Leona Vicario.

Dictamen de la Comision especial del honorable congreso del Estado nombrada en 7 de septiembre para resolver sobre la peticion del ilustre ayuntamiento de esta capital y su vecindario à fin de que se lleve à efecto el art. 4. del plan de Jalapa en los empleados que se espresan.
[Leona Vicario]. [1830]

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752; Improso [sic] en lo [sic] of cina del Supreme Gobierno del Estado á cargo del ciudadano Antonio Gonzalez Davila.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages, in double columns. 30.5 x 21 cm.; "Dictamen" dated and signed at end on page [3]: Sala de comisiones del H. Congreso. Leona Vicario septiembre 15 de 1830.--Cardenas.-- Garcia. Ibarra. Followed by "Representacion Dirijida por los vecinos que subscriben al ecsmo. sr. gobernador, pidiendo que sus nombres se inscriban en la acta que dio motivo a la peticion del ilustre ayuntamiento de que se ha hecho referencia," dated and signed at end on page [4]: Leona Vicario septiembre 14 de 1830. Santiago Valdes [and 11 others]. This Dictamen of the special committee of the state Congress and the Representacion dated September 14, 1830 which accompanies it are part of the opening moves of a little drama in which in the next three or four weeks most of the municipalities of the state were participants. It started with an election for senator to the Mexican Congress held by the state Congress on September 1, 1830. One of the two candidates was Ramos Arizpe, distinguished citizen of Leona Vicario, who had been a delegate from Mexico to the Cortes in Spain (See entry No. 1050 for his Memoria), and had served as Minister of Justice in President Victoria's cabinet. The other was Manuel Carrillo, a distinguished lawyer and judge of the state Supreme Court and one of the framers of the state constitution. The election was a tie, six to six, and because of the tie and in accordance with the law, lots were drawn with Carrillo the victor. Later that day the followers of Arizpe staged a protest meeting at Leona Vicario at which demanded that not only Carrillo but also four of the twelve members of the state Congress be removed from their respective positions because they no longer "merited the confidence of the people." Two of the four, José Maria Balmaceda and Rafael Manchola, were the deputies from Texas. On the same day all this was unanimously approved by the ayuntamiento of Leona Vicario, which followed on September 4 with a Representacion, entry No. 757, to the same effect addressed to the state Congress. Congress referred the petition of the ayuntamiento of Leona Vicario to the Comision Especial, which gave this report on September 14 recommending the removal of Carrillo and two of the four deputies. One of these was Balmaceda, one of the two deputies from Texas. This recommendation was carried out by the state Congress in Decree No. 149 (entered in Kimball), passed by Congress September 18, 1830, with the four proscribed deputies not voting. On September 28 Governor Viesca returned the decree to Congress with a veto message. A day or so before Congress had refused to accept Viesca's resignation as governor and had granted him a leave of absence (Decree No. 153 passed September 25 and entered in Kimball), and on September 30 Eca y Musquiz, who had been chosen by Congress to act as governor in the absence of Viesca, signed the decree. This is the first part of the story. The next chapter is told in the note to the entry here for Carrillo's Coleccion de Varios Documentos..., Leona Vicario, 1830, entry No. 749. The Coleccion reprints this Dictamen and

the Representacion of September 14, and also the Representacion of September 4.; Locations: Tx TWS.
Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso. Diputacion Permanente.

Manifiesto al Estado, de la Diputacion Permanente Unida con el Consejo de Gobierno y Diputados Residentes en la Capital. [Monclova]. [1834]

796; [Dated and signed at end:] Monclova juuio [sic] 26 de 1834. Marcial Borrego Presidente. José Jesus Grande Secretario.; Broadside. 42.5 x 30 cm.; As this happens to be the first entry under Coahuila and Texas for the year 1834 and as several of the entries for that year have to do with the confused situation in Coahuila, and with Santa Anna becoming in effect dictator of Mexico, a very brief statement of the political situation in the nation and state, continuing the statement made in the note to entry No. 775, may be helpful. After the election on March 30, 1833, of Santa Anna as president and Gomez Farias as vice-president, Santa Anna retired to his estate at Manga de Clavo, leaving the powers of the president in the hands of Gomez Farias, but returned to Mexico City to assume the presidency on May 16. There was an ineffective revolution in the summer of 1833 which Santa Anna, who had again retired to his Manga de Clavo property, was thought to have inspired. In April, 1834, he again took the reins of office and on May 27, 1834, was in effect made a dictator by the Centralist Plan of Cuernavaca, which also restored the clergy and army to power. On June 24, 1834, Governor Villaseñor had issued two unnumbered decrees of the Permanent Deputation (Kimball p. 277-279), one critical of the pronunciamientos of those hostile to the federal system of government, and the other calling for August 9th an extraordinary session of the state Congress. On the same day a decree, not given in Kimball but entry No. 810 here, was issued declaring that Coahuila and Texas would not recognize the official acts of Santa Anna made since May 31st. This Manifiesto, very anti-Santa Anna in tone, gives an account of the coup d'etat by which Santa Anna dissolved the general Congress on May 31. It ends with the statement made in the decree of two days before that the state would not recognize the official acts of Santa Anna until Congress was again free. In less than a month the Permanent Deputation bowed to the will of the majority and in the unnumbered decree of July 23, 1834, given in Kimball at page 280, recognized Santa Anna as president and yielded obedience to his executive acts which "are in conformity to the constitution and general laws." This was followed by a decree of the ayuntamiento of Monclova and a few members of Congress of August 30, 1834, entry No. 811, removing Villaseñor from the office of governor and proclaiming Juan José Elguezabal governor. In the meantime armed conflicts had arisen between the Coahuila towns of Leona Vicario and Parras, and Leona Vicario, the former capital, had refused to recognize actions taken by the State Congress at the new capital of Monclova. The new governor, Elguezabal, negotiated a truce of this conflict; see entry No. 799 for this truce of November 6, 1834, referring the dispute to Santa Anna, who in a decision of December 2nd, reported by Elguezabal on December 16, 1834, entry No. 800, ruled that the capital should remain at Monclova and that Elguezabal should remain as governor until new elections could be held.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxU. Saltillo-AHE.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Congreso. Diputacion Permanente.

[Resolution of the permanent deputation of the congress of Coahuila and Texas recognizing Manuel Gomez Pedraza as constitutional president of the Republic, as communicated by José Jesus Grande, its deputy secretary, to the Governor of Coahuila and Texas, and published by him].
[Leona Vicario]. [1832]

775; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona-Vicario 21 de agosto de 1832. Rafael Eca y Muzquiz Santiago del Valle secretario.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 20.7 x 15 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. This recognition of Pedraza as constitutional president of Mexico serves to date the endorsement of the ruling authorities at the capital of Coahuila and Texas, and through them of the state, to Santa Anna's bid for power in Mexico in the year 1832. As it is always a little difficult for most of us whose main interest is Texas to carry in our heads the changes in the government of Mexico consequent on the many revolutions which plagued that country, it may be convenient to list here the important changes in Mexico from 1828 to the beginning of the year 1833 which led to the recognition of Pedraza, and the subsequent new elections of February, 1833. These are primarily matters of Mexican history and bibliography and, except for this resolution and the February 4, 1833, decree and instructions regarding the new elections, entry Nos. 789 and 787, none of the broadsides and the like relating to these matters, which primarily have to do with matters of Mexican history, are entered here, even though printed in Coahuila. In the 1828 elections Gomez Pedraza had been elected president to succeed Victoria for the four-year term beginning April 1, 1829, but in the fall of 1828 Vicente Guerrero led a revolt which gave him the presidency, with the vice presidency going to Anastasio Bustamante. Pedraza fled to the country and early in 1829 to London. In December, 1829, Bustamante in turn led a successful revolt against President Guerrero and by the end of the month had been accepted by all the states of Mexico except Veracruz. On January 1, 1830, he assumed the office of chief executive and, though keeping his title of vice president, held the reins of government with little opposition until January, 1832. In that month the state of Veracruz, with Santa Anna in the background, pronounced in favor of the Federal Constitution of 1824. After initial reverses the revolt gained momentum and by the summer two at least of the states proposed that Pedraza be called back to finish his term as president. By August, 1832, the state of San Luis Potosí had gone over to Santa Anna and Pedraza and this folder of August 21, 1832, records a like decision on the part of the permanent deputation of Coahuila and Texas. It followed a recommendation of Governor Letona of Coahuila and Texas dated a few days earlier, to which various documentos were attached (not entered here). Finally on December 23, 1832, Santa Anna and Bustamante came to an agreement, known as the Plan of Zavaleta, which called for the establishment of a federal form of government and recognized Pedraza as president for the term ending April 1, 1833, to which he had been elected in 1828. The Plan also called for new elections to be held at once for the General and State Congresses and for president and vice president of Mexico. The state of Zacatecas and two or three others did not at first agree to this plan and in December the state of Zacatecas proposed the setting up of a special assembly to reorganize the Mexican government. This Zacatecas plan was recommended, with slight changes, to the legislature of Coahuila and

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Texas by a Comision de Gobernacion in a report dated Leona Vicario, January 6, 1833 (not entered here), and the plan as adopted was printed in broadside form (also not entered), but shortly afterwards these opposition plans to the Plan of Zavaleta collapsed. Accordingly Governor Veramendi of Coahuila and Texas issued calls for the new elections, and instructions for holding them, in two broadsides each dated February 4, 1833, entry Nos. 789 and No. 787. As a result of the new elections held throughout Mexico Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico on March 30, 1833, and Gomez Farias vice-president. It might be noted that Santa Anna's Plan of Zavaleta called for the establishment of a truly federal plan of government.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.
Constitución Política del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, Saltillo, 1828.
See entry No. 708A.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.
Constitucion Política del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas.
México. 1827
See entry No. 708A.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.
Constitucion Política del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas ... Leona Vicario, [1829].
See entry No. 708B.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.
Constitucion Política del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas, sancionada por su Congreso constituyente en 11 de Marzo de 1827.
México. Imprenta de Galvan, a Cargo de Mariano Arevalo. Calle de Cadena núm. 2. 1827

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708A; An edition of the completed Constitution [entry No. 708], with title: *Constitucion Política del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas, sancionada por su Congreso constituyente en 11 de Marzo de 1827.*; 107 p., verso blank, Índice [2] p. 14 cm.; Texas was the last state of Mexico to adopt a constitution, and as stated in the note to the Manifiesto of March 2, 1826, entry No. 707, the delay in drafting a constitution brought four cities of the state to open revolt. The constitution as finally adopted, entered here in its first complete printing, is a rather crude production from our modern point of view, but until the Texas Revolution it was the fundamental law for Texas, and this original edition is accordingly one of the great Texas books. With it should be read the Law of Convocation passed by the Constituent Congress on March 23, 1827, Kimball, page 47, or only a fortnight or so after the adoption of the Constitution. The Law of Convocation provides for the election of the first Constitutional Congress and the officers of government. One of the provisions was that Texas should have two of the twelve deputies, and states the number from the other districts of Monclova and Saltillo, a subject on which the Constitution says nothing. The Constitution had provisions for a congress of twelve deputies with a two-year term, a permanent deputation, a governor, vice governor, and governor's council, and three short sections regarding the judicial system. Much space is given to elaborate provisions regulating the election of deputies to the state congress. It appears from the journals of this Congress that the printing of the Constitution was discussed at some of the February, 1827, sessions, and that the reason for printing this Constitution at Mexico City rather than on the government press at Saltillo was because shortage of type at the latter press meant the printing would take considerable time. Finally, on February 13, a resolution was made that the Constitution be sent to Mexico City for printing and that 300 copies be printed. That resolution, amended to provide for printing 600 copies, was passed on February 14. This 1827 edition follows an edition (entry No. 708 an incomplete copy) of the text of the thirty-two preliminary articles of the Constitution and the "Titulo Primero," giving the provisions regarding the legislative branch of the government. As commented on in the note to that entry, the provision there regarding slavery is vastly more stringent than the provisions in the text as finally adopted. The importance of the Constitution at the time is shown by contemporary English translations of the final 1827 draft published at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1827, and at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829, entry Nos. 1093 and 1106. The Constitution is reprinted in *Coleccion de Constituciones de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*, México, 1828, Volume I, pages 195-273; in Spanish and English in Kimball's *Laws and Decrees*, Houston, 1839, at pages 313-343, and in English, reprinting from Kimball, in Gammel, Volume I, pages 423-453. This is perhaps the place to record a "ghost" edition of the Constitution. Mr. Robles in his *Bibliografia de Coahuila*, Mexico, 1927, at page 51, gave a brief listing without collation of an edition he says was published at Saltillo in 1828, but made no mention of the Leona Vicario edition of 1829. Leona Vicario is

the name which for a short time was applied to Saltillo under a decree passed November 15, 1827 (Kimball, No. 29). That this 1828 edition was an erroneous entry for the 1829 edition is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Robles in his later *La Primera Imprenta en los Provincias Internas de Oriente*, México, 1939, at page 71, and again in his *Coahuila y Texas*, México, 1945-1946, Volume I, at page 339, gives extensive accounts of the 1829 edition with a reproduction of its title page, but does not include the 1828 edition among the 1828 books he mentions as printed in Coahuila.; Kimball, p. [313]. Sabin 94941.; Locations: CSMH. PPAmP. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.
Political Constitution of the Free State of Coahuila & Texas.

Printed at the Courier Office, Natchitoches. 1827 1093; Sanctioned by the Constitutive Congress of the said State, on the 11th of March, 1827.; 48 p. 18 cm.; In the note to the first edition of this Constitution printed in Mexico City in 1827 (entry No. 708A), it was stated that as this Constitution was the fundamental law for Texas until the Texas Revolution, its original edition was one of the great Texas books, a characterization in which this first edition in English can share to a very considerable extent. A letter from Milton Slocum to Austin, dated Natchitoches, June 25, 1827, Austin Papers, Part 2, page 1662, said he had previously received this Constitution "of Mr. J. Durst who is having it published in a pamphlet form." Another English translation was published at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829 (entry No. 1106), and it is given in Kimball's *Laws and Decrees*, and in Gammel.; Rader 3052. Sabin 94940.; Locations: DLC. NN. TxU. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.

Primera Parte de la Constitucion Politica del Estado de Coahuila y Texas.
Ciudad de Leona Vicario Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado, a Cargo de J.M. Bangs. [1829]
708B; Another edition of the complete Constitution, [entry No. 708], with the following added at the end of the title: Reimpresa por orden del H. Congreso, fecha 27 de Febrero de 1829. 82 p., Indice [3] p. 14.2 cm.; In the note to entry No. 708A for the publication at Mexico City in 1827 of the Constitution of 1827 there is a brief account of its drafting and of its publication. This 1829 edition is an important piece for it is the first complete publication of the constitution in the state for which it served as the fundamental law, preceded only by entry No. 708, for a partial printing at Saltillo, known only by an incomplete copy. I have not yet learned the reason for the decree of the state Congress of February 27, 1829, ordering the new printing of the Constitution. Robles in his *La Primera Imprenta* briefly describes this Leona Vicario edition at page 71 and reproduces the title page on page 69, and in his *Coahuila y Texas, Mexico, 1945*, he refers to it at page 339 as "una rarísima joya bibliográfica," and again reproduces the title page (p. 340).; Locations: Graff. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.

Primera Parte de la Constitucion Politica del Estado de Coahuila y Texas.
[Imprenta del Gobierno a Cargo de Jacobo Peters. Saltillo]. [1826]
708; 22+p. 14.5 cm.; Caption title.; A complete copy of this Primera Parte would include the thirty-two preliminary articles on the Constitution and articles 33 through 109 which follow under the general heading, "Titulo Primero, del Poder Legislativo del Estado." The only known copy of this, at the University of Texas, is incomplete and ends in the middle of what is now Article 70. The Journals of this Congress record that at the session of July 3, 1826, there was a second reading of the legislative part of the constitution as drafted by the Committee on the Constitution and it was voted to request the government to print 50 copies, if possible within eight days. In this preliminary text, Article Thirteen on slavery is much stricter than in the corresponding article in the final 1827 text. Here that article absolutely prohibits slavery "now and forever" in all the territory of the state and declares that those now in slavery shall become free the day the constitution is proclaimed in the capital. The provision in the constitution as finally adopted is vastly milder. It says nothing about abolishing slavery and merely provides that after the promulgation of the constitution no one shall be born a slave, and after six months the introduction of slaves is prohibited. This important change was due to the efforts of Austin, which Dr. Barker describes at page 234 and following of his *Life of Austin*. Barker quotes from a long memorial of Austin to the State Congress, dated at the end at San Felipe, August 11, 1826 (Austin Papers, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 1406-1409), protesting against this proposed Article XIII. Austin, followed by Barker, refers to the article "as reported by the committee on the constitution." This would indicate that this Primera Parte is a report by a committee of the Congress on the proposed constitution. The constitution as finally adopted also has a new article, numbered fifteen, not present in this preliminary text which declares all vacant and intestate property within its limits shall belong to the state. Except for this new article, the articles in the preliminary text, to the extent they occur here, are substantially the same as in the 1827 text. In the note to the next entry for the publication of the complete constitution at Mexico City in 1827, entry No. 708A, its provisions, subsequent editions, and so on are gone into.; Locations: TxU.

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Coahuila And Texas (Mexican state). Constitution.

Primera Parte de la Constitucion Politica del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, [n.p. n.d.]. See entry No. 708.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Constitution, 1827.

The Constitution of Cuahuila [sic] and Texas. Chillicothe: Printed by R. Kercheval. 1829 1106; 34 p., blank leaf (pasted to back wrapper). 19 cm.; The two copies thus far located were apparently issued with The Constitution of the Mexican United States, also printed by Kercheval in 1829 (entry No. 1108), since the two pieces are bound together in contemporary plain stiff blue-gray paper wrappers. This is the second printing in English of this Constitution, the first being at Natchitoches in 1827 (entry No. 1093). This Chillicothe edition of the Coahuila and Texas Constitution and an English translation of the Mexican Constitution of 1824 were apparently printed at the same time by Kercheval, the printer, and stitched together, though each has an individual title page and pagination. The Mexican Constitution, which in the stitching together precedes that of Coahuila and Texas, is entry No. 1108. That the two pieces were issued stitched together is indicated by their offer in that form, but with almost the entire title page of the Mexican Constitution torn off, in a catalogue issued by Howgate in the summer of 1941. It would be an interesting task to try and discover the reason for the printing of these two constitutions in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829. They were probably issued in connection with some Texas colonization project.; Sabin 94943.; Locations: Graff. TWS.

Reel: 21

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador (ad interim), March 27 - April 15, 1835 (Marcial Borrego).

El Gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, a sus habitantes.
[Monclova]. [1835]
818; [Proclamation, dated and signed at end:] Monclova 8 de abril de 1835. Marcial Borrego.; Broadside. 30.6 x 21.3 cm.; This proclamation, attacking the group at Leona Vicario whose delegation had withdrawn from the state legislature at Monclova on March 12, 1835, and Martin Perfecto Cós, brother-in-law of Santa Anna, who had recently been appointed commandant general of the Eastern Interior Provinces, shows the continuing clash between the states rights or Federalist group at Monclova and the Centralists of much of the rest of Coahuila. Much to his chagrin, the resignation of Elguezabal as governor had been accepted early in March by the recently assembled new state legislature. The turmoil in the state is shown by the resignation within a fortnight of José M. Cantú, chosen on March 12 to succeed Elguezabal. Borrego then came in as interim governor late in March and was succeeded by Agustin Viesca, the newly elected governor, on April 15, and not on April 14 as stated in the Handbook of Texas. It was only two days after Cantú took office that the notorious law for the sale of 400 leagues of state land was approved by Cantú.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1824-1826 (Rafael Gonzalez).

Nota Estadística Remitida por el Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas a la Cámara de Senadores del Soberano Congreso General, con Arreglo al artículo 161 número 8. de la Constitución Federal de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos el Año de 1826.

Mexico: En la Imprenta del Aguila. 1826 709; Blank leaf, 9 p. 19.9 cm.; This is an invaluable summary of the state of affairs in Coahuila and Texas at this time. There is a note on the pamphlet in the Library Chronicle, University of Texas, Summer, 1949 (Vol. III, No. 3), which reads: "From this brief note one learns among other things that in 1826 the state of Coahuila and Texas was experiencing such a serious epidemic of measles and intermittent fever that the government had ordered the opening of more and better cemeteries, that constant Indian incursions had caused San Antonio to organize a militia of one hundred men, and that six colonization contracts providing for the settlement in Texas of three thousand one hundred families from the United States had been authorized and similar contracts were pending for the settlement of four hundred families from England." The pamphlet is dated at the end Saltillo, December 26, 1825, and signed by Rafael Gonzales, the governor, and Juan Antonio Padilla, secretary, and addressed to the Mexican Secretary of Domestic and Foreign Relations, who notes at the end: "Es copia, Mexico 30 de Enero de 1826. Espinosa". The government of the state of Coahuila and Texas was organized on August 15, 1824, and on that date the state legislature appointed Gonzalez governor (Actas I, 3). He resigned as governor on May 5, 1826, and on that day Ignacio de Arizpe, who was then vice-governor, was appointed governor (Actas II, 304). Robles incorrectly gives the end of Gonzalez's term as March 15, 1826. Entered here are similar reports made in January 1827, 1832, 1833, and 1834, the last three being reports to the Congress of Coahuila and Texas rather than to the Senate of the Mexican Congress.; Locations: CtY. TxU. BM. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1827-1831 (José Maria Viesca).

[Announcement by José Maria Viesca that he is restored to health and resumes the office of governor].

[Leona Vicario]. [1830]

754; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona -- Vicario 4 de diciembre de 1830. José Maria Viesca. Santiago del Valle, Secretario.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. José Maria Viesca, a brother of Agustin Viesca, was elected governor of Texas in September, 1827, and was the first governor of Coahuila and Texas to be elected under the Constitution of 1827. He served until 1831, except for a leave of absence in 1830, commented on in the note to the announcement by Eca y Muzquiz (entry No. 753) of his assuming the office on account of the leave of absence to Governor Viesca.; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TxU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1827-1831 (José Maria Viesca).

[Announcement by José Maria Viesca that he is restored to health and resumes the office of governor].

[Leona Vicario]. [1830]

754A; Another issue [of entry No. 754].; 4-page folder printed on p. [1] 20.5 x 15 cm.; Wording varies slightly. The issue described by Streeter seems to have been addressed to individuals; this one to local Ayuntamientos.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1827-1831 (José Maria Viesca).

Discurso que el día 11 de septiembre de 1829, pronuncio el C. José Maria Viesca, actual Gobernador del estado de Coahuila y Tejas, al cerrar sus sesiones extraordinarias el H. Congreso del mismo, y Contestacion que en seguida virtio el C. José Maria Balmaceda, presidente de dicha H. Asamblea.

[At end:] Ciudad de Leona Vicario. Impreso en la oficina del Supremo Gobierno de este Estado, á cargo del C. José Manuel Bangs. 1829

739; Broadside. 31.2 x 21.6 cm.; Viesca and Balmaceda congratulate the deputies on the work of this special session of the second constitution Congress of Coahuila and Texas, and on the preservation of the nation's independence from the recent attempt of Spain to regain its rule over the country. Mostly "hot air"; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 12

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1827-1831 (José María Viesca).

Discurso Que Pronuncio el Ecsmo. sr. gopernador del Estado al abrir el tereer [sic] H, congreso sus primeras secciones ordinarias en 1, de enero de 1831. y contestacion que dio el ecsmo sr. presidente de la misma H. legislatura.

[At end:] Imprenta del supremo gobierno á cargo del C. Antonio Gonzales Davila. [Leona Vicario]. [1831] 764; Broadsheet. 31 x 21 cm.; Viesca congratulates the deputies on the opening of the third constitutional Congress and mentions a Memoria on the status of the affairs in his charge, which he is to present the next day. An appropriate reply in a few lines by the president of Congress follows. The Memoria referred to undoubtedly was along the same lines as the Memorias of the governors of Coahuila and Texas entered here under 1832 and 1833, but no copy has been located thus far.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1827-1831 (José María Viesca).

Instrucciones.

[Dated at end.] Saltillo. 4 de Septiembre de 1827 716; I know of no 1827 printing of these Instrucciones. They are listed here in entry No. 751 with an additional article, dated at the end, Leona Vicario 25 de Abril de 1830.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1831 - August 19, 1832 (José María de Letona).

Memoria en que el Gobernador del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas: da cuenta de los ramos de su administracion al congreso del mismo Estado, conforme al art. 85 de la Constitucion. Leona Vicario: Imprenta del gobierno, a cargo del C. Antonio Gonzales Davila. 1832 776; Leida en la sesion publica de 2 de Enero de 1832.; Leaf of title, 9 p., verso blank, 12 tables (3 folding), blank leaf. 30.6 cm.; The text of the Memoria, signed and dated on page 9 "Leona Vicario 2 de enero de 1832. José María de Letona. Santiago del Valle Secretario," discusses the events of the past year with a reference to the founding of Villa de la Trinidad de la Libertad in the Department of Bejar, gives an account of the entire loss of material for inoculating against smallpox, and a half page or so on colonization. The schedules include a detailed breakdown of population by municipalities, (No. 1), a list of "Departamentos," "Partidos," and their respective "Municipalidades," (No. 2), a long list of citizens to whom lands had been granted, including such well known names as Thomas Jefferson Chambers, S. Rhoads Fisher, Henry Austin, and Samuel Williams, arranged by classification of land, (No. 6), various financial schedules, and (No. 11, 12), a budget of income and expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1832. For a listing of this and similar reports see note to entry for Nota Estadística under Coahuila and Texas. Gobernador. 1826, entry No. 709.; Locations: CtY. Tx.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1831-1832 (José María de Letona).

[Announcement by José María de Letona of his election as governor and assumption of office].

[Leona Vicario]. [1831]

765; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona - - Vicario 1. de Marzo de 1831. José María de Letona. Santiago del Valle secretario.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 20.3 x 15 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del estado de Coahuila y Tejas. Although Decree 161 in Kimball, passed January 4, 1831, and promulgated January 5 (an error in Kimball gives this date of promulgation of office as January 5, 1830), announced the election of Letona as governor and Veramendi as vice-governor, this announcement shows that Letona did not assume the office until March 1, 1831. The Handbook of Texas follows Robles in stating that Viesca, who preceded Letona, served as governor until April 4, 1831. The Actas de la Diputacion of 1832-1834, at page 29, record that on August 19, 1832, Letona announced that because of a fever he could no longer hold his office and that the permanent deputation had appointed Rafael Eca y Muzquiz, the chief justice, to exercise the powers of the governor's office provisionally. Letona, according to the Actas, died October 14, 1832, and not as stated in the Handbook on September 18, and Eca y Muzquiz served as provisional governor until December 18, 1832, when Veramendi took the oath of office (Actas, 1832-1834, p. 41). There is a slightly different issue in the Bexar Archives with the added words: y la de los honrados habitantes de esta municipalidad.; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TxU.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, April 15 - June 5, 1835 (Agustin Viesca).

El Gobernador Constitucional de Coahuila y Texas, a sus habitantes. [Monclova]. [1835]
819; [Inaugural address, dated and signed at end:] Monclova 15 de abril de 1835. Agustin Viesca. J. Mariano Irala, secretario.; Broadside. 30.7 x 21 cm.; Viesca's inaugural gives the impression a century or so afterwards of being a collection of platitudes, but as stated in the note to the proclamation of Governor Borrego, entry No. 818, the state was in turmoil at this time in the struggle between the Centralists of Saltillo and the states rights or Federalists, headed by Viesca, at Monclova. Probably Viesca had decided that an inaugural which said nothing was the best policy. Though the inaugural was peaceful in tone, the controversy with the Centralists increased in bitterness, with Martin Perfecto de Cós, Comandante General of the Eastern Internal Provinces and brother-in-law of Santa Anna, the leader in denunciations of Viesca. This finally led to Viesca's retiring from Monclova on May 25, and on June 5 he was captured by the Centralist forces. He finally escaped late in October, 1835, and made his way to Texas. Edward, in his History of Texas, Cincinnati, 1836, has at page 234 extracts from a proclamation of Viesca to the citizens of Texas, which I have been unable to find, probably made some time after this inaugural, which bitterly denounces the Centralist rule of Mexico. The accounts in Appendix A of the government periodicals, Diario del Gobierno, published in April, 1835, and Boletín Oficial, published in April-May, 1835, refer to the April and May features of this dispute. For a translation of this into English, with an added appeal to the Texans to support Viesca, see entry No. 823. The translation into English and the appeal of Coahuiltecanus is printed in the Texas Republican for May 9, 1835, Volume I, No. 36.; Locations: CU-B. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, August 30, 1834 - March 12, 1835 (Juan José Elgueazabal).

[Monclova]. [1834]
801; [Text begins:] Juan José Elgueazabal, Gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, a todos sus habitantes, Sabed: [Proclamation of Governor Elgueazabal barring certain persons from nomination to office in the coming election. [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á los 18 dias del mes de Diciembre de 1834. Juan José Elgueazabal. José Maria Falcon. Oficial primero.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. In the call for election given in entry No. 800 the statement of those excluded from holding office was general. This proclamation says that those excluded are those who in the period just ending had been members of the legislative or executive branch of the government or of the council of government. Though this excluded among others Agustin Viesca and his brother José Maria, nevertheless Agustin Viesca was elected governor on April 15, 1835.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, August 30, 1834 - March 12, 1835 (Juan José Elgueazabal).

[Monclova]. [1834]
800; [Text begins:] Juan José Elgueazabal, gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, á todos sus habitantes. [Proclamation of Governor Elgueazabal giving Santa Anna's decision of December 2 on the controversy between Monclova and Leona Vicario. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad de Monclova, capital del Estado á los diez y seis dias del mes de diciembre de mil ochocientos treinta y cuatro. Juan José Elgueazabal José Maria Falcon, Oficial primero.; Broadsheet. 30.8 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Governor Elgueazabal reported that Santa Anna, after hearing from the various parties to the controversy and also from Senator Víctor Blanco and Juan Nepomuceno Almonte, who had just returned from his trip of inspection of Coahuila and Texas, had ruled that the capital of the state should remain at Monclova and that Elgueazabal should continue as governor until new elections could be held for governor, vice governor, and representatives to the federal and state congress. Those who in the recent revolts had opposed the federal government, such as Villaseñor and others, were barred as candidates from this coming election. The full text of Santa Anna's decision is given in Arrillaga's Recopilación for 1835, Mexico, 1836, at pages 192-195, where it follows a decree of May 23, 1835, which provides that the Santa Anna decision of December 2, 1834, is still in effect. At the end is Elgueazabal's call for these elections to be held in January, 1835. See entry No. 801 for proclamation made two days later regarding this election.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, August 30, 1834 - March 12, 1835 (Juan José Elguezabal).

[Monclova]. [1834]

799; [Text begins:] En la ciudad de Monclova capital del Estado libre de Coahuila y Texas, á las doce de la noche del dia seis de noviembre de mil ochocientos treinta y cuatro ... [Agreement to suspend hostilities until the differences existing between the departments of Leona Vicario, Parras and Monclova have been adjusted by the president of the Republic. Signed at end:] Juan José Elguezabal, -- Lic. Juan Vicente Campos, -- Ignacio de Arizpe, -- J. Antonio Padilla, Srio.; Broadside. 31 x 21.5 cm.; In this truce, in which apparently Elguezabal played a leading part, one of the agreements was that hostilities between the armed forces of Parras and Leona Vicario should cease and their forces dissolve except for fifty soldiers at Leona Vicario and thirty at Parras to keep order. It was also agreed that those imprisoned for having pronounced for Santa Anna's plan of Cuernavaca should be released, and the whole matter referred to him. For Santa Anna's decision see Governor Elguezabal's proclamation of December 16, 1834, entry No. 800, and for Elguezabal and his assumption of the governorship see the Coahuila and Texas decree of August 30, 1834, entry No. 811.; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, August 30, 1834 - March 12, 1835 (Juan José Elguezabal).

El Gobernador del Estado libre de Coahuila y Texas á sus habitantes.

[At end:] Imprenta del gobierno á cargo del ciudadano Sisto Gonzalez. [Monclova]. [1834]

798; [Inaugural address, dated and signed at end:] Monclova 31 de agosto de 1834. Juan José Elguezabal. Juan Antonio Padilla, secretario; Broadside. 31 x 21.4 cm.; Here Elguezabal tries to soothe the rival groups of Monclova and Leona Vicario, stating that they are both as one in the support of Santa Anna as leader. For act the day before of a small group proclaiming Elguezabal governor, see entry No. 811.; Locations: CtY. DLC. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, December 18, 1832 - September 7, 1833 (Juan Martin de Veramendi).

[Leona Vicario]. [1833]

787; [Text begins:] Instrucciones que el gobierno del Estado há tenido á bien dictar, para el mejor cumplimiento de lo prevenido en el decreto de convocatoriá espedido con esta fecha para el nombramiento de funcionarios del Estado y de la Republica, con arreglo en lo posible al plan de Pacificacion adoptado en la hacienda de Zavaleta ... [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad de Leona Vicario á 4. de febrero de 1833. Juan Martin de Veramendi. Santiago del Valle. Secretario.; Broadside. 25.5 x 20.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. These Instrucciones, dated February 4, 1833, supplement the call for new elections issued by Governor Veramendi on the same date, but as that call incorrectly purported to be issued by Veramendi as vice-governor it is likewise entered here under Coahuila and Texas, Vice-Gobernador, Veramendi. In the 1830 elections Veramendi and Ignacio de Arizpe being tied for the office of vice-governor, the legislature in its session of January 4, 1831, had resolved the tie by the election of Veramendi to the post (Actas del Tercero Congreso, Vol. Vii, 1371). Veramendi was called to the office of governor by the permanent deputation after the death of Letona on October 14, 1832 (for this correct date of Letona's death see Actas, 1832-1834), and took the oath as governor on December 18, 1832 (Actas, 1832-1834, p. 41). In the meantime Eca y Muzquiz served as provisional governor from August 19, 1832, until Veramendi took the oath of office on December 18, 1832. Veramendi died in office of cholera on September 7, 1833 (Actas, 1832-1834, p. 54). He first appears in this bibliography in the Brief Sketch of Printing, [located in Collection Information] as the Collector of Customs in 1823 for the port at the mouth of the San Antonio River, with his office at Bexar.; Locations: Tx. Saltillo-AHI. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, December 18, 1832 - September 7, 1833 (Juan Martin de Veramendi).

Memoria en Que el Gobernador del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas: da cuenta de los ramos de su administracion, al Congreso del mismo Estado, conforme al art. 15 [i.e. 85] de la Constitucion. Leona Vicario: Imprenta del gobierno, à cargo del Ciudadano Sisto Gonzalez. 1833 788; Leida en la sesion publica de 2 de Enero de 1833.; Leaf of title, 7 p., verso blank, 15 tables (2 folding). 28.9 cm.; The text of the Memoria is signed and dated on p. 7, "Leona Vicario 2 de enero de 1833 Juan Martin de Veramendi. Santiago del Valle secretario." In this interesting annual message the Governor comments severely on the disregard for the laws of the state in the Department of Bexar, that is Texas, and especially at the convention held at San Felipe de Austin in October, 1832. Though the new ayuntamiento of Gonzalez in the "Grent Dewit" colony was established during the year, their figures were not received in time to be included in the schedules. The schedules follow their arrangement in the 1832 Memoria (entry No. 776), but with five schedules this year for the activities of the courts of justice, compared with two the previous year. For a listing of this and similar reports see note to entry No. 709.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, July 18 - August 13, 1835 (J. Miguel Falcón).

[Circular announcing that since the Secretary has been taken prisoner by the military authorities, Santiago del Valle has been appointed Secretary ad interim]. [Monclova]. [1835] 820; Dated and signed at end:] Monclova 22 de Julio de 1835. J. Miguel Falcón; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21.3 x 16.2 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Texas. Circular. Countersigned in Ms.: Santiago del Valle.; Locations: CtY. Tx.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, July 18 - August 13, 1835 (J. Miguel Falcón).

Contestaciones habidas entre el Gobierno del estado de Coahuila y Tejas, y la comandancia militar de Monclova, con motivo de las ordenes que el Sr comandante general de los Estados Internos de Oriente, ha librado para quitar las autoridades supremas de dicho Estado. Monclova, Impenta [!] del gobierno á cargo del C. Sisto Gonzales. 1835 820.1; [4]p. 32cm.; This exchange of correspondence between José Maria Bermudez, military commander at Monclova, his superior, Martin Perfecto de Cos, Commanding General of the Eastern Internal States, and J. Miguel Falcón, Governor of Coahuila and Texas, represents the final chapter in the struggle between the federalists at Monclova and the centralists at Saltillo. After Governor Viesca's flight and arrest, the state was for several weeks without a head. The Vice-governor, Ramon Musquiz, refused to assume office without the approval of the Texas colonists. On July 18 a rump session of the Diputacion permanente named Falcón as acting governor. However, Lt. Col. Bermudez, under orders from General Cos, refused to admit his authority and on August 13 removed him from office. There is a full account of the affair in Robles Coahuila y Tejas, Vol. II, pp. 32-40.; Locations: CtY.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, May 5, 1826 - August 1, 1827 (José Ignacio de Arizpe).

[Nota Estadística Remitida por el Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas a la Cámara de Senadores del Soberano Congreso General, con Arreglo al artículo 161 número 8. de la Constitución Federal de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos el Año de 1827].

[At foot of p. 9:] Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno, en Palacio. [Mexico?]. [1827]

717; 9 p., verso blank, 14 folding tables. 20.2 cm. Plain white wrappers.; None of the copies located has a title page, and there may not have been any. Title given supplied from that of report for 1826. This report for 1827 begins with caption, "Señores.", on page 1, and is dated and signed at end: Saltillo 23 de Enero de 1827. Ignacio de Arizpe. J. Antonio Padilla. Srio. For a listing of these reports see this entry under the year 1826, entry No. 709. The tables, which in this series of reports appear here for the first time, deal for the most part with the revenues and expenses of the state in the years 1825 and 1826, with an especially interesting schedule, No. 7, on sales of land by Austin and others; and another, No. 14, on the population of the state by municipalities for the year 1825. On page 9 Arizpe refers to the revolutionary movement in Nacogdoches, that is the Fredonia revolution, promoted by various troublesome Americans, and of the means being taken to suppress it. The term of office of Ignacio de Arizpe as governor began May 5, 1826 (Actas II, 304), and not January 27, 1827, as incorrectly stated by Robles, Volume II, page 438. He served as governor until August 1, 1827.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, September 23, 1833 - July 23, 1834 (Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor).

Memoria en que el Gobernador del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Texas: Da Cuenta de los Ramos de Su Administracion al Congreso del mismo Estado, conforme [sic] al art. 85 de la Constitución leida en la sesion publica de 2 Enero de 1834.

Monclova: Imprenta del supremo gobierno del Estado, á cargo del ciudadano Sisto Gonzalez. 1834 797; Leaf of title, 7 p., verso blank, 8 leaves (tables 1-8, four folding), table 9, [3] p. 29.7 cm.; The text of the Memoria is signed and dated on page 7, "Monclova 2 de Enero de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. J. Miguel Falcon, Secretario." It tells of the death from cholera of the previous vice-governor, Juan Martin de Veramendi; complains of the failure of the Texan municipalities to send in population statistics so that schedule one of the report shows no population changes for the Texan towns; and complains of the "subversive" letter Austin sent from Mexico to the ayuntamiento at Bexar. There is much about the cholera epidemic in the Texas part of the state, but though the number of deaths from cholera in the other departments of the state are given in detail in schedule No. 4, there are no figures for the Department of Bejar, which included all Texas. Vidaurri y Villaseñor is not listed in the handbook of Texas, but it appears in the Actas of 1832-1834, at page 54, that he was appointed governor by the Permanent Deputation on September 23, 1833, as the successor to Veramendi, who died on September 7, 1833, and that he was removed from office by the deputation on July 23, 1834 (Actas, 1832-1834, p. 77). Robles in his Coahuila y Texas, 1828-1848, gives the Villaseñor term of office as from January 8, 1834, to July 23, 1834, basing this on Decree number 246 passed January 8, 1834, granting Villaseñor the powers of governor because of the deaths of the governor and vice governor. There was a vacancy from July 23 until August 30, 1834, when Elguezabal was chosen as governor (see entry No. 811).; Locations: C-S. Tx. Tx-LO. TxU. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, September 23, 1833 - July 23, 1834 (Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor).

Perturbada escandalosamente en el departamento de Saltillo la tranquilidad pública hasta el grado de producir una completa inseguridad en la vida y bienes de sus habitantes ... las autoridades políticas se desveleban en dictar providencias ... para contener desordenes.

[Monclova]. [1834]

797.1; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages 30 x 22 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Dated: Monclova 7 de Marzo de 1834 and signed: Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. On January 11, 1834 the Congress had passed Decree no. 247 (in Kimball) authorizing the Governor to take whatever steps he felt necessary for the pursuit and extermination of robbers. This proclamation pronounces sentence of death or hard labor against more than one hundred named criminals. More than forty of them were to serve terms of one to five years in the department of Bexar.; Locations: CtY TxArU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Gobernador, September 30 - December 4, 1830 (Rafael Eca y Muzquiz acting for José Maria Viesca).

[Announcement by Rafael Eca y Muzquiz that he has assumed the office of governor as ordered by Congress in Decree No. 153].

[Leona Vicario]. [1830]

753; Dated and signed at end:] Leona-Vicario 30 de setiembre de 1830. Rafael Eca y Muzquiz. Santiago del Valle. Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Circular. As stated in Decree No. 153 of Coahuila and Texas, Eca y Muzquiz, president of the Tribunal of Justice, instead of the vice-governor, Victor Blanco, was chosen to act as governor during the leave of absence of Governor Viesca. Blanco protested this action in his Documentos of 1830, entry No. 755. As a very minor point it might be noted that Robles in the listing of governors in his Coahuila y Texas incorrectly states (Vol. II, p. 438) that Eca y Muzquiz took office on October 1, 1830, instead of September 30, the date stated here, and that he served until January 5, 1831. The 1831 date is also incorrect as the next entry here shows that Viesca resumed the office of governor on December 4, 1830.; Locations: Tx-LO. TxU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws.

Constitution of the United Mexican States ... and the Colonization Law of the State of Coahuila and Texas. ... 1826.

See entry No. 1090.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws.

Indice de las Ordenes y Decretos espedidos por el Honorable Congreso de este Estado, desde el año de 1824, hasta fin de el de 1828.

[Leona Vicario]. [1829]

746; [8] p. 31 cm.; Caption title.; Dated and signed at end: Secretaria del supremo gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas 30 de Marzo de 1829. Santiago de Valle. Secretario. This useful compilation indexes the proceedings of the Constituent Congress on pages [1-3] and those of the Constitutional Congress on pages [4-8].; Locations: Tx. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws.

Laws and Decrees of the State of Coahuila and Texas, in Spanish and English.
Houston. Telegraph Power Press. 1839

310; To which is added the Constitution of Said State: also: the Colonization Law of the State of Tamaulipas, and Naturalization Law of the General Congress. By order of the Secretary of State. Translated by J.P. Kimball, M.D.; Blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank; 351 leaves (half title, in Spanish, on recto of the first leaf; text in Spanish and English on opposing pages numbered in duplicate 4-353 from the verso of the first to the recto of the last of these leaves, verso of last leaf blank); Index to the Laws and Decrees, 6 p.; Index to the Constitution [1] p.; Errata in the Spanish, 4 p.; Errata in the English [1] p.; Omissions and Corrections [2] p.; In-advertence in the Original [1] p. 22.1 cm.; Issued in two parts, in plain paper wrappers. The first part ends with p. 149 of the Spanish text and the text of the second part begins with p. 149 of the English text, the main title being issued with the second part and preceding p. 149 of the English text. The report on printing of November 5, 1838, by Secretary of State Irion in House Journal, Third Congress, p. 21-23, says that difficulty in finding a suitable translator had delayed the publication in English of the Laws of Coahuila and Texas, but "I finally engaged Doctor John P. Kimball, who has labored diligently during the last summer in translating them, which he has completed and is now superintending their publication. The work will be one octavo volume, printed in Spanish and English, comprising about three hundred pages, and will issue from the press during the present month." Because of duplicating the page numbers for the Spanish and English text, the two parts as published had over 700 pages. I do not know the exact date of publication, but it was probably early in 1839, for in Burnet's report as Acting Secretary of State, dated November 6, 1839, modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. 31, it is stated that since the previous report on printing of November 5, 1838, two thousand copies each of the first and second parts of the Laws of Coahuila and Texas had been delivered and in part distributed; about 1,400 copies of each part being then on hand. Kimball enters here, by title or in full, forty-one decrees of the Constituent Congress for the period 1824 to 1827, and three hundred and twenty-five decrees of the Constitutional Congress for the period 1827-1835, as well as various addresses and iniciativas, such as those addressed to the Mexican Congress by the State Legislature in April and May, 1835. In the numbering of the decrees, Number 145 of the Spanish and 144 of the English are repeated once, and there is no Number 162. A number of decrees, such as rules of various bodies and the charters of various towns referred to as "Municipal Ordinances," are entered only by title. The first printings of a number of the decrees of Coahuila and Texas are of considerable rarity and those of particular importance, such as the first charters of some of the Texas cities and decrees given in Kimball only by title, are entered under the years 1824-1839. The English text of these Laws and Decrees is printed in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [111]-473.; Raines, p. 228. Sabin 94948.; Locations: CU-B (lacks second part). CtY. DLC. MH. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. TWS (two parts rebound, and first part in original wrapper). Also 24 others. Except as noted the copies in the libraries listed are rebound

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and include both parts. In most cases the title page, issued with the second part, has been bound at the beginning of the volume.

Reel: 4

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws.

Laws of Colonization Passed by the Supreme Government ... and by ... Coahuila and Texas, 1828. See Mexico (republic). Laws, entry No. 1101.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws.

Laws, Passed by the Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas.

[At end:] G.B. Cotten, Print. Austin [i.e. San Felipe de Austin], Texas. [1829]

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16; 12 p., text printed in double columns. 30.5 cm.; Contents: Militia Law. Passed 23d June, 1828. ... Regulations, for the National Militia of the State, p. [1]-5; Executive Law. Passed 15th June, 1827. ... Regulations for the Executive Department of the State Government, p. 6-12. These Laws are translations into English of the Militia Law passed by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas on May 14, 1828 (Decree No. 58, entered only by number in Kimball), and promulgated on June 23 of that year, p. [1]-5, and the Executive Law passed by the Constituent Congress on June 15, 1827 (Decree 37 of that Congress entered only by number in Kimball). Their importance is shown in a letter Austin wrote on October 12, 1829, to his New Orleans correspondent, James W. Breedlove (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 270), where he referred to certain laws "which it is highly important to get out in English [in the newly established Texas Gazette] before the elections in December." The Militia and Executive Laws of this entry and the Municipal Ordinance of Austin of the next entry must have been the laws Austin had in mind. The Militia Law was published in Nos. 1 and 2 of the Texas Gazette on Friday, September 25, and Saturday, October 3, 1829. The Executive Law followed in Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of Tuesday, October 13, and Saturdays, October 24 and 31. Original issues of the first five numbers of the Texas Gazette are of great rarity for I know of no copies except the five in my collection and issues No. 3 and No. 5 in the library of the University of Texas. It would seem that the text of the Militia Law and the Executive Law would be available in some modern printing, but probably because of the publication of the laws in English in the Texas Gazette, followed by this separate publication immediately afterwards, neither the two laws of this entry nor the Municipal Ordinance of entry No. 17 were included, except by reference, in Kimball's Laws and Decrees, nor are they given in Gammel. Indeed, I know of no English text of the Militia and Executive laws except as in this twelve-page pamphlet and their printing in the Texas Gazette. As stated in the note to entry No. 17, the Municipal Ordinance has had a modern reprinting from its publication in No. 5 of the Texas Gazette. A copy of the separate printing in Spanish of the Militia Law as passed in 1828 is entered as No. 731, with a note on its contents. While the separate publication of these laws is in double columns and in the Gazette is in three columns, the width of the columns is the same in both and a careful comparison indicates that the separates entered here are from the same setting of type from which the laws were first printed in the Gazette, except for minor corrections in the separate of errors in the Gazette printing of the Militia Law. The separate editions of these laws were probably a publishing venture of G.B. Cotten, their printer. At least there is no charge against Austin in 1829 and 1830 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563). There is a charge a year later, on November 21, 1830, "To 50 copies of laws at 75 cts," for which I have no corresponding entry, but this could hardly apply to a charge for printing them a year earlier. In my collection the separate of the Militia Law and Executive Law, and the separate of the Municipal Ordinance have been crudely stitched together, the

Municipal Ordinance coming first. The copy of the Militia and Executive law now located at the University of Texas was once, in spite of some defects, one of the prize pieces in the Texas collection which I acquired from the late Major Richard Burges of El Paso, Texas, in 1928. Many years later, after acquiring another copy in the Beauregard Bryan Collection, I passed on the Burges copy to my friend Earl Vandale of Amarillo, Texas, from whom it was acquired by the University of Texas in their purchase of the superb Vandale Texas Collection.; Sabin 94944.; Locations: TxU (hole in sixth leaf affecting several lines of text on page 11). TWS.

Reel: 1

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws.

Municipal Ordinance, for the Government of the Municipality of Austin.
[At end:] G.B. Cotten, Print. Austin [i.e. San Felipe de Austin], Texas. [1829]
17; Passed, May 30, 1829.; 4 p., text printed in double columns. 30.5 cm.; Caption title.; This is a document of great importance in Texas history for, until the ayuntamiento of Brazoria was created in 1832, all the Anglo-American portion of Texas, except that between the Sabine and the San Jacinto, was subject to the jurisdiction of the ayuntamiento of San Felipe and to the provisions of this ordinance. A footnote on the first page of the Ordinance notes that all except the last chapter of the ordinance was formed by the ayuntamiento of 1828 "in compliance with the 150th article of the Law 37, regulating the executive branch of the State government." The ordinance was first published in issue No. 5 of the Texas Gazette, for October 31, 1829, with an editorial reading in part: "Today we lay before our readers the 'Municipal Ordinance' for the government of this Municipality, entirely--(to the exclusion of several communications, and other articles we had prepared,) in order to give full time for its circulation and perusal before the election for Municipal officers, which will take place on the 2d Sunday and Monday in December next." About the same time it was issued as a separate. The reason for dating the separate in 1829 is given in the note to entry No. 16. Decree No. 100, of which this is a translation, is only referred to by title in Kimball's Laws and Decrees and is not given in Gammel, but this translation is reprinted in "Minutes of the Ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1918, Vol. XXI, p. 311-324. The original decree is entered as No. 744.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 11, 1828).

[Decree No. 48, dated April 11, 1828, giving the Rules of the Executive Council].
[Leona Vicario]. [1828]
728; Castañeda's Report on the Spanish Archives in San Antonio, Texas, San Antonio, 1937, lists a copy of this in manuscript at page 138.; No copy located, but entered from listing by title in Kimball, p. 100.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 17, 1834).

... Plan para el mejor arreglo de la administracion de justicia en Texas.
[Monclova]. [1834]
805; [16] p., captions and text in Spanish and English in parallel columns. 31 cm. Stitched.; Title, from caption of act proper, preceded by introductory paragraphs and general caption: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Dated and signed at end: Dado en la Ciudad Capital de Monclova á 17 de Abril de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon Secretario. This decree is entered because of its importance in Texas history and because as printed in Kimball it lacks Section X at the end, giving articles 141 through 144. Edward in his History of Texas, Cincinnati, 1836, prints at pages 162-176, a translation into English of the entire act, including Section X at the end, not included in Kimball. Section X is most important, providing as it does a protection to debtors for certain items of their property which cannot be taken in execution of judgement for debt. I am under the impression that in two copies of this decree, acquired some years ago in Mexico but which cannot now be found, these additional articles as given in Edward were present. However, they are not present in the copy I now own or in the copies at the University of Texas and the Texas State Library located below. In his account of the law, Yoakum in his History of Texas, New York, 1856, says at page 321 of Volume I that the most important feature of the law was the provision establishing trial by jury. In 1830 the legislature of Coahuila and Texas in its Decree No. 136, passed April 19, 1830, had established trial by jury in criminal cases, but the law not being signed by the governor did not become effective. Yoakum remarks that Chambers was appointed judge of the circuit which the law set up in Texas, but that the confusion incident to the coming revolution prevented the organization of the courts and the law was not carried out.; Kimball, p. 254.; Locations: Tx (lacks last leaf). TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 19, 1834).

[Decree No. 278 of the Congreso constitucional promulgated on April 19, 1834, by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor, authorizing the Governor to distribute four hundred sitios of vacant land to pay soldiers for the protection of citizens from hostile Indians].
[Monclova]. [1834]
806; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á 19 de Abril de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon, Secretario.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. I have included this decree in the bibliography as it was under it that Williams, Peebles, and F.W. Johnson obtained their four hundred league grant which played such a prominent part in the later controversies in Texas over land grants. Dr. Barker in his classic article, "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," (Texas Historical Association Quarterly, Vol. X, p. 76-95) devotes over two pages, pages 79-82, to a discussion and partial translation of this decree; and Rupert N. Richardson in his authoritative article, "Framing the Constitution of the Republic of Texas," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXXI, p. 191-220, where pages 198-207 are devoted to "The Land Question," comments at the end of that section on the inconsistency of the Convention in invalidating grants under the Coahuila and Texas decree of March 14, 1835, see entry No. 821, while it let stand the large grant made to Peebles and Johnson under the act of April 19, 1834.; Kimball, p. 270.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 24, 1828).

[Decree No. 51 of the Congreso constitucional, dated April 24, 1828, Rules for the Internal Administration of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice].
[Leona Vicario]. [1828]
729; Castañeda's Report on the Spanish Archives in San Antonio, Texas, San Antonio, 1937, lists a copy of this in manuscript at page 138. A similar manuscript copy at Yale has been filmed to provide the text, since Kimball gives only the title. No copy located, but entered from listing by title in Kimball, p. 102.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 26, 1834).

[Decree No. 283 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated April 26, 1834, by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor, establishing the municipality of San Patricio with its capital in the town of that name, the municipality of Mina with its capital in the new town of Mina, and transferring the capital of the municipality of Brazoria from Brazoria to Columbia]. [Monclova]. [1834]
807; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á 26 de Abril de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon Secretario.; Broadside. 31 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. San Patricio was the town founded on the north side of the Nueces River by members of the McMullen and McGloin colony. Mina was on the Bexar-Nacogdoches road where it crosses the Colorado River. It is shown first in the 1836 Austin map of Texas, where it is the farthest west town on the Colorado; indeed only one other town, Montezuma, is shown in that map on the river west of Matagorda. The town was renamed Bastrop in December, 1837.; Kimball, p. 274.; Locations: DLC. TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 30, 1835).

[Decree No. 308 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated on April 30, 1835, by Governor Viesca, authorizing Samuel M. Williams to establish a bank in the department of Brazos to be called the "Commercial and Agricultural Bank"]. [Monclova]. [1835]
822; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 30 de abril de 1835. Agustin Viesca. J. Mariano Irala. Secretario.; Broadside. 32 x 22.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Texas. This decree is entered, though printed in Kimball, as it marks the first step in the establishment of a bank in Texas. In a joint resolution, approved December 10, 1836, the First Congress of the Texas Republic recognized this charter by authorizing the appointment of a commissioner "for the purpose contemplated in the 10th article of the charter of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce granted to Samuel M. Williams by the legislature of the state of Coahuila and Texas, in April, 1835." Williams finally opened the Commercial and Agricultural Bank at Galveston on December 30, 1847 (Article on Williams in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1952, Vol. LVI, p 208). Gouge in the Fiscal History of Texas, Philadelphia, 1852, has various references to the bank and comments on pages 233-234 that though the state constitution of 1845 provided that "no corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges," yet "through some mysterious means, the Commercial and Agricultural Bank has been brought into operation." Suit to compel closing of the bank was started in 1852, which resulted in the closing of the bank in 1859.; Kimball, p. 296.; Locations: Tx. TxSa-Court House. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (April 30, 1835).

[Decree No. 308 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated on April 30, 1835, by Governor Viesca, authorizing Samuel M. Williams to establish a bank in the department of Brazos to be called to "Commercial and Agricultural Bank"]. [Monclova]. [1835]
822A; The text [of entry No. 822] in English.; [Monclova. 1835.] Broadside. 26 x 20 cm.; With heading: Supreme Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas.; Locations: TxGR.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (August 30, 1834).

[Decree, not in Kimball, of the standing deputation of Congress, convened with the council and other members of Congress present in the capital, promulgated August 30, 1834, saying that the present governor, Vidaurri y Villaseñor, is removed from office because of his infirmities and the office entrusted to Juan Jose Elguezabal, and that to save the state from anarchy it should follow the wishes of the majority of the states of the Mexican Federation and recognize as national the movement to repeal laws for ecclesiastic reforms].

[Monclova]. [1834]

811; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad capital de Monclova á 30 de Agosto de 1834. Juan José Elguezabal J. Antonio Padilla. Secretario.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Barker says in his Life of Austin (p. 467) that this action of "the ayuntamiento of Monclova, three deputies, and two members of the executive council," in setting aside Villaseñor, the constitutional acting governor, and setting up a military man in his place was without a shadow of authority, but was probably done by the Monclova faction as a defense against Saltillo, which on July 19 had come out for Santa Anna, set up a rival governor, and declared void all laws passed by the legislature since the removal of the capital from Saltillo. Elguezabal was an army officer who, like his father before him, was an adjutant inspector of the presidios of Coahuila and Texas. In settling the controversy between the cities of Saltillo and Monclova (see Elguezabal's proclamation as governor of December 16, entry No. 800), Santa Anna continued him in office until elections could be held. On the election of Agustin Viesca as governor, Elguezabal resigned the office, somewhat unwillingly it is said, on March 12, 1835. Though the entry here is explicit in saying that Vidaurri y Villaseñor was removed from office on August 30, 1834, and Elguezabal put in his place on that day, the Actas for 1832-1834 are also explicit at page 77 in saying he was removed from office by the permanent deputation on July 23, 1834. I think the Actas should be followed.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (February 21, 1826).

[Decree No. 21 of the Congreso constituyente, passed February 20, 1826, and promulgated on February 21 by Rafael Gonzales, Governor ad interim].

[Saltillo]. [1826]

710; [Dated and signed at end:] Saltillo 21. Febrero de 1826. Rafael Gonzales.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 31 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Texas. This arbitrary decree, though given in full in Kimball, who erroneously dates it February 26, 1826, is entered here as the earliest example known to me of a publication of the State of Coahuila and Texas in its original printing. The famous Law of Colonization, Decree No. 16, was passed March 24, 1825, but it was not printed in Mexico, as far as we know, until 1828, and no original printed copies of the other first twenty decrees of the state are known. Decree No. 20 was dated August 31, 1825. As mentioned in the note to the Coahuila and Texas Lista Que Manifiesta [Saltillo, 1825], entry No. 704, the press sent to Saltillo by Ramos Arizpe did not get into operation until early in November, 1825. For the occasion of this decree and its consequences see note to Manifiesto del Congreso, entry No. 707.; Kimball, p. 33.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (February 4, 1829).

[Decree No. 73 of the Congreso constitucional, passed February 4, 1829, and promulgated the same day by Governor Viesca, granting the presidio of la Bahia del Espiritu Santo, in the department of Bexar, the title of Villa with the name of Goliad].

[Leona Vicario]. [1829]

741; [Dated and signed at the end:] Leona Vicario, 4 de Febrero de 1829. José Maria Viesca. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; Broadside. 21 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Texas.; Kimball, p. 112.; Locations: Tx. TxSa-Court House. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (January 13, 1834).

[Decree of the Congreso constitucional, not in Kimball, promulgated on January 13, 1834, by Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor, "regulating the civic militia in the proportion of one for every hundred souls, agreeably to the census of the towns of the state"].
[Monclova]. [1834]
802; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á 13 de Enero de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon. Secretario.; Broadside. 31.3 x 21.7 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. This decree, not entered in Kimball, primarily relates, as stated in the entry, to reducing the size of the civic militia, the provisions of the decree of June 23, 1828 (entry No. 731), not inconsistent with this decree, being confirmed. Evidently the Legislature, which was strongly Federalist in its opinions, on second thought decided that this was too great a reduction in the state militia and accordingly in less than a fortnight suspended the decree from going into effect (Decree 249 of January 25, entered in Kimball). On May 6, 1834, the state Congress passed a Reglamento para la milicia civil, entered in Kimball only by title (entry No. 809 here). This Reglamento limited the size of the militia to one soldier out of each hundred in the population, with various loopholes for increasing the number, and on June 26 the Congress in an unnumbered decree (Kimball, p. 279) authorized the Governor to organize the state militia in such numbers "as he shall deem proper for the defense of the Federal institutions."; Locations: TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (January 20, 1831).

[Decree No. 162 of the Congreso constitucional, not in Kimball, passed January 19, 1831, and promulgated on January 20 by Governor Viesca, repealing Decree No. 90 which established a personal income tax].
[Leona Vicario]. [1831]
767; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Leona-Vicario a 20 de Enero de 1831. José Maria Viesca. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; Broadside. 20.5 x 15 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo eel [sic] Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. This repeal of the state income tax law, passed in May, 1829, is entered here as it is of some importance and is not recorded in Kimball.; Locations: Tx. TxSa-Court House. TxU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (January 22, 1829).

[Decree No. 70 of the Congreso constitucional, passed January 13, 1829, and promulgated on January 22 by Governor Viesca, providing that lands acquired under federal or state colonization laws "shall not be subject to the payment of debts contracted previous to the acquisition of said lands"].
[Leona Vicario]. [1829]
740; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona Vicario, 22 de Enero de 1829. José Maria Viesca. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; Broadside. 21.5 x 15.6 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo Estado Libre de Coahuila y Texas. This decree, though printed in Kimball, is included here because of its importance. Barker in his Life of Austin discusses it at considerable length at pages 221-227, saying at page 227, "This statute constituted, of course, a sweeping homestead law ... It gave place [on] January 26, 1839, to the better known, but not more effective, act of Lamar's administration, which has been regarded as the foundation of the successive homestead exemption laws that have ruled in Texas since that day and as the prototype of a goodly progeny in other states." Miss Lena London in her article, "The Initial Homestead Exemption in Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1954, Volume LVII, does not go as far as Dr. Barker and points out, at page 441, that this Decree No. 70 was a forerunner of homestead exemption rather than a homestead law in that while it exempted land from obligations acquired prior to its acquisition, it did not exempt such lands from debts incurred after their acquisition. Article 3 of the law provides in its first printing in broadside form that after twelve years of legal possession, colonists may be sued, but their lands, implements of husbandry, and tools of their trade or machines shall be exempt. As published in Kimball, this is modified by saying that though the debts may be demanded after twelve years they need only be paid "in fruits or money in a manner not to affect their attention to their families, to their husbandry, or art they profess." After being effective for a little over two years this important law was repealed on April 8, 1831, by Decree No. 173, which merely states, "Decree No. 70, issued on the 13th of January, 1829, is hereby repealed." It would be interesting to learn the reason for this repeal.; Kimball, p. 110.; Locations: Tx. TxSa-Court House. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (January 31, 1831).

Alcance al Num. 25. del Noticioso del Puerto de Matamoros. [Reprint, with a translation into English, of decrees of the Congreso constitucional, No. 18, September 15, 1827, relating to slavery, and No. 164, January 31, 1831, relating to the division of the Department of Bexar into two districts]. [At end:] [Matamoros 23 de mayo de. -- Imprenta á cargo del C. Vicente de la Parra. 1831 766; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages, text in Spanish and English in parallel columns. 31.8 x 21.9 cm.; Possibly this publication in a newspaper extra at Matamoros in May, 1831, of the law of the State Congress on slavery passed nearly four years before had some relation to efforts being made by Austin early in 1831 to have the Mexican government relax its legislation against the importation of slaves into Texas. On this see Barker's article, "Influence of Slavery in the Colonization of Texas," in the July, 1924, issue of the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Volume XXVIII, at page 27. I know of no contemporary copy of Decree 18, which this extra reprints. For Decree 164 of January 31, 1831, see entry No. 768.; Kimball, p. 78 and p. 171.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (January 31, 1831).

[Decree No. 164 of the Congreso constitucional, passed January 31, 1831, dividing the Department of Bexar into two districts and providing for the administration of the eastern district, which is to be called District of Nacogdoches]. [Leona Vicario]. [1831] 768; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad de Leona Vicario 31 de Enero de 1831. José Maria Viesca. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on page [1-2]. 21 x 15.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del. Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. Though this decree, dividing the Department of Bexar into two districts, is published in Kimball it is entered here because of its importance in the history of Texas. The line dividing the two districts was between the San Jacinto and Trinity rivers, to the headwaters of the San Jacinto, then along the dividing ridge between the Brazos and the Trinity to the Trinity headwaters, and then to the Red River. The town of Nacogdoches was to be the capital. No change was made in the boundaries of the Department of the Nacogdoches when the Department of the Brazos was set up by Decree 270 on March 18, 1834, entry No. 804. Though Decree 164 was promulgated January 31, 1831, no political chief had been appointed when on May 6, 1833, Decree 243 authorized the appointment to that office of a person not a resident of the new district.; Kimball, p. 171.; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TxSa-Court House. TxU.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 15, 1827).

Reglamento para el Gobierno Economico Politico del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Monterey de Nvó. Leon. En la imprenta del gobierno, á cargo del ciudadano Lorenzo Antonio de Melo. 1827 719; [Dated and signed at end:] Saltillo, 15 de Junio de 1827. Ignacio de Arizpe. Juan Antonio Padilla, Secretario.; 42 p. 15 cm. Plain paper wrappers.; This decree, Number 37, given only by title in Kimball, defines the powers and duties of the governor, governor's council, secretary of state, chiefs of departments and of districts, ayuntamientos, and finally of commissioners of police. The final article, 161, repeals Decree 13 of the Constituent Congress which provided for a Political Chief of Texas and Decree 19 of the same congress which stated the duties and the like of the Governor and his Council and Secretary. Barker in his Life of Austin summarizes this law at pages 210 212 and in his "Government of Austin's Colony, 1821-1831," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1918, Volume XXI, at page 243, refers to a translation of it by Austin in the Texas Gazette for October 31, 1829. It should be noticed that this decree was printed at Monterrey and not at Saltillo, indicating that there was no press at this time in Saltillo. The decree was reprinted in Saltillo in 1869, Imprenta del Gobierno por Miguel M. Pepi, in a pamphlet of 39 pages (copy in my collection).; Kimball, p. 59, by title only.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 22, 1827).

Ley Reglamentaria para la Administracion de Justicia ... Leona Vicario, 1831.
See entry No. 720.

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 22, 1827).

Ley Reglamentaria para la Administracion de Justicia en el Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. Monterey de Nuevo Leon. Imprenta del gobierno à cargo del ciudadano Lorenzo Antonio de Melo. 1827 720; [Dated and signed at the end:] Saltillo 22 de junio de 1827.--Ignacio de Arizpe--Juan Antonio Padilla Secretario.; 36 p. 14.5 cm.; Kimball, p. 60, by title only.; This decree, Number 39, is given only by title in Kimball. The 1831 edition is a word for word reprint of the original decree passed June 22, 1827, with six footnotes added, at pages 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19, indicating either a repeal of this or that part of the decree as first passed or calling attention to some later decree. The decree, as the title indicates, sets forth the law of the time in Coahuila and Texas applying to suits for small or larger amounts before an alcalde who was to be assisted by two laymen, one chosen by each party to the dispute. With its provisions for higher courts and the like it is of great interest and might well be the subject of an article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly. The printing of this document of Coahuila and Texas on a press in another state is perhaps due to the shortage of type at the press at Saltillo, which resulted, as stated in the note to Lista que Manifiesta, entry No. 704, in the Constitution adopted March 11, 1827, being printed at Mexico City. David B. Edward in his History of Texas, Cincinnati, 1836, prints an English translation at pages 160-162 eighteen sections of this law, but I know of no other reprinting, except in the 1831 edition listed above. The Leona Vicario in the imprint of the republication of 1831 was formerly Saltillo, the name having been changed, according to Leduc, in the fall of 1827. Through the year 1835, the references here are usually to Leona Vicario, but by 1840 they are again to Saltillo.; Locations: TxU.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 22, 1827).

Ley Reglamentaria para la Administracion de Justicia en el Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, con las notas correspondientes sobre la variacion que se ha hecho à algunos de sus articulos. Leona-Vicario. Reimpresa en la oficina del gobierno à cargo del [sic] ciudadano Antonio Gonzalez Davila. 1831 720A; Another edition [of entry No. 720]; 30 p., errata [1] p. 15 cm.; This decree, Number 39, is given only by title in Kimball. The 1831 edition is a word for word reprint of the original decree passed June 22, 1827, with six footnotes added, at pages 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19, indicating either a repeal of this or that part of the decree as first passed or calling attention to some later decree. The decree, as the title indicates, sets forth the law of the time in Coahuila and Texas applying to suits for small or larger amounts before an alcalde who was to be assisted by two laymen, one chosen by each party to the dispute. With its provisions for higher courts and the like it is of great interest and might well be the subject of an article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly. The printing of this document of Coahuila and Texas on a press in another state is perhaps due to the shortage of type at the press at Saltillo, which resulted, as stated in the note to Lista que Manifiesta, entry No. 704, in the Constitution adopted March 11, 1827, being printed at Mexico City. David B. Edward in his History of Texas, Cincinnati, 1836, prints an English translation at pages 160-162 eighteen sections of this law, but I know of no other reprinting, except in the 1831 edition listed above. The Leona Vicario in the imprint of the republication of 1831 was formerly Saltillo, the name having been changed, according to Leduc, in the fall of 1827. Through the year 1835, the references here are usually to Leona Vicario, but by 1840 they are again to Saltillo.; Locations: TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 23, 1828).

... Reglamento de la Milicia Nacional Local, del Mismo Estado. [Decree No. 58 of the Congreso constitucional, passed May 14, 1828, and promulgated on June 23 by Governor Viesca]. [Leona Vicario]. [1828]
731; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona Vicario 23 de Junio de 1828. José Maria Viesca. Juan Antonio Padilla Secretario.; [10] p. 30 cm.; With heading on p. [1]: Gobierno Supremo del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Austin regarded this long decree in 117 articles as of enough importance to translate for numbers one and two of the Texas Gazette in the fall of 1829, the only copies known of those two numbers being in my collection, and to issue it at that time as a separate (see entry No. 16), of which copies are only known in the collection of the University of Texas and in my collection. It is listed by title only in Kimball and it is not in Gammel. The parts relating to Texas include a provision that one battalion of infantry, one squadron and one separate company of infantry shall be formed in Texas (Article 10), and that the battalion shall be formed at Austin and Nacogdoches, the squadron at Bexar, and the separate company at Goliad (Article 13). In Austin's translation into English in the Texas Gazette he adds explanatory notes from time to time, one of which at the end of Article 13 reads: "Note--By a subsequent arrangement, the battalion of Austin and Nacogdoches has been separated and a battalion formed in each." Article 14 provides that this Texas force shall be increased as the Empresarios introduce settlers under their contracts. This 1828 law was amended in some particulars in Decree 59 of September 20th, 1828, listed in Kimball, and early in 1834 by a decree not entered in Kimball, entry No. 802, and in May, 1834, by a new Reglamento, entry No. 809, entered in Kimball only by title.; Kimball, p. 104, by title only.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 24, 1834).

[Decree, not in Kimball, of the standing deputation of Congress, convened with the council and other members of Congress present in the capital, promulgated on June 24, 1834, by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor, declaring that the state does not recognize as legal the official acts of President Santa Anna since May 31. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á 24 de junio de 1834. [Monclova]. [1834]
810; Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. J. Antonio Padilla. Secretario.; Broadside. 29.5 x 20.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. It was on May 31, 1834, that Santa Anna had by coup d'etat dissolved Congress. This decree of June 24, not given in Kimball, was followed by two unnumbered decrees of that date, given in Kimball, the second calling a special session of Congress for August 9. An unnumbered decree of June 26 follows in Kimball, authorizing the governor to organize the civic militia of the state for defence of the federal institutions. In less than a month the permanent deputation bowed to the inevitable and adopted on July 23, 1834, the unnumbered decree given on page 280 of Kimball stating that, believing the will of the nation as expressed by a majority of the states should be followed, it recognizes Santa Anna as president and agrees to yield obedience to his acts. For the background of this decree, see note to the Coahuila and Texas Manifiesto of the Diputacion Permanente of June 26, 1834, entry No. 796.; Locations: CtY. DLC. Tx. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 6, 1829).

Ordenanzas [sic] Municipales para el Gobierno y Manejo Interior del Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de San Antonio de Bejar.
Cuidad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno del Estado, á cargo del C.J. Manuel Bangs. 1829
742; Blank leaf, 36 p., blank leaf. 14.2 cm.; This is one of three municipal ordinances for Texas towns passed by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas in the year 1829 the other two being for Goliad, entry No. 743, and [San Felipe de] Austin, entry No. 744.
General provisions regarding the government of municipalities had already been outlined in Decree No. 37 of Coahuila and Texas, the Reglamento para el Gobierno Economico Politico del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas, Monterrey, 1827, entry No. 719, in the section entitled "De los ayuntamientos y modo de hacerse su renovacion," giving articles 97-151. These ordinances of Bexar, divided into ten chapters containing fifty-nine articles, are supplemental in various particulars to the general provisions of Decree 37. Though the ordinances of Goliad and San Felipe de Austin, passed at about the same time, differ considerably in arrangement and somewhat in details, their general scheme is the same. The ordinances of Goliad are summarized in an article by Mattie Alice Austin, "The Municipal Government of San Fernando de Bexar, 1730-1800," in the April, 1905, number of the Texas Historical Association Quarterly, Volume VIII, at pages 310-314, where the comment is made that though the Goliad ordinances were issued after the period dealt with in the article, they record many usages at Goliad which are paralleled at San Fernando. Apparently Miss Austin did not know of these Bexar municipal ordinances passed at about the same time. Except for the summary of the Goliad ordinances just referred to, I know of no reprinting of these three municipal ordinances.; Kimball, p. 133, by title only.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 7, 1829).

Ordenanzas Municipales para el Gobierno y Manejo Interior del Ayuntamiento de la Villa de [San Felipe de] Austin.
Ciudad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno del Estado, á cargo del C.J. Manuel Bangs. 1829
744; 26p. 13.7 cm.; This is one of three municipal ordinances for Texas towns passed by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas in the year 1829, the other two being for San Antonio de Bejar and Goliad. The town is referred to as Austin, but obviously the ordinance was for the town of San Felipe de Austin. Austin, the capital of Texas, was not known by that name until 1839 when it became the capital of Texas. Barker in his "Government of Austin's Colony, 1821-1831," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1918, Volume XXI, at page 246, refers to this ordinance and summarizes many of its provisions, and at pages 311-324 of the same volume gives the English translation of the decree which Austin had had published in the issue of the Texas Gazette for October 31, 1829, and then as a separate (entry No. 17). As said there: "This is a document of great importance in Texas history for, until the ayuntamiento of Brazoria was created in 1832, all the Anglo-American portion of Texas, except that between the Sabine and the San Jacinto, was subject to the jurisdiction of the ayuntamiento of San Felipe and to the provisions of this ordinance."; Kimball, No. 100, p. 134, title only.; Locations: TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 7, 1829).

Ordenanzas Municipales para el Gobierno y Manejo Interior del Ayuntamiento de la Villa de Goliad.
Cuidad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado. á cargo del C. José Manuel Bangs. 1829
743; 44p. 14 cm. Plain white wrapper.; This is one of three municipal ordinances for Texas towns passed by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas in the year 1829, the other two being for San Antonio de Bejar and [San Felipe de] Austin. For a general note on those ordinances see the note to the ordinances for San Antonio, entry No. 742. As stated in that note, these municipal ordinances of Goliad are summarized in Volume VIII of the Texas Historical Quarterly, at pages 310-314.; Kimball, p. 133, by title only.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (June 9, 1829).

Reglamento para el Gobierno Interior de la Secretaria del Despacho del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas.

Ciudad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno del Estado, á cargo del C. José Manuel Bangs. 1829

745; 16 p. 15.3 cm.; This sets up in great detail the rules for the conduct of business in the Secretary of State's office.; Kimball, p. 134, by title only.; Locations: TxSa-Court House.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March 14, 1835).

[Decree No. 293 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated March 14, 1835, authorizing the Governor of the state "para atender a las urgencias públicas en que actualmente se encuentra" to sell four hundred sitios of vacant land].

[Monclova]. [1835]

821; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 14 de Marzo de 1835. José Maria Cantú. José Benito Camacho y Estrada. Oficial segundo.; Broadside. 31 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. I have included this decree under which large grants were made to John T. Mason and others as the Texas Constitution of March, 1836, in Section Ten of "General Provisions" expressly refers to it, and declares that "each and every grant founded thereon, is, and was from the beginning, null and void." See note to the Coahuila and Texas Decree No. 278 of April 19, 1834, entry No. 806, for further comment on this decree.; Kimball, p. 281.; Locations: TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March 18, 1834).

[Decree No. 270 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated on March 18, 1834, by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor, dividing the state into seven departments, including the three departments of Bejar, Brazos and Nacogdoches in Texas, and providing for their administration. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 18 de marzo de 1834.

[Monclova]. [1834]

804; Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon. Secretario.; Broadsheet. 31 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. In January, 1831, the legislature, in Decree 164, entry No. 768, had divided the Department of Bexar into two districts or departments, by setting up the District of Nacogdoches. Here the remaining territory of the Department of Bexar was cut into again by setting up the new Department of Brazos, all of whose territory was formerly in the Department of Bexar. The dividing line began at the mouth of the Lavaca River, went south of the DeWitt colony and the Guadalupe River to the Bexar-Nacogdoches Road, and then north to the Red River. San Felipe was named the capital. Henry Smith, later governor of the provisional government of Texas, was appointed the first political chief of the new department.; Kimball, p. 245.; Locations: Tx. TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March 24, 1825).

The Governor Provisionally appointed by the Sovereign Congress of this State--To all who shall see these Presents.
[At foot of p. (4):] Terrill & Trice, Printers, West-Tennessean Office, Paris, Tenn. [1826?]
1089; Know, that the said Congress has decreed as follows:--Decree No. 16. ... Law of Colonization. ... [At end:] Sattillo [sic] 24th March, 1825. Signed, Rafael Ramos. Y. Volda, President [i.e. Rafael Ramos y Valdes, President]. Juan Vicente Campos [i.e. Juan Vicente Campos], Member and Sect'ry. Rafael Gonzales, Governor. Sattillo [sic], 4th April, 1825.; 4-page folder printed on last [3] pages. 32 x 20 cm.; This is possibly the printing of the colonization law of Coahuila and Texas adopted by the Congreso Constituyente on March 24, 1825, referred to by H.H. League in his letter to Austin dated Nashville the 18th January 1827, Austin Papers, Part 2, pages 1584-1585, where he says in a postscript, "I have had the Colonization law Printed and furnished all my company with a copy Each I have distributed in all about 150 copies." The only other printing of the law in 1827 or earlier in either what is now Mexico or the United States, of which a record has been found, is the Constitution of the United Mexican States; the General Colonization Law, and the Colonization Law of the State of Coahuila and Texas ..., Natchez, 1826 (entry No. 1090), and not only does that title not correspond to League's description, which refers only to "the Colonization Law," but Natchez is so far distant from Nashville that there is scarcely any likelihood of League's having his printing done there. Paris is some eighty miles or so west of Nashville, and in another postscript of the same letter League says, "I shall set out for Paris tomorrow to see what Effect those ruomers has had on my company." American Imprints Inventory, Tennessee 1793-1840, Nashville, 1941, throws no light on the question, for the printers Terrill & Trice are not mentioned there, and Paris is not given there as a printing point until 1836. However, the Union List of Newspapers records the West Tennessean as beginning publication at Paris in 1827, and records an issue of November 19, 1827. This does not preclude printing there by Terrill & Trice in 1826. This translation is not related to any of the others, though the wording is similar in part to Austin's. If this folder was printed in Paris, Tennessee, in 1826 or in the first few days of 1827, it is the first separate printing of the Colonization Law, as the decree was not printed in Leona Vicario until 1828. In the note to that entry (entry No. 727) I gave, probably incorrectly, an 1828 date to this undated Paris, Tennessee, folder.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March 24, 1825).

... Ley de Colonizacion. [Decree No. 16 of the Congreso constituyente, passed March 24, 1825, and promulgated on April 4 by Rafael Gonzales, Governor ad interim].
[At end:] Saltillo. Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de C. J.M.P.S. 1825
704.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Saltillo 4 de Abril de 1825. Rafael Gonzales.; [6]p. 31 x 22 cm.; With heading on p. [1]: Gobierno del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Streeter, who had not seen this issue, believed that the first printing of this law was in 1828 and entered it under that year as Number 727. In the file of laws of the Congreso constituyente at Yale this is the only one for 1825 which is printed, and most of those for the two following years are also in manuscript. The printer seems to have been José María Praxedis Sandoval, who is mentioned in a footnote on p. 70 of Lota Spell's Pioneer printer.; Locations: CtY.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March 24, 1825).

... Ley de Colonizacion. [Decree No. 16 of the Congreso constituyente, passed March 24, 1825, and promulgated on April 4 by Rafael Gonzales, Governor ad interim].
[At end:] Leona Vicario: Impreso en la Imprenta del Gobierno de Coahuila y Texas. Dirigida por el C. José Manuel Bangs. 1828
727; [Dated and signed at end:] Saltillo 4 de abril de 1825. = Rafael Gonzales.; [4] p. 31 x 21.2 cm.; With heading on p. [1]: Gobierno del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Texas. For the first printing of this law see entry No. 704.1. This is one of the few decrees of Coahuila and Texas which though entered and printed in Kimball's Laws and Decrees is, because of its importance, also entered here. This law in effect supersedes, as far as the State of Coahuila and Texas is concerned, the general colonization law of Mexico of August 18, 1824, entry No. 703. An interesting article by Mary Virginia Henderson, entitled "Minor Empresario Contracts for the Colonization of Texas. 1825-1834," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1928, Volume XXXI, lists at pages 299-300 a number of empresario contracts made under the state law of March 24, 1825, but makes no mention of any contracts made under the general Mexican law of August 18, 1824. On April 28, 1832, when some of these contracts had expired and others were expiring without having been carried out, the Congress of Coahuila and Texas in Decree No. 190, entry No. 778, repealed this Decree No. 16 and gave special protection to Mexicans settling on Texas lands. Decree 16 was translated by Austin and printed in his Laws, Orders, and Contracts on Colonization, San Felipe, 1829. It has been many times reprinted. Interesting reprintings include one by Terrill & Trice, Printers, West-Tennesseean Office, Paris, Tenn. [n.d.], but entered under 1828, and another at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory (entry No. 1127). This last included the Mexican law of August 18, 1824, and is entered under the year 1831, but under Mexico. Samuel Bangs, the printer of this decree, had in 1823 returned from Monterrey to his native Boston, but in 1827 moved back to Mexico with a printing press he sold to the government of Tamaulipas. He then, says Lota M. Spell, in her article on Bangs in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1932, Volume XXXV, at page 272, "established himself at Saltillo [at this time known as Leona Vicario] with another press which he later sold to the state of Coahuila and Texas."; Kimball, p. 15.; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March 6, 1834).

[Decree No. 265 of the Congreso constitucional, promulgated on March 6, 1834, by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor, establishing two municipalities, one at Matagorda and the other at San Augustin].
[Monclova]. [1834]
803; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á 6 de Marzo de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon. Secretario.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. The boundaries of the town of Matagorda, as established by this decree, show that in a large measure it was carved out of the town of Brazoria, which was incorporated by the act of April 28, 1832, entry No. 777. In my collection of Texas manuscripts I have manuscript minutes dated August 1, 1830, and January 28, 1831, of meetings of the proprietors of the town of Matagorda. In the series of Stephen F. Austin maps published by H.S. Tanner of Philadelphia, San Augustine first appears on the map for 1836.; Kimball, p. 242.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (March or April, 1827).

[Decree No. 32 of the Congreso constituyente, passed in March or April, 1827, Internal Regulations of Congress].
[Mexico]. [1827]
718; No printed or manuscript copy of this decree has been found thus far in the Bexar or Nacogdoches Archives at the University of Texas and the Texas State Library respectively, in the Spanish Archives in the County Clerk's office at San Antonio, or in the Saltillo Archives. It is entered from its listing, by title only, in Kimball on page 56.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (May 1, 1832).

[Decree No. 196 of the Congreso constitucional, passed April 28, 1832, and promulgated on May 1 by Governor Letona, setting up a town in the southern part of the municipality of Austin and naming it Brazoria].

[Leona Vicario]. [1832]

777; [Dated and signed at the end:] Leona Vicario, 1 de Mayo de 1832. José Maria de Letona. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 21.5 x 15 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas; Though this decree is entered in Kimball, it is included here because of its importance in the history of the present Texas city of Brazoria. The only other Texas towns established by the Congress of Coahuila and Texas were Matagorda and San Augustine, by Decree 265 of March 6, 1834, entry No. 803, and San Patricio, by Decree 283, undated in Kimball but April 26, 1834, entry No. 807. San Antonio de Bexar and Goliad, whose municipal ordinances are entered here, were founded long before Texas and Coahuila became a state, and the municipal ordinances of San Felipe de Austin of June 1829, are the first reference in the laws to the establishment of that town.; Kimball, p. 197.; Locations: Tx. TxGR. TxSa-Court House. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (May 1, 1834).

[Decree of the Congreso constitucional, not in Kimball, promulgated on May 1, 1834, by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor, granting the rights of citizens to Juan Antonio Padilla, and two others].

[Monclova]. [1834]

808; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Ciudad de Monclova á 1. de Mayo de 1834. Francisco Vidaurri y Villaseñor. José Miguel Falcon. Secretario.; Broadside. 31 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas. Padilla, who had had contacts with Texas while it was still part of the Spanish empire, took up his duties as General Land Commissioner for Texas in November, 1829. Early in 1830 he was arrested at Nacogdoches for embezzlement and murder and deprived of his citizenship. Robles adds the report (Coahuila and Texas, Mexico, 1945, Vol. I, p. 511-512) that the murder was to enable Padilla to marry the victim's wife. In the spring of 1834, S.M. Williams needed the help of Padilla at Monclova in the Robertson colony controversy, and to enable Padilla to act his citizenship was restored by this law of May 1, 1834 (see Barker's Life of Austin, at page 363). In a circular dated May 26, 1834, a copy of which is at Yale, Governor Vidaurri appointed him to fill the vacant position of Secretary of the State. As Padilla had an interesting career, much of it having to do with Texas, a good sketch of him would be helpful. While Kimball does not print this law restoring Padilla's citizenship, he does give several laws granting citizenship to men prominent in Texas history. These include grants of Citizenship to Joseph M. Bangs, Law No. 112, January 15, 1830; T.J. Chambers, No. 151, September 24, 1830; and James Bowie, No. 159, October 5, 1830. Original printed examples of these three decrees are at the Bexar Archives at the University of Texas Library, the Nacogdoches Archives at the Texas State Library, and in my collection. The law granting citizenship to Michael Muldoon, No. 165, has been located in the Bexar Archives.; Locations: TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (May 2, 1828).

... Arancel de los Derechos Que Deben Percibir los Escribanos Publicos, Alcaldes Constitucionales, Secretario del Tribunal de Justicia, Receptor, Abogados, Asesores, Procurador, Apoderados, Alcaldes, y Alguaciles, del Estado de Coahuila y Texas. [Decree No. 54 of the Congreso constitucional, passed May 1, 1828, and promulgated on May 2 by Governor Viesca]. [Leona Vicario]. [1828] 730; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona Vicario 2 de Mayo de 1828. José Maria Viesca. Juan Antonio Padilla Secretario.; [12] p. 30 cm.; With heading on p. [1]: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Texas. This fee bill for notaries and others, in Kimball only by title, gives quite a picture of all the different kinds of legal papers and proceedings which might be employed in Coahuila and Texas at this time. There are 102 articles in the fee bill. Kimball, p. 102, by title only.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. Saltillo-AHE. TWS.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (May 2, 1832).

[Decree No. 190 of the Congreso constitucional, passed April 28, 1832, and promulgated on May 2 by Governor Letona, repealing the colonization law of March 24, 1825, and providing for colonization contracts by Mexican empresarios]. [Leona Vicario]. [1832] 778; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona Vicario 2. de mayo de 1832. José Maria de Letona. Santiago del Valle Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 29.8 x 21 cm.; With heading on p. [1]: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. Though given in Kimball, this decree is entered here because of its importance and also because of some inaccuracies of the Kimball text. The decree was passed to support the law of April 6, 1830, which in effect prohibited citizens of the United States from settling as colonists in Texas. Though the original colonization law of March 24, 1825, was repealed, no change was made in existing contracts except that the same had to be carried out within eighteen months from the date of the act. In the chapter on Spanish and Mexican titles to land in Comprehensive History of Texas, Dallas, 1898, there is a careful analysis of this important decree (Volume I, pages 809-810). Mr. Wooten points out that special acts were passed by the state legislature for the relief of empresarios whose contracts were affected by it. The translation of the decree in Kimball, which was copied word for word by Gammel, omits some phrases in the Spanish text. In the translation of Article 20, where Kimball refers to Article 6 of this law, he should refer to Article 10. The Spanish text is correct on this point. Miss Henderson in her article, "Minor Empresario Contracts for the Colonization of Texas, 1825-1834," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1928, Volume XXXI, lists the two contracts which were granted under Decree 190. For statement regarding Letona's term as governor see note to Coahuila and Texas, Gobernador, Letona, March 1, 1831, entry No. 765.; Kimball, p. 189.; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (May 6, 1834).

Reglamento para la milicia civica del Estado de Coahuila y Texas. Monclova. Imprenta del gobierno dirigida par el ciudadano Sisto Gonzalez. 1834 809; Leaf of title, 21 p. 14.5 cm.; This Reglamento, entered in Kimball only by title, follows the same general arrangement as the earlier Reglamento on the civic militia of 1828 (entry No. 731), which it supersedes, and many of the articles are the same. Unlike the earlier Reglamento there are no especial provisions for Texas here. See note to entry No. 802, the decree of January 13, 1834, on the civic militia.; Kimball, p. 277, by title only.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Laws. (November 21, 1826).

[Decree of the Congreso constituyente, not in Kimball, passed November 20, 1826, and promulgated on November 21 by Victor Blanco, Vice-Governor ad interim, enacting sixteen articles supplementary to Decree No. 17 regulating the office of the Secretary of Congress]. [Imprenta del Gobierno a Cargo de Jacobo Peters. Saltillo]. [1826] 711; [Dated and signed at end:] Saltillo à 21. de Noviembre de 1826. Victor Blanco. Juan Antonio Padilla, Srio.; Broadsheet. 30.3 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: El Vice-Gobernador interino nombrado por el Soberano Congreso de este Estado á todos los que las presentes vieren sabed: que el mismo Congreso hà decretado lo que sigue.; Also printed as a 4-page folder printed on pages [1] and [4]. As this supplemental decree, as far as I know, has never been reprinted I have rather reluctantly included it here--it even gives the duties of the porter--on the possibility that some student at some time might want to know how the Secretary's office was organized. Decree 17, to which this is a supplement, is given in Kimball and hence is not entered here. Victor Blanco was governor of the state of Coahuila and Texas from May 30, 1826, to January 27, 1827, and on July 4, 1827 was elected the first vice-governor under the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas. Juan Antonio Padilla became Secretary of State of Coahuila and Texas on January 12, 1826.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Secretario.

Noticia de las contratas de colonizacion que han cumplido el plazo que se les concedió còmforme [sic] al artículo 8. de la ley de la materia espedida por el honorable congreso del Estado en 24 de marzo de 1825, y no han tenido efecto por falta de la introducion de familias á que se comprometieron los contratistas.

[Leona Vicario]. [1832]

779; [Dated and signed at end:] Leona Vicario. 31 de Marzo de 1832 Santiago del Valle Secretario.; Broadside. 31.8 x 21.5 cm.; This lists, with short comments and descriptions, grants to Green De Witt, Frost Thorn, Robert Leftwich, Benjamin R. Milam, and Arthur G. Wavell, which had lapsed because of failure to introduce the number of families called for by the terms of the grant.; Locations: Tx. Tx-LO. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Vice Gobernador, i.e. Gobernador, December 18, 1832 - September 7, 1833 (Juan Martin de Veramendi).

Juan Martin de Veramendi vice-gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, en ejercicio del supremo poder ejecutivo del mismo Estado, à todos sus habitantes sabed: que los señores diputados secretarios del honorable congreso confecha 30 de abril ultimo me comunican la orden siguiente. [Monclova]. [1833]

789.1; [Decree pardoning, at the request of the Congress, criminals from each jurisdiction in the state. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en la ciudad de Monclova á 3 de Junio de 1833. Juan Martin de Veramendi. Santiago del Valle secretario.; Broadside 30 x 21 cm.; The Congress, feeling that civil order had been restored to the state, urged the governor to offer pardons to such criminals as he felt merited clemency. There follows a list of ten names, including Francisco Gallardo and Juan Sanchez of Bejar. The governor adds that those in the jurisdiction of Nacogdoches to be pardoned will be announced when the political chief of the district sends him the list of those sentenced.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Vice Gobernador, i.e. Gobernador, December 18, 1832 - September 7, 1833 (Juan Martin de Veramendi).

El Vice-gobernador Constitucional del Estado libre independiente y soberano de Coahuila y Tejas á todos sus habitantes.

[Leona Vicario]. [1833]

789; [Text begins:] En consideracion á los graves males que podian ocasionarse á la gran republica mejicana ..." [Decree providing for the election of deputies to the Congress of the State, and for the election of a president and vice president of the republic, and of two senators to represent the State in the national Congress. Dated and signed at end:] Es dado en la ciudad de Leona-Vicario á los 4 dias del mes de febrero de 1833. Juan Martin de Veramendi. Santiago del Valle secretario.; Broadside. 27 x 22 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. Though this decree of February 4, 1833, incorrectly recites that it is made by Veramendi as vice governor, he was actually governor at the time, having taken up his duties as governor on December 18, 1832. Other 1833 entries here to Veramendi are to him as governor. The preamble to this decree recites the adoption of the plan of Zavaleta by Santa Anna and Bustamante on December 23, 1832, and its approval by Pedraza, and the necessity for new elections. The elections for president held in the various states resulted without opposition in the election of Santa Anna as president of Mexico. Entered also as No. 787 are Instrucciones of the same date regarding the state elections. These new elections were evidently regarded as of little importance for Texas by Yoakum as he hardly mentions them. For the events leading up to this decree see note to entry No. 775.; Locations: TWS.

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Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Vice-Gobernador (Victor Blanco).

Documentos que el vice-gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas manifiesta al publico para que se instruya de los motivos que se tomaron en consideracion para que no remplazase la persona del Ecsmo.

[Impreso en la oficina del Supremo Gobierno del Estado á cargo del ciudadano Antonio Gonzalez Davila. [Leona Vicario]. [1830]

755; Sr. gobernador al separarse del gobierno por la licencia que temporalmente se le concedio. [Final paragraph dated and signed at end:] Leona-Vicario 8 de octubre de 1830. Victor Blanco.; Broadsheet. 32 x 20.5 cm.; In Decree No. 153, printed in Kimball, Governor Viesca, who had wished to resign his office because of ill health, is given a leave of absence instead. The decree goes on to say that as the Vice-governor is absent and "his pecuniary concerns are connected with those of the State" the president of the tribunal of justice, rather than the Vice-governor, shall act as governor in Viesca's absence. Here Blanco recites the above decree and says that not only is he present and not absent, but that instead of he being indebted to the state, the state is indebted to him and is paying him off in regular installments. He politely asks Viesca to confirm this and then prints a letter from Viesca to him, dated September 30, 1830, in which Viesca acknowledges that the stat owes Blanco 2000 or more pesos. Blanco concludes that he wishes his fellow citizens to know all the facts relating to his not serving as acting governor.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Coahuila and Texas (Mexican state). Vice-Gobernador, 1825-1826 (Ignacio de Arizpe).

El Vice-Gobernador del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas a Sus Habitantes.

[Imprint at foot of p. (2):] Imprenta del Gobierno á Cargo de Jacobo Peters. [Saltillo]. [1826] 712; [Proclamation of the vice-governor, acting as governor during the illness of the governor ad interim, re the rebellious acts of José María de Letona, with reprinting of his alleged libel, the governor's action thereon, the Mexican decree of January 10, 1824, regarding unlawful assemblies, and the rebuke by Congress of the unlawful acts. The proclamation dated and signed at end:] Dado en la Villa del Saltillo á 28 de Abril de 1826. Ignacio de Arizpe. Juan Antonio Padilla Secretario.; [6] p. 32 cm.; Proclamation, p. [1]-[2], documents I-IV, p. [3]-[6]. For the background of this proclamation see note to the Manifiesto of Congress of March 2, 1826, entry No. 707. The proclamation is on pages [1]-[2]. It is followed on pages [3]-[4] by "Documento No. 1," giving the alleged Letona libel, and on pages [5]-[6] by Documents II-IV. No. II on page [5] is copy of the order of Governor Ignacio de Arizpe dated Saltillo, March 7, 1826, for the arrest of two regidores for opposing the publication of Decree 21 of the Constituent Congress, giving extraordinary powers to the governor. Letona's address in defense of the two regidores is Document No. I here. Document No. III on page [5] is the Mexican law of January 10, 1824, prohibiting public meetings not legally authorized. Document No. IV is a statement of Congress dated April 18, signed by El Baron de Bastrop and one other addressed to the Governor, in which the address of Letona is denounced as libelous. For another publication of the Letona address see the entry for Sociedad de Patriotas de la Capital del Estado de Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, 1826, entry No. 715.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

A Coahuiltexano.

!Virtuoso José Maria Viesca! ... [Monclova, 1834].

See entry No. 815.

Coahuiltexanus, pseudonym. (April 15, 1835).

The Constitutional Governor of the State of Coahuila and Texas to Its Inhabitants.

[Monclova]. [1835]

823; [A translation of Governor Viesca's inaugural address of April 15, 1835, to which an appeal to the Texans is added on the verso to support Viesca and prevent the authorities at Mexico from reducing Texas to the status of "territory." Signed:]

Coahuiltexanus.; Broadsheet. 30.8 x 21.5 cm.; A letter to the editor of the Texas Republican signed by Henry Austin and printed in its issue of May 9, 1835, Vol. I, No. 36, refers to the statement of Coahuiltexanus, which with the Viesca address was circulating as a handbill in Texas, as "an anonymous incendiary article of the most alarming revolutionary character."; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Coahuiltexanus, pseudonym. (May 4, 1835).

[Appeal to Texans to oppose attempts to destroy the federal system in Mexico].

[Monclova]. [1835]

824; [Text begins:] At a time when our Republic is convulsed with internal revolutions which threaten its dis[s]olution ... The following hasty sketch may serve to give a feeble idea to my fellow citizens of Texas of our actual position ... [Dated and signed at end:]

Monclova may 4-- 1835. Coahuiltexanus.;

Broadsheet. 32.5 x 22.5 cm.; Four lines of quoted verse at head of recto. This charges that the group in power in Mexico, headed by Santa Anna, wish to overthrow the federal system and set up a despotic Centralist form of government. The army Santa Anna is sending into Zacatecas and the dissolution of the national militia by a general law are cited as examples of this. It concludes with an appeal to the Texans to take a firm stand to sustain their local government. It would be interesting to know who Coahuiltexanus was.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 13

[Cocke, James Decatur? ca. 1815-1843].

A Glance at the Currency and Resources

Generally of the Republic of Texas.

Houston: National Banner Office: -- Niles & Co. Printers. 1838

232; By a Citizen of the Country.; 22 p., blank leaf. 20.3 cm.; Cocke at the time of the publication of this pamphlet was a young newspaper man and printer of twenty-three or so, who had come to Texas the year before to start a newspaper supporting Lamar for president. Here he argues, a little disconnectedly and lengthily, for the establishment of a national bank in Texas, one of the functions of which would be to loan money to Texans to buy slaves in the United States.

A few pages, and they are quite interesting, develop the profits resulting from slave labor in producing cotton and corn in Texas. He recommends that Texas borrow \$5,000,000 or more and use the proceeds to establish the bank, which should be given a monopoly of banking. In the election for public printer held on May 14, 1838, Cocke and his partner were defeated on the third ballot by Niles & Co.

(House Journal, Second Congress, Adjourned Session, p. 119). Cocke later became a member of the Mier expedition and was shot at Salado in March, 1843, after drawing a black bean. The fact that on the title page of the only located copy "J.D. Cocke" is written under "A Citizen of the Country" is the basis for attributing this pamphlet to him. At the head of p. 3 is printed, "Corrected and revised from the National Banner of October 12."; Sabin 95088.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 3

[Coleman, Robert M., ca. 1799-183].

Houston Displayed, or, Who Won the Battle of San Jacinto?.

Velasco. [Printed at the Velasco Herald Office]. 1837

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190; By a Farmer in the Army. 38 p. 21 cm.; This severely critical account of Houston's character and of his conduct of the campaign ending at San Jacinto is one of the famous Texas books. That it was published before June 3, 1837, is shown by a comment in the *Telegraph* of that date, and the Velasco imprint shows that it must have been printed on the press of the *Velasco Herald*, the only press at Velasco in the year 1837. The reason for its publication is said by the author in the Preface to be the openly avowed intention of Houston "to procure the consent of Congress to his placing himself at the head of the Army, in the event of another invasion of this country by a Mexican force." Its rarity can perhaps be explained by the following extract from the *Texas Centinel*, Austin, August 5, 1841, which, in referring to its then recent republication, has this to say of the edition of 1837: "... In 1837, Colonel Coleman ... wrote the above pamphlet ... and challenged contradiction of its truth. ... Such were its blighting expositions, and withering truths, that Gen. Houston betook himself to bed, and drowned his reflections in the bottle; -- and though there were many hundreds of these pamphlets then published, Gen. H. and his friends destroyed, or procured the destruction of nearly every one. Laterly, the friends of the country, and of truth, have had a second edition of this work issued from the press. It is part of the true history of the country, and will always be looked upon as such. ..." However, I should add for the record, so to speak, that the *Weekly Houstonian* for July 29, 1841, in referring to the 1841 republication, says: "Our surmise in relation to its character was correct. It proves to be a republication of that vilest production which has ever disgraced the Texian press entitled 'Houston displayed, or who won the battle of San Jacinto.' It was originally published at Velasco in the spring of 1837, and was at that time, considered, even by the enemies of Gen. Houston, such a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations that it had no influence whatever upon the public mind, and even those concerned in its publication became ashamed of it. No wonder then that its republication should be attended with such secrecy, as it does really appear to us a matter to be ashamed of." I learned years ago through the kindness of Mr. E.W. Winkler that the copy of this pamphlet in the Guy M. Bryan papers at the University of Texas Library has manuscript notes by Judge Silas Dinsmore, one of which reads, "This pamphlet was written by Col. Coleman--or rather by Algernon P. Thompson--the matter or facts being furnished by Col. Coleman. This I have from Thompson himself. S. Dinsmore." However, a note to the introduction to the second edition (entry No. 440), dated Bastrop, March, 1841, says "Colonel Coleman was doubtless the Author of this work; hence it is commonly called 'Coleman's Pamphlet'," and the extract from the August 5, 1841, issue of the *Texas Centinel* given above says definitely that Coleman was the author. The late Alexander Dienst had a copy of the 1837 pamphlet with a manuscript note by Dr. V.O. King, the first State Librarian of Texas, reading: "The author is Col. R.M. Coleman, who fought at the battle of San Jacinto and was aide-de-camp of Sam Houston. See No. 77 Burnet Papers (M.S.S.), where

the writer's name is disclosed, & certificates of W.J.E. Heard & Amasa Turner are appended testifying to the truth of Col. Coleman's statements. This Edition was almost entirely destroyed by the industrious actions of Houston's friends." Coleman could speak at firsthand about Houston, for the Handbook of Texas records that he commanded the Mina (Bastrop) Volunteers at the siege of Bexar in December, 1835, and was aide-de-camp to General Houston from April 1 to July 15, 1836. He met his death at Velasco in July, 1837, by drowning while bathing in the Brazos. There is a biography of Thompson in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for October, 1947, Vol. LI, p. 143-153. Letters of David G. Burnet and Gen H. McLeod, dated, respectively, August 6, 1855, and September 15, 1855, and numbered 2493 and 2495 in the Calendar of the Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar but not printed in the Lamar Papers (photostats in my collection), show that a third edition was contemplated in 1855 in order to check General Houston's aspirations for the presidency. The copy in the Library of the University of Texas is addressed in manuscript on the title page to "Members of the Texian Senate Houston Texas," and my copy to "Citizens of Nacogdoches." Dr. Barker, when a young instructor at the University of Texas, wrote a detailed account of the San Jacinto campaign in which all the known authorities were marshalled and various accounts of the campaign analyzed, *Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association*, for April, 1901, Vol. IV, p. [237]-345. In it Houston Displayed was cited two or three times and other accounts, also hostile to Houston, were extensively quoted and analyzed. Again for the record, so to speak, and also as an illustration of Dr. Barker's grand character, I think I should give here an extract from a letter which over twenty years later he wrote to Houston's son, Colonel A.J. Houston, published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for July, 1922, Vol. XXVI, p. 74, in which he remarks: "More mature judgment taught me a good many years ago that some of the documents which I incorporated in my article on the San Jacinto campaign are entitled to little or no real historical consideration and should not have been resurrected from the controversial dump heap. I make this confession to my classes every year, and I offer it now, in all sincerity, to you. As to the effect of the article on the fame of your father, my sober judgement is that we may set it down as exactly zero." The note to the second edition of 1841, entry No. 440, should also be read by those interested in this Coleman book.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

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[Coleman, Robert M., ca. 1799-1837].

Houston Displayed; or, Who Won the Battle of San Jacinto? By a Farmer in the Army.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1841]

440; Reprinted from the Velasco Edition of 1837.; Leaf of title, with introductory note to this edition on verso, Preface, ii p., text [5]-38 p., blank leaf. 23.5 cm. Stitched.; I have a long note about this famous Texas book following the entry for the first edition, published at Velasco, Texas, in 1837, entry No. 190, and there quote laudatory and also critical newspaper comments made in July and August, 1841, on this republication. This second edition is of even greater rarity than the first. Until I located, in November, 1952, what seems to be the only known copy, this second edition, known from contemporary references to have been published, was one of the lost Texas books. My copy belonged to Houston's bitter enemy, David G. Burnet, and has his signature at the head of the title page. Much of the introductory note on the verso of the title page, dated at the end, Bastrop, March, 1841, deserves full quotation. It reads in part: "The accompanying work was published in Pamphlet form, at Velasco, in the Spring of 1837, and was found to contain so many Truths relative to the conduct of Gen. Sam. Houston, and evinced so intimate an acquaintance with his character, that it was attributed to the pen of the celebrated John Wharton; and such were the fears of the friends of Sam Houston regarding its influence against him, that they exerted themselves so effectually to suppress it, that, although it had been circulated widely through the Republic, in three months after its publication, scarcely a copy could be found. As this individual has again consented to become a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people, it is due to him and to the country that his true character should be made known. The facts set forth in this little volume are sustained by the evidence of many living witnesses, among whom are S.A. Sherman, B.F. Smith, Col. Neill, Gen. Burleson, Gen. Lamar, Col. Wm. S. Fisher and several others of the most distinguished men of the country, whose veracity is above impeachment." A footnote says: "Colonel Coleman was doubtless the Author of this work; hence it is commonly styled 'Coleman's Pamphlet.'" Though the introduction is dated Bastrop, March, 1841, an entry in the Diary of Adolphus Sterne for July 17, 1841 (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1928, Vol. XXXII, p. 165), reading, "an old Publication against Sam Houston by Col Coleman, is republished, received two Copies," indicates that this second edition was distributed early in July. Newspaper comments in 1841 on the republication of Houston Displayed, in addition to those referred to in the note to the first edition, include one made in the Red-Lander (San Augustine) of July 29, 1841, and another in the Colorado Gazette and Advertiser of August 7. Both of these are strongly pro-Houston. That the 1841 edition was secretly printed at the office of the Telegraph at Houston is stated in the Weekly Houstonian of July 29, 1841. In the same issue it is stated that copies of the pamphlet were distributed by one of the Board of Traveling Commissioners for the Investigation of Land Claims. In the Red-Lander (San Augustine) of July 29, 1841, referred to above, it is stated that the copies of the pamphlet were distributed "in the northern counties" by one of the agents of the Telegraph. Later in the month, the Austin City Gazette of August 25, 1841,

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quotes from the *Houstonian* a mild letter from Colonel Neill, who was cited in the introduction of the second edition of *Houston* Displayed as an authority for its statements, which ends, "never yet have I see him [General Houston] when he was not himself, a man, a soldier, and an officer."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 6

Colman, Henry, 1785-1849.

Remarks of Henry Colman, in Faneuil Hall, Jan. 25, 1838, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

[Boston]. [1838]

1307; From the *Boston Courier*.; 12 p. 17 cm.; Caption title. This takes the familiar line that Texas had revolted from Mexico because of its attempts to enforce on Texas laws against slavery. The whole speech is devoted to the slavery question and, as might be expected, opposes annexation.; Sabin 14531.; Locations: CtY. MB. MBAt. MH. Mhi.

Reel: 27

Colorado and Red River Land Company.

[New York?]. [1835?]

1157; 11 p. 19 cm.; Caption title, followed by an ornamental file.; This pamphlet of one of the John Charles Beales promotions, signed at the end on page 11, L.B. Woodruff ... Secretary to the Colorado and Red River Land Company, No. 8, Wall Street, New York, gives Chancellor Kent's opinion, dated New York, January 27th, 1835, on the validity of the two empresario contracts held by this company. The first was the former Wilson and Exter grant, which, when it was about to lapse by the six year limitation, was granted again to Beales and Royuela on March 14, 1832, and later held by the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company (see entry No. 1138). The other was the former Milam grant between the Colorado and Guadalupe rivers granted to Beales and others on May 1, 1832. Following Kent's brief but favorable opinion as to the rights of empresarios under Mexican and Coahuila and Texas law are a few paragraphs, probably also written by the Chancellor, stating with clarity just what rights a purchaser of land scrip was entitled to. The point is made that with so much land in Texas covered by empresario contracts, the right to locate was the only practicable way of acquiring Texas land. Chancellor Kent, 1763-1837 (James Kent, biography in *Dictionary of American Biography*), and Lewis B. Woodruff (biography in *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*), were among the leaders of the bar of their day. Though undated, this pamphlet was probably issued in New York early in 1835, as an example of its stock certificate entered below has the date "March 7th 1835" filled in. The Colorado and Red River Land Company was undoubtedly also responsible for a somewhat similar pamphlet (entry No. 1160), dated on the title page "Sept. 1st, 1835," also giving the Chancellor Kent opinion, but referring in the accompanying text only to the ownership by the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company of the old Wilson and Exter grant. For the first of the pamphlets relating to the Wilson and Exter grant see that issued in 1831 by the Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1119. Miss Henderson's most useful article "Minor Empresario Contracts" in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for July, 1928 (Vol. XXXII, p. 1-28) does not mention the transfer of the Beales and Royuela grant, first to the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company and then to the Colorado and Red River Land Company, though it did not expire by limitation until after Texas independence, nor does she mention these two companies at all. Her references to the Milam grant at pages 1-3 and 24-25 of her article should be consulted for its relation to the Colorado and Red River Land Company holdings.; Locations: TXU. TWS.

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Colorado and Red River Land Company.

[New York?]. [1835?]

1157A; Another edition [of entry No. 1157], with the same text with caption title: Colorado and Red River Land Company; 11 p. 21 cm.; Caption title, followed in this edition by a thick-thin rule. This pamphlet of one of the John Charles Beales promotions, signed at the end on page 11, L.B. Woodruff ... Secretary to the Colorado and Red River Land Company, No. 8, Wall Street, New York, gives Chancellor Kent's opinion, dated New York, January 27th, 1835, on the validity of the two empresario contracts held by this company. The first was the former Wilson and Exter grant, which, when it was about to lapse by the six year limitation, was granted again to Beales and Royuela on March 14, 1832, and later held by the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company (see entry No. 1138). The other was the former Milam grant between the Colorado and Guadalupe rivers granted to Beales and others on May 1, 1832. Following Kent's brief but favorable opinion as to the rights of empresarios under Mexican and Coahuila and Texas law are a few paragraphs, probably also written by the Chancellor, stating with clarity just what rights a purchaser of land scrip was entitled to. The point is made that with so much land in Texas covered by empresario contracts, the right to locate was the only practicable way of acquiring Texas land. Chancellor Kent, 1763-1837 (James Kent, biography in Dictionary of American Biography), and Lewis B. Woodruff (biography in National Cyclopaedia of American Biography), were among the leaders of the bar of their day. Though undated, this pamphlet was probably issued in New York early in 1835, as an example of its stock certificate entered below has the date "March 7th 1835" filled in. The Colorado and Red River Land Company was undoubtedly also responsible for a somewhat similar pamphlet (entry No. 1160), dated on the title page "Sept. 1st, 1835," also giving the Chancellor Kent opinion, but referring in the accompanying text only to the ownership by the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company of the old Wilson and Exter grant. For the first of the pamphlets relating to the Wilson and Exter grant see that issued in 1831 by the Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1119. Miss Henderson's most useful article "Minor Empresario Contracts" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1928 (Vol. XXXII, p. 1-28) does not mention the transfer of the Beales and Royuela grant, first to the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company and then to the Colorado and Red River Land Company, though it did not expire by limitation until after Texas independence, nor does she mention these two companies at all. Her references to the Milam grant at pages 1-3 and 24-25 of her article should be consulted for its relation to the Colorado and Red River Land Company holdings.; Locations: CtY. NN. TWS.

Reel: 23

Colorado and Red River Land Company.

Map of Texas Shewing the Grants in possession of the Colorado & Red River Land Compy. N.B. Lith par Konen Marché au bois à Bruxelles. [1835?] 1158A; Another edition [of entry No. 1158], from a new plate, with same title, almost the same dimensions, boundaries and grants colored, same graphic scale; This map, easy to read because its grants are in colors, extends to a little above the 37th parallel and so like the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) shows all of Texas. It is on a somewhat larger scale than the Burr map and an excellent map for the Texas of 1835. It is convenient also for showing at a glance the holdings of Dr. Beales's two land companies. The Colorado and Red River Land Company is shown as the owner of the former Wilson and Exter grant and the former Milam grant between the Colorado and Guadalupe rivers, and the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company as the owner of the former Woodbury grant and "Beales River Grant" between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The latter has the legend "City of Dolores" for the settlement founded by Dr. Beales in March, 1834. The LeGrand survey of 1827 of the Wilson and Exter grant with the bounds of its twelve sections indicated (see note to Arkansas and Texas Land Company entry No. 1120), which was first shown on a printed map on the 1833 Burr map of Texas, is shown again here with the addition of many of LeGrand's notes in small type. In view of the Robertson Colony controversy, it is interesting to see that what is referred to on the Austin maps as the Austin and Williams grants, has here the legend "Nashville Comp."; Locations: TX.

Reel: 23

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Colorado and Red River Land Company.

Map of Texas Shewing the Grants in possession of the Colorado & Red River Land Compy. N.B. P. Desobry's Lithy cor. Broadway & Cortland St. N. York. [1835?]

1158; The Tracts possessed by the Company are the Wilson & Exter 1st Grant and the Milam Grant.; 50 x 64 cm. Boundaries and grants colored. Graphic scale: about 43 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Folded to height 14 cm. in leather covers lettered in gilt on front cover: Map of Texas.; This map, easy to read because its grants are in colors, extends to a little above the 37th parallel and so like the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) shows all of Texas. It is on a somewhat larger scale than the Burr map and an excellent map for the Texas of 1835. It is convenient also for showing at a glance the holdings of Dr. Beales's two land companies. The Colorado and Red River Land Company is shown as the owner of the former Wilson and Exter grant and the former Milam grant between the Colorado and Guadalupe rivers, and the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company as the owner of the former Woodbury grant and "Beales River Grant" between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The latter has the legend "City of Dolores" for the settlement founded by Dr. Beales in March, 1834. The LeGrand survey of 1827 of the Wilson and Exter grant with the bounds of its twelve sections indicated (see note to Arkansas and Texas Land Company entry No. 1120), which was first shown on a printed map on the 1833 Burr map of Texas, is shown again here with the addition of many of LeGrand's notes in small type. In view of the Robertson Colony controversy, it is interesting to see that what is referred to on the Austin maps as the Austin and Williams grants, has here the legend "Nashville Comp."; Locations: CtY. TX. TXU. TWS.

Reel: 23

[Colorado and Red River Land Company].

Texas.

New-York. Sept. 1, 1835

1160; A Compilation of Interesting Information to Emigrants to Texas; with the opinion of the Hon. James Kent, (the late distinguished Chancellor of the State of New-York,) of the Rights of Empresarios over the Tracts of Land Assigned to Them.; 23 p. 18 cm.; Here Chancellor Kent's opinion on the validity of the old Wilson and Exter, and Milam grants, which is referred to in the note to the earlier Colorado and Red River Land Company pamphlet (entry No. 1157), is reprinted and at pages 5-10 a general statement on Texas grants, given in the earlier pamphlet, is reprinted with some changes. This is followed by quotations, though not so stated, from the Address in the Galveston Bay pamphlet of 1831 (entry No. 1123), and from the "Question Relative to Texas" by the London Geographic Society given at pages [133]-140 of Mrs. Holley's Texas (entry No. 1135). At the end are extracts of letters from Texas, dated as late as May, 1835. The Milam grant though included in the Chancellor Kent opinion is not otherwise directly referred to here.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

Colorado and Red River Land Company.

Texas. The Colorado and Red River Land Company.

[In lower left corner:] C.C. Wright & Durand, 45 Maiden Lane, New York. [1835?]

1159; [Engraved form of stock certificate. Text begins:] Capital divided into 20,000 Shares, each containing 1000 Acres besides surplus lands ... No --- -- entitled to ----- Shares ... [At end:] New York ----- 183-- [Blanks for signatures of "Empresario," "Trustees," and "Secy".]; Broadside. 19 x 27 cm.; Map without title at left of text, indicating in color two grants belonging to the company. Without border, but approximately 12 x 12 cm. No graphic scale but about 90 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: [Washington and Greenwich.] The certificate in my collection has the date filled in of March 7th 1835 and has the signatures of J.C. Beales as Empresario, of Ebner Joseph (?) and S.R. Childs as Trustees, and of L.B. Woodruff as Secretary. One of the two grants in color on the certificate has the legend "Colorado & Red River Land Company heretofore part of New Arkansas" and indicates the former Wilson and Exter grant. The other, between the Guadalupe and Colorado rivers, has the legend "Colorado & Red River Land Compy late Milam's & afterwards Beales Colorado Grant.' On the left of the certificate and covering the region between the former Wilson and Exter grant and the Rio Grande is the legend "Rio Grande and Texas Land Company."; Locations: TXDaHi. TWS.

Reel: 23

Colorado and Warloop Land Company.

[n.p.]. [1840]

383; No. ----- 640 Acres. Capital Stock, [Five-pointed star.] 230,000 Acres. \$640. This Certificate entitles the holder thereof to Six Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, which may be selected and Located on any of the unappropriated land belonging to the Colorado and Warloop Land Company, or will be received at par, in the purchase of Land at the Company's Land Sale, as Six Hundred and Forty Dollars, and will draw its proportionable dividend of the proceeds of Sale; which will take place at Gonzales, on the 1st of May, 1841. Gonzales, Texas. Jno. T. King, Agent for the Company. [Blank form of certificate of sale at foot, dated and signed:] 17th February, 1840, J.W. Judkins, C.J.C.C. Ex-officio Notary Public; Broadside.; Entered from a facsimile of certificate No. 90 printed in the Austin City Gazette for August 25, 1841, from which it has been filmed." Gonzales, August 16, 1841. To the Editor of the Austin City Gazette. Sir: --As a Land Certificate has been presented to me which seems to have been issued for a fraudulent purpose, I send you a copy of it, so that you can adopt the proper means to warn the community of the same. The following is a true copy of the Certificate,--it is a printed document and is now before me. A. Swift." The original may have been printed outside Texas. I have found no other reference to this land company. No copy located.

Reel: 6

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Colorado Navigation Company.

[Matagorda? Printed at the Matagorda Bulletin Office?]. [1838?]
232.2; [Form, with date October 10, 1839, filled in, for making a conditional subscription to the capital stock of the Colorado Navigation Company by transfer of land; the transfers to be void if the company fails to remove the obstacles to navigation which it was authorized by its charter to do. If the obstacles are removed, then the land is to be sold at auction and the proceeds credited to the subscription. Any excess over the subscription price is to be returned to the subscriber.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages.; This company was incorporated by an act of the regular session of the Second Congress approved December 14, 1837 (Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1371-1375). The act provided that subscription books for the stock should be opened on February first, 1838. One of the provisions of the act was that the company should commence opening the channel of the river within nine months and complete it for at least fifty miles up the river from Matagorda in four years. The agreement recorded here recites the "present depreciated state of the currency" and the consequent unwillingness of contractors to undertake the clearing of the river, and in effect provides that if the contractors are successful they get paid for this work, otherwise not.; Locations: Morrow. TWS.

Reel: 3

Colorado Navigation Company.

Capital Stock One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, with the Privilege of increasing the same to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. Incorporated by an Act of Congress, Dec. 14, 1837.
[At end:] Banner Office, Niles & Co. Print.
[Houston]. [1838]
232.1; This Certificate Will entitle the Holder to ----- Shares of the Capital Stock in said Company (subject to the Provisions of the Charter,) ... [At end: blanks for signatures of] President. Secretary. Directors.; Broadside. 20 x 26 cm.; The blanks of the certificate entered are filled out with the signatures of S. Mussina, President, O. Donaldson, Secretary, and George M. Collinsworth, Edward L. Holmes, James T. Belknap, and James W. Lann, Directors. There are articles in the Handbook of Texas on Mussina, Collinsworth, Holmes, and Lann.; Locations: Morrow.

Reel: 3

[Colton, Calvin, 1789-1857].

... Annexation of Texas.
New York: Published by Greeley & McElrath, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau Street. <Entered ... by Calvin Colton, in the ... Southern District of New York.>. 1844
1489; By Junius [pseudonym]. Author of "The Crisis of the Country," and other Tracts of 1840. ... [Prices, list of tracts, etc.]; 16 p. 22 cm.; At head of title: The Junius Tracts. No. IX. June, > Published every month. < 1844. Pages are also numbered at foot, 129-144 in continuation of the pagination of the earlier tracts. Junius was a pseudonym adopted by Calvin Colton, a man described in the Dictionary of American Biography as "a prodigious writer--prolific rather than profound." This tract on annexation was one of his ten Whig campaign documents, published as Junius Tracts in 1843-1844. Later he published several works on Henry Clay. There are various quotations from Clay's Raleigh letter of April 17, and Van Buren's Lindenwald letter of April 20, and a defense of Clay's stand against immediate annexation, an attitude which recalls Franklin Roosevelt's characterization of some of his supporters, as, "Yes, but," men.; Rader 876. Sabin 14775.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 33

Columbia Jockey Club.

[Brazoria?]. [1835]
64.1; [Cut of race horses] The races over the Columbia Turf will take place on the 4th Monday in May ensuing, in the town of Columbia ... [Last paragraph reads:] Gentlemen at a distance wising [!] to enter horses, and procure stables, will do well to address the proprietor J.H. Bell, Esq. [!] or the Secretary of the Club ...; broadside 23.5 x 13.5 cm.; Signed and dated: A.C. Ainsworth, Sec'y Columbia, April 11, 1835. Torn and mended, affecting a few letters of text. I have not been able to identify Ainsworth, but Josiah Hughes Bell was the founder of Columbia. There is a brief sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 1

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Columbia. Citizens.

Columbia Meeting.

[At end:] Printed by F.C. Gray, Brazoria. [1835] 59; [Text begins:] Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Columbia was held ... on Friday, the 25th inst. [December, 1835.] ...; Broadside in two columns. 37.5 x 12 cm.; At this meeting, after an address by James Collinsworth, resolutions were presented recommending "to the people of the different Jurisdictions of Texas, the expediency of calling a new Convention of Texas with radical powers," and stating that "the time has now arrived when it is necessary to declare the total and absolute Independence of Texas," and that "the Convention be instructed to form a Constitution for the Permanent Government of Texas, and submit the same to the people of the different Jurisdictions for their adoption or rejection," and "that Edwin Waller, Esqr. be requested to present those resolutions to the Governor and Council and urge the adoption of the measures therein recommended." The resolutions were presented to the meeting, on behalf of the committee which had earlier been appointed by the meeting, by Anson Jones; and after an address in support of them by Major B.C. Franklin, and in opposition by Mr. Pilgrim, were adopted by the meeting. This action at Columbia on December 25 followed by only a few days similar action taken at Nacogdoches and San Augustine on December 15 (see entry No. 74). Josiah H. Bell was chairman and St. Clair Patton the secretary of the Columbia meeting. W.H. Patton was chairman of the committee on resolutions which had among its members Anson Jones, Edwin Waller and Asa Brigham. At the end is a list of those at the meeting, in addition to the committee, who also signed the resolutions.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Columbia. Citizens.

[Columbia Meeting].

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835] 57; [Proceedings of the meeting of June 23, 1835, together with a proclamation issued by Dr. J.B. Miller, political chief of the department of the Brazos, on June 21, 1835.]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but one of the resolutions of the meeting was that the proclamation and the proceedings of the meeting "be published in handbill form and in the Texas Republican." On learning at San Felipe on June 21, 1835, in a letter from General Cós, the Commandant General, that Augustin Viesca, the governor of the state of Coahuila and Texas, had been arrested, Dr. Miller, the political chief, issued a proclamation at San Felipe the same day calling on the citizens to come to the support of Viesca. "Organize, and march to his relief, and bring him to a place of safety in this favored Texas." The proclamation advocating such drastic measures was the occasion of a number of public meetings, the first of which was held at San Felipe on June 22 (see San Felipe, Citizens, entry No. 80), and not as stated in Johnson and Barker's *Texans and Texans*, Vol. I, p. 212, at Columbia. The news from the San Felipe meeting of June 21 reached Columbia on June 22 and the first meeting at Columbia, some sixty miles down the Brazos, was this meeting held on June 23, at which the meeting to be held at Columbia on June 28th was called. The account of this June 23 Columbia meeting is given in *Texas and Texans*, Vol. I, at page 213. For the Columbia meeting of June 28 and the background of Dr. Miller's proclamation see the note to entry No. 58. The issue of the *Texas Republican* of June 27, giving an account of this June 23 meeting, also has an alarmist dispatch from Brazoria calling for the immediate establishment of a provisional government.

Reel: 1

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Columbia. Citizens.

Columbia Meetnig [sic].

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]

58; [Text begins:] At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the jurisdiction of Columbia, on the 28th day of June, 1835 ... for the purpose of considering the present situation of the country, and ... the course of conduct ... to pursue, in the present and approaching crisis ... [Proceedings, report of committee, and resolutions adopted by the meeting, signed at end of second column, "W.D.C. Hall, Ch'n. Byrd B. Waller, Secretary," followed by "Intercepted Correspondence," etc.]; Broadside in four columns. 37.6 x 30.1 cm.; In some copies "Meetnig" is correctly printed as "Meeting." This meeting plays an important part in the beginnings of the Texas revolution, for following the inflammatory proceedings at San Felipe of only a few days before, on June 21 and June 22, the committee headed by John A. Wharton, chosen at this meeting to draw up a report and resolutions, calls on Texans "to unite in the support of the constitution and laws of their adopted country" and protests against acts "calculated to involve the citizens of Texas in a conflict with the Federal Government of Mexico." In view of the then anarchy in the government of the state of Coahuila and Texas, with Viesca, the governor, in prison, it does call on the Political Chief to coöperate with other political chiefs "in electing three deputies from each jurisdiction of their several departments ... with full powers to form for Texas a Provisional Government, on the principles of the constitution." There was nothing radical in this, as Texas had for some time asked to be a separate state in the Mexican confederation, but nevertheless this was the first meeting to suggest that a general consultation of all Texas be held. This peaceful approach has additional importance because, as said by Dr. Barker in Johnson and Barker's *Texas and Texans*, Vol. I, p. 213, "it became the model for several other municipalities, some of which endorsed its resolutions en bloc." It also appears that "Messrs. W.D.C. Hall, J.A. Wharton, W.H. Jack, J.G. McNeel, and G.B. McKinstry, were chosen by the meeting, the committee of vigilance, correspondence and safety, and to wait on the Political Chief with the views of this meeting." Samuel Whiting, later prominent in Texas as a printer and publisher, was on the committee appointed to make a report of the meeting. There is an interesting sketch of Warren D.C. Hall (1788-1867), the chairman of the meeting, in the *Handbook of Texas*. For the action taken at San Felipe a week earlier, see the entry and note for the Williamson address of July 4, 1835, entry No. 111, and for an account in Spanish of the meeting of June 22, entry No. 80. For an attempt to influence the Columbia meeting of June 28 to follow the inflammatory San Felipe proceedings, see the statement published at the adjoining town of Brazoria in the *Texas Republican* of June 27 referred to in the note to entry No. 57. Following the report of the meeting are two columns with the heading, "Intercepted Correspondence." This correspondence had been seized at San Felipe the week before and included letters from Cós, the Commandant General of the Internal States of the East, to the Political Chief, and of Ugartechea, Military Commander of Texas at Bexar, to Tenorio, the military officer at Anahuac, reporting that heavy reinforcements were

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being sent to his relief and that the troops which had crushed the rebellion in Zacatecas were then on their way to Texas. The date, June 20, 1835, on the Ugartechea letter is obviously incorrect. Johnson and Barker in Texas and Texans reprint in full the report of the June 28 meeting (p. 214-216), but not the section "Intercepted Correspondence."; Locations: Copies with "Meeting": CU-B. CtY. TWS (lacks lower left corner, including four words of text). Copies with "Meeting": DNA (State Department Misc. Letters, July 22, 1835). Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Columbia. Citizens.

Meeting (of August 15, 1835).
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
60; [Text begins:] At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Columbia held in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 15th day of August ... the following resolutions were adopted: ... [Calling for a Consultation of all Texas, the election of a Committee of Safety for the Jurisdiction of Columbia, etc. Signed at foot of first column:] Wm. H. Wharton, Chairman. Wm. T. Austin, Secretary.; Broadside in three columns. 31.4 x 17.5 cm.; The one of this meeting shows a distinct cooling off in the sentiment of the citizens of Columbia towards Mexico since their meeting of June 28. Since then Cós had ordered the arrest and delivery to him of Zavala, Travis, Williamson and other prominent Texans, and it appeared that he intended to take command personally at San Antonio with a large reinforcement of troops. One of the resolutions adopted at this August 15 meeting read: "Resolved that we will not give up any individual to the Military authorities." Another named a committee of safety of fifteen which was instructed to request the other jurisdictions "to co-operate with us in the call of a Consultation of all Texas." As shown by the entry which follows, this Committee of Safety on August 20 issued a call for a Consultation of all Texas to meet on October 15. There follows a statement dated Brazoria, August 9, 1835, calling for a convention, which has well over one hundred and thirty-five signatures. The minutes of the August 15 meeting are printed in the Publications of the Southern History Association for May, 1903, Vol. VII, p. 200-201, and in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 250-251. The August 9 statement, calling for a convention, is given in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 99-100.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Columbia. Committee of Safety.

The citizens of the jurisdiction of Columbia ----- to their fellow citizens of all Texas.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
61; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens: The undersigned have been elected by the people of the jurisdiction of Columbia, a Committee of Safety and Correspondence ... [An address urging the holding of a Consultation of all Texas to convene at Washington on October 15, dated and signed at end:] Done in the Committee room, in the Town of Velasco, on this the 20th of August 1835. B.T. Archer, Chairman. John A. Wharton [and ten others], Wm. T. Austin, Secretary. [Followed by five items as listed in the note.]; Broadsheet, both sides in six columns. 31.3 x 39 cm.; The address makes a vigorous argument for a consultation and advocates that five citizens be elected members of the proposed Consultation from each jurisdiction and that that body convene at Washington on the Brazos on October 15. The address, in four columns, is followed by eight columns of additional text: record of a meeting of the committee held at Velasco August 18, at which it was voted that the address given here be published under the direction of John A. Wharton and that 1000 copies be printed; a statement in a little over three columns, with the heading, "Information," telling of Mexican movements against Texas; a reprinting of one column of the record of the meeting of the citizens of Columbia held August 15, entry No. 60; an extract from the Louisiana Advertiser of July 25; and an essay in two and a half columns with the title "Union" and signed "Jostus," calling for "a General Convention of all citizens." The address, which argues for the necessity of holding a consultation, is printed in the Lamar Papers, No. 222, Vol. I, p. 233-235, and other parts of the broadsheet are printed in the same volume of the Lamar Papers as follows: parts of the section headed "Information" in No. 219, p. 228-229, and No. 220, p. 229-230; the essay by "Jostus" in No. 221, p. 230-232; and the extract from the Louisiana Advertiser in No. 211, p. 219-220. For a separate printing of the "Jostus" article see entry No. 71. The full text of the broadside except the extract from the Louisiana Advertiser and an unimportant omission is also given in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 251-258.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DNA (State Department Misc. Letters, August 28, 1835). Tx. TxU. TWS (margin trimmed affecting a few letters).

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Columbia. Committee of Safety.

Fellow-Citizens.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]

62; [Text begins:] The undersigned have been elected by the people of the jurisdiction of Columbia, a Committee of Safety and Correspondence ... [The address of August 20, 1835, and the resolutions of the meeting of August 15th, both of which are part of the contents of the broadsheet of entry No. 61, are here printed from the same setting of type.]; Broadside in five columns. 31 x 39.5 cm.; See the note to entry No. 61.; Locations: TxHSJM (lacks lower right corner including part of six lines of text).

Reel: 1

Columbia. Committee of Safety.

Important from the Committee of Safety with other Documents.

[At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1835]

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63; [Text begins:] Committee Room, San Felipe, July 15, 1835. To the citizens of the Department of Brazos...[An address recommending "Peace, union, moderation and a strict adherence to the laws and constitution of the land," signed at foot of first column by J.H. Bell and four others, including John A. Wharton and James F. Perry, from the Columbia Committee and J.W. Kinney and two others from the San Felipe Committee; followed by letter from Committee of Safety for Gonzales to Committee of Safety for Mina, dated Gonzales, July 4, 1835, and signed Wm. J. Fisher, Pres. Com. Safety, to which is attached an extract from a letter "to Dr. Miller of Gonzales from Judge Chambers," report of meeting of citizens of Mina held July 4, 1835, and address, dated July 9, of a committee appointed at that meeting directed to each ayuntamiento in the Department of the Brazos; report of meeting of the Mina Committee of Safety held July 5; report of meeting of citizens of San Felipe held July 14; and of meetings of the ayuntamiento of Columbia held July 11, followed by official letters of that ayuntamiento, signed by Asa Brigham as "President of the Ayuntamiento," to James B. Miller, the Political Chief, and to the chairman of the meeting to be held at San Felipe on July 14.]; Broadside in seven columns. 44.2 x 42.5 cm.; The documents given here are a most important source on the state of mind of the American colonists in Texas at about the middle of July, 1835, when the reaction from the San Felipe meetings of late June and the movement for a peaceful adjustment with Mexico were at their height. The joint committee from Columbia and San Felipe quotes with approbation statements of Edward Gritten and Thomas Jefferson Chambers, leaders of the pro-Mexican party, and though the resolutions of the meetings at Mina and San Felipe call for a convention, the reasons for a convention seem to be more to have a vehicle for a peaceful adjustment with Mexico than to prepare for a united defense against despotism. Though this swing towards peace was strong in Texas in the early summer of 1835, later events amply justified the war party and those who then favored peace were later held up to scorn. Yoakum in his History of Texas says (Vol. I, p. 341 and 359) that there is little doubt of Gritten's treachery, and John Henry Brown, who in his Life of Henry Smith characterized (p. 53) Dr. J.H.C. Miller, to whom Chambers wrote, as "the gallant commander in the Indian fight on the San Marcos," a few years later in his History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 302, describes him as having "the loathsome attributes of a tory and a traitor." Ultimately Dr. Barker in his article, "James H.C. Miller and Edward Gritten" in Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for October, 1909, Vol. XIII, p. 145-153, showed that the characterization of Miller as a traitor and of Gritten as a spy was too harsh as to Miller, and unfounded as to Gritten. Johnson and Barker in Vol. I of their Texas and Texans give the text of the July 15 report of the joint committee, p. 233; a long extract from the July 9 Address of the Mina Committee, p. 216; the text of the letter of the ayuntamiento of Columbia to the chairman of the San Felipe meeting of July 14 together with the resolutions adopted at the San Felipe meeting, p. 219-220. Brown's History of Texas

gives (Vol. I, p. 295-296) a report of the San Felipe meeting, of July 14 which differs radically from the report in this broadside, so much so that it must be a reference to a different meeting. I have not run across a contemporary or modern reprinting of the letters of the Gonzales committee of July 4, or the extract from the Chambers letter which accompanied it;

Locations: CU-B. TxU.

Reel: 1

Columbia. Committee of Safety.

Meeting of the Committee of Safety for the jurisdiction of Columbia, September 22, 1835. [Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835] 64; [Text begins:] Resolved, That we augment the delegates to meet in consultation at the town of Washington on the 15th day of October next to the number of seven ... [eight other resolutions, signed near head of second column:] Branch T. Archer, Chairman. Wm. T. Austin, Sect. [Followed by:] Circular from the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin. ... [Signed and dated at end:] S.F. Austin. San Felipe, Sept. 18th [i.e. 19th], 1835 [and by letter from Austin to W.D.C. Hall, dated at beginning, San Felipe, Sept. 29 (i.e. 19), 1835.]; Broadside in three columns. 26.5 x 21.5 cm.; The opening sentence in Austin's letter to Hall, which begins, "War is upon us--there is no remedy, the answer of Cós is positive that the individuals who have been demanded must be given up," marks a complete change of feeling on the part of the citizens of Columbia since the meeting of June 28 reported in entry No. 58. The circular says that Cós is expected at Bexar and that his "real object is to destroy and break up the foreign settlements in Texas." There is a manuscript correction in the copy at the University of Texas changing the date of the circular of the San Felipe Committee from September 18 to 19, and that circular which is printed with the omission of one paragraph and other slight changes in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 128-129, and without the omission in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 264-265, and in Foote's Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 67-68, is in these reprints dated September 19. The circular of the San Felipe Committee of Safety, dated September 19, is also reprinted, but not with entire accuracy, in Brown's History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 355-356.; Austin's letter to W.D.C. Hall is given in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 129-130, and at p. 265 of Johnson and Barker, and in these reprints is dated September 19. A note in Vol. III, p. 128, of the Austin Papers says the circular of September 19 was issued as a circular letter to all districts under date of September 21 with a postscript, the text of which is given, which begins, "Information was received last night by express that Genl. Cos landed at Copano with 400 men, arms and ammunition." I have no record of a separate printing of this September 21 circular, which possibly was included in the Austin Papers from the Texas Republican.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

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Columbus, pseudonym.

See [Lundy, Benjamin], entry No. 1216.

Commercial Bulletin, New Orleans.

Commercial Bulletin. [Extra].
[New Orleans. Office of the Commercial Bulletin].
[1836]
1190; New-Orleans: Sunday Morning, April 24, 1836. Texas [Report of the cutting off of 1,200 Mexicans from their main army by a flood on the Colorado, and of Gen. Houston's advancing upon them; followed by account of massacres of emigrants by Mexican soldiers and also of a successful naval engagement between the Texian armed schooner, Invincible, and the Mexican schooner, Montezuma. Text begins:] By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible ... ; Broadside. 23 x 8 cm.; The report of the Mexicans being cut off and of Houston advancing against them is of course incorrect.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

Commercial Bulletin, New Orleans.

Commercial Bulletin. Extra.
[New Orleans. Office of the Commercial Bulletin].
[1836]
1189; New-Orleans: Wednesday Morning, April 19 [i.e. 20], 1836. Important from Texas. [Reports just received of events preceding and during the massacre at Goliad, March 27, 1836, and of Indian uprisings in eastern Texas, followed by communication from R.A. Irvin, Acting Com. of Nacogdoches, dated April 12, 1836, to Gen. T.T. Mason, Fort Jessup, telling of the advance of the enemy upon that city, etc. Text begins:] By the Levant arrived this morning, we have the following information, which we think can be depended upon. ... ; Broadside. 25 x 10 cm.; The main article gives a detailed account of the massacre of Fannin and his men.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

Comunicaciones Relativas a la Agregacion del Departamento de Texas.
See entry No. 1012.

Communication forwarded from San Felipe de Austin, relative to Late Events in Texas.
Mobile: Printed at the Office of the Patriot. 1832 1129; 11 p., text in double columns. 20 cm.; This pamphlet is one of the important sources for the peace celebration following the expulsion of Bradburn from Anahuac by a group of Texans and the capitulation of Ugartechea at Velasco in the early summer of 1832. The first two pages (p. [3]-4) give an account of the enthusiastic reception to Stephen F. Austin at San Felipe de Austin on July 25, 1832, after his return voyage to Texas, in company with Colonel José Antonio Mexia, leader of the Santa Anna forces in the revolution of 1832 against the Bustamante government. As they sailed to Texas together, Mexia was undoubtedly relieved to hear from Austin, even if it did not seem quite true, that the attacks on Bradburn and Ugartechea were in protest against Bustamante and with no thought of independence, and that the Texans and Santa Anna were fighting for the same cause. An "Exposition made by the Ayuntamiento and inhabitants of Austin's Colony, explanatory of the late commotions, and adhering to the plan of Santa Anna. Adopted, July 27th, 1832" [at San Felipe] is given on pages 5-7. It explains the attacks on Bradburn and the capture of Velasco from Ugartechea. Santa Anna is referred to as "the distinguished patriot" and Ugartechea is excused as acting under the orders of Bradburn. "Documents and Publications, explanatory of the late commotions, and present state of affairs, in Austin's Colony" occupies pages 7 to the end on page 11. This tells of the enthusiastic welcome to Mexia and Austin at Brazoria on July 17 and of the various toasts at the grand dinner which followed. Included in the Documents is a translation of the capitulation of Ugartechea at Velasco on June 29. As stated in the note to Texas Gazette and Brazoria Commercial Advertiser, Extra, entry No. 33, the first two pages of this Mobile pamphlet, telling of the reception to Austin at San Felipe, are reprinted from the Brazoria Constitutional Advocate of September 5, 1832; and the final pages, 7-11, telling of the earlier reception to Mexia and Austin at Brazoria, are reprinted from the extra of the Texas Gazette of July 23, 1832. Probably the "Exposition made by the Ayuntamiento" on pages 5-7 of the Mobile pamphlet are from some other newspaper source not yet identified. It is reprinted in the appendix to Newell's History of the Revolution in Texas, New York, 1838 (No. 1318, p. 198-203). The Communication ... Late Events was reprinted in full in Mrs. Holley's Texas ..., 1833, but without any indication of its prior publication, and it is cited by Dr. Barker from Mrs. Holley. Miss Edna Rowe gives a lengthy account of the events of 1832 in "The Disturbances at Anahuac in 1832" in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1903, Volume 6, at pages 265-299.; Sabin 95073.; Locations: CtY. MB. PPAmP. TxAuTM (lacks title-page). TxDaM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 22

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[Communication from San Felipe de Austin].
[Brazoria]. [1832]

Pamphlet. 8vo.; Though a pamphlet with this title is entered under John Austin by Raines in his Bibliography of Texas, Austin, 1896, I give reasons in the note to the July 23, 1832, extra of the Texas Gazette and Brazoria Commercial Advertiser, entry No. 33, for thinking that Raines was mistaken in supposing that the Communication was published separately at Brazoria.

Compagnie Générale de Colonisation.
[At end:] Paris, le 8 février. Imprimerie de Schneider et Langrand. 1843

1452; Institution Nationale ayant pour but l'Amélioration des Classes Laborieuses sans Ouvrage; le Développement du Commerce maritime et l'Accroissement de l'Influence Française. Première Opération.--Colonie au Texas. ; 24 p. 30 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Signed at end: Al. Bourgeois d'Orvanne. This is a prospectus of a company almost certainly organized by Bourgeois d'Orvanne, not only to profit by the sale of the shares, but also to promote emigration to the concession of June 3, 1842, granted by President Houston to him and Armand Ducos. Using as a basis that 1200 families were to be settled on this concession, and 500 more on another granted July 6th, located along the lower end of the Rio Grande River, almost astronomical prospective profits were set forth in considerable detail. The prospectus discusses in general terms the benefits to France and to the individual of such emigration and describes, also quite generally, the two concessions from which the emigrant could choose a place to settle. These are the two concessions listed on page 12 of France ..., Documens [sic] (entry No. 1455). Apparently unsuccessful in securing emigrants for his concessions, in September, 1843, he interested the Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas, often referred to as the Adelsverein, in the concession of June 3, 1842, and on April 7, 1844, it was formally acquired by that group. Bourgeois was appointed Colonial Director and in May, 1844, he and Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels, the Commissioner General, set sail for Texas. There they learned that President Houston had refused to extend the time of the Bourgeois grant of June 3, 1842, which accordingly had lapsed, and in August Bourgeois was notified that his services were no longer required. Bourgeois apparently spent some time in Texas in 1842 and he says on page 6 of this prospectus that he had visited "most every part of it." This resulted in what must have been an excellent memoir that was the basis for "Notes on Texas" in Documents, published by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in May, 1843 (entry No. 1455). When in Texas he sufficiently impressed President Houston to tie up the Cherokee lands as security for a loan of one million dollars he was to make to Texas. Bieseles in his History of the German Settlements in Texas has an account at pages 71-76 of the June 3, 1842, concession and of Bourgeois's efforts to keep it alive, and incidentally remarks (note page 71) that Bourgeois was a Frenchman who added "d'Orvanne" to his name in order to be considered of noble birth. The June 3, 1842, contract is described in the article, "Diplomatic Relations between France and Texas" (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1917, Vol. XX, p. 351-355). Bieseles's article in the Quarterly for July, 1936, "Prince Solms's Trip to Texas, 1844-1845" (Vol. XL) gives further details on Bourgeois, and Chapter XIII of Tilling's German Element in Texas, Houston, 1913, has an interesting account of him entitled, "The Adelsverein Buys a Land Grant Which Proves Worthless." None of these references mention Bourgeois's Compagnie Générale de Colonisation or the "Notes on Texas" of the French Ministry. Nothing seems to be recorded of Bourgeois d'Orvanne before he visited Texas in 1842 or after his dismissal from the Adelsverein in 1844. It

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would be interesting to learn more about him.;
Locations: TxU. BN.

Reel: 32

Company for Emigration to Texas, New Orleans.

To the Brave and Generous!.

[New Orleans]. [1836]

1191; [Statement calling for volunteers to emigrate to Texas, minimizing the dangers to be encountered there in spite of the fall of the Alamo, and the retreat of General Houston from the Colorado, and announcing a meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday evening, April 14, 1836. Followed by the ordinance of the Texas Convention, adopted March 17, 1836, promising bounties of land to volunteers in the army of Texas, etc. Text begins:] The undersigned have been appointed a committee on the part of the company for emigration to Texas ... [Signed by J.C. Larue and four others.]; Broadside in three columns. 39 x 32 cm.; At head, cut of American eagle with motto "E Pluribus Unum." Though the statement proposes only emigration to Texas and says nothing about joining the Texas military forces, the decree of March 17 applies only to volunteers in the Texas army.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

The Complaint of Mexico ... 1843.
See [Allen, George], entry No. 1446.

Considerations on the Propriety and Necessity of Annexing the Province of Texas ... 1829.
See [Morris, William Walton], entry No. 1109.

The Constitution of the Republic of Mexico, and of the State of Coahuila & Texas. ... 1832.
See [Langworthy, Asahel], entry No. 1130.

Constitution of the United Mexican States.

Constitution of the United Mexican States; the General Colonization Law, and the Colonization Law of the State of Coahuila and Texas.
Natchez: Published and Sold by Grissam, Moss, & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, Main Street, Natchez. Sold, also, by D.C. Hotchkiss, New-Orleans: and Sold in Most Places in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. 1826
1090; Translated from the Original Spanish by C. Chaplin, Esq.; 51 p. 17 cm.; District of Mississippi copyright notice in name of Charles Smith, on verso of title, dated Nov. 13, 1826. The first printing in this country in book form of the Mexican Constitution was at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in 1825 (entry No. 1086), and the first separate printing of the colonization law of Coahuila and Texas was at Paris, Tennessee, probably in 1826 (see entry No. 1089 and its note). There was a printing of the Mexican colonization law of August 18, 1824, and the Coahuila and Texas colonization law of March 24, 1825, together with other material in Austin's Laws, Orders and Contracts of Colonization, San Felipe, 1829, and of the Mexican and Coahuila and Texas colonization laws in the undated Little Rock, Arkansas, pamphlet printed by William E. Woodruff, probably in 1831 (entry No. 1127). Though the Coahuila and Texas law was passed at Leona Vicario in 1825, it was not printed there until 1828 (see entry No. 727). These early printings in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas of the colonization laws relating to Texas show the then interest in those states in emigration to Texas, as indeed also does the printing of the Mexican Constitution in Alabama. The first printing in English of the Coahuila and Texas Constitution adopted in March, 1827, was at Natchitoches in 1827 (entry No. 1093), and it was printed again at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829. Chaplin's rather crude translation of the Coahuila and Texas colonization decree is annotated with various footnotes by him, either referring back to provisions of the Mexican law of August 18, 1824, or explaining technical terms. I have not been able to learn anything about him.; McMurtrie, Mississippi Imprints, 207. Sabin 94939.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 19

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Consuelo de Afligidos.

El Consuelo de Afligidos y Abogada de Pecadores Maria Santisima del Refugio.

Con las Licencias Necesarias. Impreso en México, en la Imprenta de Doña Maria Fernandez Jauregui, calle de Santo Domingo. 1803

671; Refierese la Historia de su Soberana Imágen, que en el año de 1717 fué solemnemente coronada por mandado del Santísimo Padre Clemente XI. Por un Sacerdote Religioso del Colegio Apostólico de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe extramuros de Zacatecas, quien la dedica y ofrece al amabilísimo Redentor del Mundo, Jesu-christo Nuestro Señor.; Leaf of title, [4], 323, [3] p. 15 cm.; The Texas interest in this book is limited to only a few pages (180-201), but they apparently constitute the only nearly contemporary printed account of the founding of the mission Nuestra Señora del Refugio, the last Spanish mission to be established in Texas, and they give what seems to be the only correct account to this day of the reason for the mission being named as it was. The book is primarily devoted to stories of the help given, sometimes quite miraculously, to those who prayed to Mary, Santísima del Refugio, whose image had by this time found a resting place at the Franciscan missionary College of Guadalupe at Zacatecas. One of these stories is an account of the founding of the Texas mission by two priests of the college, Father Manuel de Silva and his coadjutor Father José Garza. This tells of their leaving the college for Texas late in 1790 and (p. 185) of the naming of the mission in gratitude for the help given by Nuestra Señora in answer to their prayers. Bolton has a brief account of the mission and of its founding in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1916, Volume XIX, at pages 400-404, with the rather cryptic remark at page 403 that the place of founding the mission was called Refugio by Garza "because he had been there on July 17, 1791." William E. Dunn gives the first full account of the mission in his "Founding of Nuestra Señora del Refugio" in the Quarterly for January, 1922, Volume XXV, at pages 174-184, but does not discuss the name. The mission was of great interest to Carlos Castañeda, who devotes Chapter III, pages 67-109, of Volume V of his Our Catholic Heritage in Texas to an account of its founding. Mr. Castañeda discusses the name of the mission at page 75 where he says "[It] may have been suggested by the location chosen, or by the proximity to the island near the mouth of the river, where the Indians were in the habit of taking refuge." On the occasion of a visit here many years ago Mr. Castañeda told me that he thought Francisco Frejes, who continued the work of Espinosa and Arricivita in telling about the Franciscan missions in the northwest part of New Spain, may have been the author of Consuelo de Afligidos. The Mission was first located near the junction of the Guadalupe and San Antonio rivers some eight miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and then in January, 1795, it was moved some thirty miles or so to the south where, according to the first or 1830 edition of Austin's Map of Texas, it was located near the mouth of what is now Mission Creek on Copano Bay, an inlet of Aransas Bay. The town of Refugio, about ten miles inland, is said to have been named after the mission.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Contestaciones Habidas entre ... don Martin Perfecto de Cos y Don Estevan F. Austin ... [Monclova? 1835?].

See entry No. 826.

Contestaciones habidas entre los exmos señores Generales De Division, D. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, D. Mariano Arista y el Supremo Gobierno, por las que se acredita que solo faltó cualquiera clase de recursos por mesquinos que hubieran sido, para que todo el ejército de reserva, marchara al norte, tan luego como el señor Arista avisó del reconocimiento que hacia el ejército Norte-America-no sobre el camino de Matamoros.

San Luis Potosi. Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de V. Carrillo. 1845

1008; 11 p. 23 cm.; This has correspondence in November and December, 1845, of Paredes y Arrillaga and Mariano Arista with each other and of Paredes with the president of Mexico, José Joaquin de Herrera, and the Minister of War growing out of a report dated November 15 by Arista, Commanding General of the Fourth Division, to Paredes that he had word of a movement of the United States troops from their encampment at Corpus Christi towards Matamoros. Arista asked for re-enforcements and supplies to resist this advance and said war seemed inevitable in a few days. Herrera's letters show his desire to forward re-enforcements and supplies and the difficulty of doing this because of the poverty of the government. In December, 1845, Paredes revolted and on January 2, 1846, was selected as president ad interim.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. NN.; Contestacion dada al General Woll. See entry No. 1006.

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[Cordéro y Bustamante, Manuel Antonio, 1753-1823, supposed author].

Pretensiones de los Anglo-Americanos.

[At end:] Méjico: Impreso en la oficina de D.

Alejandro Valdes. 1820

681; 7 p. 20.3 cm.; Caption title.; This pamphlet, written in the form of a letter to a friend interested in Texas, includes an appreciative general description of Texas and a warning of the desires of North Americans to settle in the country and of the United States to take it over. It is not signed but the author reports being in command at Nacogdoches late in 1805 and in 1806, at the time of the beginning of the dispute as to the Texas-Louisiana boundary, and writes of the orders he had from his superiors to try and maintain harmonious relations with the American commander on the Louisiana side of the border at Natchitoches. I have followed Bancroft in his *North Mexican States and Texas*, Vol. II, page 2, note 2, in suggesting Manuel Cordéro as the probable author. Cordéro became governor of Texas in 1805 and remained there until 1810. He then returned to Coahuila where he served as governor until 1817. At the end Cordéro, if he is the author, refers to another letter to be written by him, which I have not run across, where he will give the main reasons for the Mexican authorities being so lax in defending Texas.; Locations: C-S. CSmH. CtY. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 12

Correo De Texas or Texas Courier, San Antonio.

[At end:] Ymprenta del Gobierno de Texas, en San Antonio de Bexar. Abril 9 de 1823

4; Prospecto [of newspaper to be published in Spanish and English, with title, Correo de Texas, or Texas Courier]. [At head of left hand column:] A los Amantes de las Luzes, de la Razon, del bien de la Provincia de Texas, y del todo del Ymperio Mexicano. [At head of right hand column:] To the Advocates of Light & Reason, the Friends to the Province of Texas, and the Mexican Empire; Broadside, text in Spanish and English in parallel columns, within border of type ornaments. 53 x 37 cm.; This prospectus seems to be the earliest surviving imprint of the press which Trespalacios established at Bexar early in 1823. The text recites that the "changeable and vicious policy of an oppressive tyrannical government had kept for more than three centuries, unknown to the world, the rich and beautiful Province of Texas," and that "the town of Bexar, which ... was not thought deserving of a primary school, is now in possession of a Printing Press, the best organ of information, and guardian of our dearest interests." It was proposed to publish the paper "every Wednesday Morning, in Spanish and English," at a subscription rate of six dollars and a half per annum. The Spanish text is signed "El Edictor [sic]." Asbridge's name does not appear, but is given later as printer in three of the publications of the short-lived press. It is not known that the newspaper was actually published, as no surviving copies have been located, but Austin in a letter to J.E.B. Austin, dated Monterrey, May 20, 1823 (*Austin Papers*, Vol. I, p. 644), writes: "I am told you have a newspaper in Bexar which I am rejoiced to hear it will be of incalculable advantage to Bexar and the whole Province." The English text of this prospectus is given in full in an advertisement in the *Louisiana Advertiser* published at New Orleans, May 23, 1823. *Brigham's History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*, Worcester, 1947, lists (p. 652) a George Asbridge as publisher in January, 1812, of the *Independent Mechanic*, a weekly published in New York, and Mr. Winkler has called my attention to a listing in the British Museum catalog of George Asbridge as the author of An oration, delivered before the New York Typographical Society at their second anniversary, etc., C.S. Van Winkle, New York, 1811, 28 p., and comments that a man who would bring type to Texas in 1823 like that used in the Bexar, 1823, imprints listed here was no ordinary printer.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 1

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Correspondance entre la Légation Extraordinaire du Mexique, à Washington, et le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis ... 1837.
See Mexico (republic). Legacion. United States, entry No. 1220B.

Correspondence relating to a Treaty of Peace between Mexico and Texas ... [1845].
See entry No. 648.

Correspondence relative to Difficulties with M. de Saligny, Chargé d'Affaires of France ... 1841.
See entry No. 471.

Correspondencia ... entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados-Unidos ..., Mexico, 1837.
See entry No. 1220.

Correspondencia del Supremo Gobierno sobre los Departamentos de Texas, Matamoros, 1835.
See entry No. 830.

Correspondencia Que Ha Mediado entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos ... 1836.
See Mexico (republic). Legación. United States, entry No. 1220.

Cós, Martin Perfecto de.
See entry Nos. 825-827.

Cotten, Godwin Brown, b. ca. 1791.
[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832] 28; [Handbill attacking the "official conduct of the public agents," published shortly before Sept. 5, 1832.]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but D.W. Anthony, the editor of the Constitutional Advocate, apologizes in his issue of Sept. 5, 1832, for the "publication of a hand-bill signed G.B. Cotten, and printed by him whilst in charge of the office during our absence and illness and without our knowledge".

Reel: 1

Coxe, Richard Smith, 1792-1865.

Review of the Relations between the United States and Mexico, and of the Claims of Citizens of the United States against Mexico.

Washington: Printed by Ritchie & Heiss. 1845 1574; By Richard S. Coxe.; 71 p., verso blank, [35]-65 p. 23 cm.; On p. 71: (Page 35 follows). This is included because following the introduction signed by Coxe on page 13 and dated Washington, September 10, 1845, are a series of articles numbered I-IX, with the caption title at the beginning, "Texas. Originally published in the Richmond Enquirer in November and December, 1844." These articles learnedly discuss the legal principles which Coxe asserts support annexation. Two series of articles, one, "Mexico. Originally published in the Union, May, 1845" (p. 35-71), and the other, "Mexico against the United States. Originally published in the Union, in July, 1845" (p. [35]-65), then follow. The two sets of articles on Mexico relate only indirectly to Texas. Probably it should be mentioned that bound in at the end of my copy of this Review are various separately paged items by Santangelo and one in eight sections, 34 pages in all, without indication of authorship but in Coxe's style, discussing annexation of Texas, the Mexican War and the terms of peace. Another edition of the Review with the same title was published in New York in 1846. The article on Coxe in the Dictionary of American Biography shows that he was learned in matters of international law and prominent as a lawyer in practicing before the Supreme Court of the United States.; Locations: CSmH. TWS.

Reel: 35

Los Crímenes del Tirano Pidiendo Están su Cabeza. [Mexico]. [1844] 998.1; [Bitter attack on Santa Anna, recounting his misdeeds and failures, including his slaughter of Fannin's men and his capture at San Jacinto, to mention a few. Dated at end:] México, Diciembre de 1844. Segunda edicion.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 33 x 22 cm.; It is reported by W.H. Callcott in his Santa Anna (University of Oklahoma Press, 1936, p. 209) that when, late in the year 1844, Santa Anna fell from power and the Mexican mob pulled down his statue and dragged it through the streets, anti-Santa Anna "Broadside" with screaming headlines appeared on the streets of the Capital, and he cites this one with the comment that it "pled with its readers to consult their consciences to determine if it were not true that The Crimes of the Tyrant are Demanding his Head." Santa Anna's "crimes" in Texas of several years before were only one of the many charges against him in these lampoons, which seem to me rather remote for inclusion in a bibliography of Texas. This one is included only as a sample of many. There are two similar pieces in the University of Texas Library, one with the heading El Pueblo Mexicano is entitled, El Despotismo Santa-Anna Ante Los Veteranos de la Independencia, and the other, Muera El Tirano! Others are mentioned by Mr. Callcott.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 15

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Crockett, David.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas
... 1839.
See entry No. 1192C.

Crockett, David.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas
... 1845.
See entry No. 1192D.

Crockett, David, 1786-1836, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas: wherein is contained a full account of his journey from Tennessee to the Red River and Natchitoches, and thence across Texas to San Antonio; including His Many Hair-Breadth Escapes; together with a Topographical, Historical, and Political View of Texas.

Cincinnati: Published by U.P. James, No. 26 Pearl-street. [On verso of title:] Printed by T.K. & P.G. Collins, No. 1, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia. 1839 1192C; Another issue [of entry No. 1192], apparently from the plates of the Philadelphia issues, with same title; viii p., blank leaf, 13-216 p. 19 cm. Plain wrappers. There are no advertisements and no portrait in this issue. Except for the change in the imprint and the rule above it, and the omission of the printers' notice from the verso of the title, this issue seems to be from the same plates as the Philadelphia issues. The verso of the title still carries the copyright notice of T.K. & P.G. Collins, dated 1836, but has no printers' or stereotyper's notice.; This is the saga of Crockett's journey from Tennessee to the Alamo in the winter of 1835-36 with Thimblebrig the gambler, and Ed the bee hunter, who joined him on the way. It is clearly fiction, with a few facts thrown in, but very entertaining fiction at that. There have been various guesses as to the real author. In the preface is a letter from Charles T. Beale dated San Jacinto, May 3, 1836, saying that it is Crockett's journal "from the time of his leaving Tennessee up to the day preceding his untimely death at the Alamo." In this letter Beale claims to have been wounded at San Jacinto, but there is no record of such a man being in the battle. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, says (p. 267) that it has been suggested that Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia was the author, but she declines to speculate on the subject, though she does say that the book belongs to the Crockett legend. There are three earlier books ascribed to Crockett but not included here as they do not concern Texas--A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, Philadelphia, 1834; An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour ..., Philadelphia, 1835; and Life of Martin Van Buren ..., Philadelphia, 1835. Crockett's authorship of these books has also been questioned. It is obvious from the spelling and grammar of a letter in my collection from Crockett to his son dated January 10, 1834, where, referring to the Narrative of 1834, he says in part (the spelling is Crockett's), "I am engaged in writing a history of my life and I have compleated one hundred and ten pages and I have Mr. Chilton to correct it as I write it," that the books ascribed to him were at least edited by someone else.; Sabin 17566.; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 24

Crockett, David, 1786-1836, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas: wherein is contained a full account of his journey from Tennessee to the Red River and Natchitoches, and thence across Texas to San Antonio; including His Many Hair-Breadth Escapes; together with a Topographical, Historical, and Political View of Texas.

London: R. Kennett, 14, York Street, Covent Garden. [On verso of title, and, without the word "London," at end of book:] London: Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars. 1837

1192E; Another edition [of entry No. 1192], with same title as first edition; vii p., verso blank, 152 p. 19 cm. Plain boards, with printed paper label on cloth back strip: Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas. Price 5s. 6d. R. Kennett, London. Also bound in ribbed black cloth with same label on spine. This is the saga of Crockett's journey from Tennessee to the Alamo in the winter of 1835-36 with Thimblebrig the gambler, and Ed the bee hunter, who joined him on the way. It is clearly fiction, with a few facts thrown in, but very entertaining fiction at that. There have been various guesses as to the real author. In the preface is a letter from Charles T. Beale dated San Jacinto, May 3, 1836, saying that it is Crockett's journal "from the time of his leaving Tennessee up to the day preceding his untimely death at the Alamo." In this letter Beale claims to have been wounded at San Jacinto, but there is no record of such a man being in the battle. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, says (p. 267) that it has been suggested that Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia was the author, but she declines to speculate on the subject, though she does say that the book belongs to the Crockett legend. There are three earlier books ascribed to Crockett but not included here as they do not concern Texas--A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, Philadelphia, 1834; An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour ..., Philadelphia, 1835; and Life of Martin Van Buren ..., Philadelphia, 1835. Crockett's authorship of these books has also been questioned. It is obvious from the spelling and grammar of a letter in my collection from Crockett to his son dated January 10, 1834, where, referring to the Narrative of 1834, he says in part (the spelling is Crockett's), "I am engaged in writing a history of my life and I have compleated one hundred and ten pages and I have Mr. Chilton to correct it as I write it," that the books ascribed to him were at least edited by someone else.; Rader 985, note. Raines, p. 57.; Sabin 17566.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NN. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

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Crockett, David, 1786-1836, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas: wherein is contained a full account of his journey from Tennessee to the Red River and Natchitoches, and thence across Texas to San Antonio; including His Many Hair-Breadth Escapes; together with a Topographical, Historical, and Political View of Texas.

New-York: Published by Nafis & Cornish, 278 Pearl-Street. Philadelphia: John B. Perry, 198 Market-Street. [On verso of title:] Printed by T.K. & P.G. Collins, No. 1, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia. 1845 1192D; Another issue [of entry No. 1192], apparently from the plates of the Philadelphia issues, with same title; viii, 13-216 p., frontispiece (portrait). 18 cm. Cloth, with "David Crockett's Adventures" stamped in gilt on spine, and vignette, Crockett struggling with a bear, stamped in gilt on front cover and in blind on back cover. On verso of title is copyright of T.K. & P.G. Collins, dated 1836, but no printers' or stereotyper's notice.; This is the saga of Crockett's journey from Tennessee to the Alamo in the winter of 1835-36 with Thimblebrig the gambler, and Ed the bee hunter, who joined him on the way. It is clearly fiction, with a few facts thrown in, but very entertaining fiction at that. There have been various guesses as to the real author. In the preface is a letter from Charles T. Beale dated San Jacinto, May 3, 1836, saying that it is Crockett's journal "from the time of his leaving Tennessee up to the day preceding his untimely death at the Alamo." In this letter Beale claims to have been wounded at San Jacinto, but there is no record of such a man being in the battle. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, says (p. 267) that it has been suggested that Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia was the author, but she declines to speculate on the subject, though she does say that the book belongs to the Crockett legend. There are three earlier books ascribed to Crockett but not included here as they do not concern Texas--A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, Philadelphia, 1834; An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour ..., Philadelphia, 1835; and Life of Martin Van Buren ..., Philadelphia, 1835. Crockett's authorship of these books has also been questioned. It is obvious from the spelling and grammar of a letter in my collection from Crockett to his son dated January 10, 1834, where, referring to the Narrative of 1834, he says in part (the spelling is Crockett's), "I am engaged in writing a history of my life and I have compleated one hundred and ten pages and I have Mr. Chilton to correct it as I write it," that the books ascribed to him were at least edited by someone else.; Sabin 17566.; Locations: MiU. MnHi. NHi. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 24

Crockett, David, 1786-1836, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas: wherein is contained a full account of his journey from Tennessee to the Red River and Natchitoches, and thence across Texas to San Antonio; including His Many Hair-Breadth Escapes; together with a Topographical, Historical, and Political View of Texas.

Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins. [On verso of title page:] Stereotyped by L. Johnson, Philadelphia. 1836 1192A; Another issue [of entry No. 1192] with same title, imprint, copyright notice and collation; This is the saga of Crockett's journey from Tennessee to the Alamo in the winter of 1835-36 with Thimblebrig the gambler, and Ed the bee hunter, who joined him on the way. It is clearly fiction, with a few facts thrown in, but very entertaining fiction at that. There have been various guesses as to the real author. In the preface is a letter from Charles T. Beale dated San Jacinto, May 3, 1836, saying that it is Crockett's journal "from the time of his leaving Tennessee up to the day preceding his untimely death at the Alamo." In this letter Beale claims to have been wounded at San Jacinto, but there is no record of such a man being in the battle. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, says (p. 267) that it has been suggested that Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia was the author, but she declines to speculate on the subject, though she does say that the book belongs to the Crockett legend. There are three earlier books ascribed to Crockett but not included here as they do not concern Texas--A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, Philadelphia, 1834; An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour ..., Philadelphia, 1835; and Life of Martin Van Buren ..., Philadelphia, 1835. Crockett's authorship of these books has also been questioned. It is obvious from the spelling and grammar of a letter in my collection from Crockett to his son dated January 10, 1834, where, referring to the Narrative of 1834, he says in part (the spelling is Crockett's), "I am engaged in writing a history of my life and I have compleated one hundred and ten pages and I have Mr. Chilton to correct it as I write it," that the books ascribed to him were at least edited by someone else.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx (imperfect). TxW. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Crockett, David, 1786-1836, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas: wherein is contained a full account of his journey from Tennessee to the Red River and Natchitoches, and thence across Texas to San Antonio; including His Many Hair-Breadth Escapes; together with a Topographical, Historical, and Political View of Texas.

Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins. [On verso of title:] Printed by T.K. & P.G. Collins, No. 1, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia. [Also 1836 copyright notice in name of publishers]. 1836

1192; [Four lines of verse by the author.] Written by Himself. The narrative brought down from the death of Col. Crockett to the Battle of San Jacinto, by an eye-witness. Advs., 4 p., viii, 13-216 p., frontispiece (portrait). 18 cm. Cloth, with printed paper label on spine: Crockett's Adventures and Exploits in Texas, with a Portrait.; This is the saga of Crockett's journey from Tennessee to the Alamo in the winter of 1835-36 with Thimblorig the gambler, and Ed the bee hunter, who joined him on the way. It is clearly fiction, with a few facts thrown in, but very entertaining fiction at that. There have been various guesses as to the real author. In the preface is a letter from Charles T. Beale dated San Jacinto, May 3, 1836, saying that it is Crockett's journal "from the time of his leaving Tennessee up to the day preceding his untimely death at the Alamo." In this letter Beale claims to have been wounded at San Jacinto, but there is no record of such a man being in the battle. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, says (p. 267) that it has been suggested that Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia was the author, but she declines to speculate on the subject, though she does say that the book belongs to the Crockett legend. There are three earlier books ascribed to Crockett but not included here as they do not concern Texas--A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, Philadelphia, 1834; An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour ..., Philadelphia, 1835; and Life of Martin Van Buren ..., Philadelphia, 1835. Crockett's authorship of these books has also been questioned. It is obvious from the spelling and grammar of a letter in my collection from Crockett to his son dated January 10, 1834, where, referring to the Narrative of 1834, he says in part (the spelling is Crockett's), "I am engaged in writing a history of my life and I have compleated one hundred and ten pages and I have Mr. Chilton to correct it as I write it," that the books ascribed to him were at least edited by someone else.; Rader 985. Raines, p. 57.; Locations: DLC. NN. Tx.

Reel: 24

Crockett, David, 1786-1836, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas: wherein is contained a full account of his journey from Tennessee to the Red River and Natchitoches, and thence across Texas to San Antonio; including His Many Hair-Breadth Escapes; together with a Topographical, Historical, and Political View of Texas.

Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins. [On verso of title:] Printed by T.K. & P.G. Collins, No. 1, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia. [Also 1836 copyright notice in name of publishers]. 1837

1192B; "Sixth Edition" [of entry No. 1192], otherwise with same title, with same imprint, but dated 1837, and with same collation (including portrait), except no advertisements. On verso of title, copyright notice in name of T.K. & P.G. Collins, and their printers' notice as in the first issue.; This is the saga of Crockett's journey from Tennessee to the Alamo in the winter of 1835-36 with Thimblorig the gambler, and Ed the bee hunter, who joined him on the way. It is clearly fiction, with a few facts thrown in, but very entertaining fiction at that. There have been various guesses as to the real author. In the preface is a letter from Charles T. Beale dated San Jacinto, May 3, 1836, saying that it is Crockett's journal "from the time of his leaving Tennessee up to the day preceding his untimely death at the Alamo." In this letter Beale claims to have been wounded at San Jacinto, but there is no record of such a man being in the battle. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, says (p. 267) that it has been suggested that Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia was the author, but she declines to speculate on the subject, though she does say that the book belongs to the Crockett legend. There are three earlier books ascribed to Crockett but not included here as they do not concern Texas--A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, Philadelphia, 1834; An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour ..., Philadelphia, 1835; and Life of Martin Van Buren ..., Philadelphia, 1835. Crockett's authorship of these books has also been questioned. It is obvious from the spelling and grammar of a letter in my collection from Crockett to his son dated January 10, 1834, where, referring to the Narrative of 1834, he says in part (the spelling is Crockett's), "I am engaged in writing a history of my life and I have compleated one hundred and ten pages and I have Mr. Chilton to correct it as I write it," that the books ascribed to him were at least edited by someone else.; Sabin 17566.; Locations: DLC. NN. TxU.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Crockett, David, subject.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas ... 1837.
See entry Nos. 1192B and 1192E.

... Crockett's 18 Almanac. 46 Scenes in River Life, Feats on the Lakes, Manners in the Back Woods, Adventures in Texas, &c. &c.
Boston: Published by James Fisher, No. 71 Court Street. [1845]
1575; [Woodcut:] Crockett's wonderful escape up the Niagara Falls, on his Pet Alligator. [36] p. 19 cm. Signatures [A] and [B] in fours, [C] in six, [D] in four. Stitched.; At head of title: Calendar calculations correct for the whole Union. "I leave this rule for others, when I'm dead, Be always sure you're right, then go-ahead." This has a succession of fanciful tales of which the woodcut on the title page is an example. The Texas story is entitled, "Crockett Catching a Mexican Tigress." For a general note on the Crockett almanacs see Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack 37, Nashville [1836] entry No. 1194. Miss Rourke in her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, cites issues of this by Turner and Fisher, Philadelphia, New York, and by J.B. Keller, Baltimore. The Library of Congress has a copy of this almanac, also in 36 pages, with the imprint, Published by Turner & Fisher, No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, and 74 Chatham Street, New York.; Locations: MWA. TWS.

Reel: 35

Crockett's Free-and-Easy Song Book ... 1839.
See entry No. 1269A.

Crockett's Free-and-Easy Song Book: Comic, Sentimental, Amatory, Sporting, African, Scotch, Irish, Western and Texian, National, Military, Naval, and Anacreontic.
Philadelphia: James Kay, Jun. & Brother. Pittsburgh:--C.H. Kay & Co. [On verso of title:] Entered ... Printed and Bound by James Kay, Jun. & Brother. 122 Chestnut Street. 1839
1269B; Another edition [of entry No. 1269]; ... With Forty Engravings.; 319 p., advts. [1] p., frontispiece (portrait). 12 cm. Full leather with portrait of Crockett and brief title stamped in gilt on front cover. These Song Books have been included after some hesitation as printings of Texas songs of the period of the republic are not often met with. The first two editions in 128 pages, published in 1837 and 1839, seem to be approximately the same and have four Texas songs in the text. They are: The Alamo, or Death of Crockett; Texian General's Address to his Army; All for Texas! or, Volunteers for Glory. Sung by Mr. Burton, at Various Texian Benefits. Air--Follow the Drum; and The Flag of Texas. The 1839 edition in 320 pages has two more Texas songs: San Jacinto, and Go Ahead.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

Crockett's Free-and-Easy Song Book; a new collection of the most popular Stage Songs, as given by the best vocalists of the present day; and also of Favourite Dinner and Parlour Songs.
Philadelphia: James Kay, Jun. & Brother. Pittsburgh:--C.H. Kay & Co. [On verso of title:] Entered ... by James Kay, Jun. and Brother ... Printed and Bound by James Kay, Jun. & Brother, 122 Chestnut street. 1839 1269A; Another edition [of entry No. 1269], with same title, including the woodcut of Crockett; 128 p., including woodcut frontispiece. Three other woodcuts, versos blank, included in pagination. 13 cm.; These Song Books have been included after some hesitation as printings of Texas songs of the period of the republic are not often met with. The first two editions in 128 pages, published in 1837 and 1839, seem to be approximately the same and have four Texas songs in the text. They are: The Alamo, or Death of Crockett; Texian General's Address to his Army; All for Texas! or, Volunteers for Glory. Sung by Mr. Burton, at Various Texian Benefits. Air--Follow the Drum; and The Flag of Texas. The 1839 edition in 320 pages has two more Texas songs: San Jacinto, and Go Ahead.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 25

Crockett's Free-and-Easy Song Book; a new collection of the most popular Stage Songs, as given by the best vocalists of the present day; and also of Favourite Dinner and Parlour Songs.
Philadelphia: James Kay, Jun. & Brother. Pittsburgh: John I. Kay & Co. [On verso of title:] Printed and Bound by James Kay, Jun. & Brother, 122 Chestnut street. 1837
1269; [Woodcut portrait of] Colonel David Crockett. ---Go a-head.; 128 p., including woodcut frontispiece. 12 cm.; These Song Books have been included after some hesitation as printings of Texas songs of the period of the republic are not often met with. The first two editions in 128 pages, published in 1837 and 1839, seem to be approximately the same and have four Texas songs in the text. They are: The Alamo, or Death of Crockett; Texian General's Address to his Army; All for Texas! or, Volunteers for Glory. Sung by Mr. Burton, at Various Texian Benefits. Air--Follow the Drum; and The Flag of Texas. The 1839 edition in 320 pages has two more Texas songs: San Jacinto, and Go Ahead.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

... Crockett's Texas Oldmanick. 1837. With Comic Engravings of All the Principal Events of Texas. New York: Turner & Fisher, 90 Division St. Philadelphia: Turner & Fisher, 11 N. Sixth St. [1836] 1193; [Vignette of Santa Anna with halter around his neck, surrounded by letters, Texas.]; [24] p. 22 cm. Signatures A-B in sixes. At head of title: "Crockett Goes A-head, though Dead." Millions for Texas! But not a Cent for Taxes!!! This is perhaps the most important of the Texas almanacs issued before 1846. It has many scurrilous woodcuts of Santa Anna and the Mexicans and the following accounts: Fall of Alamo Dreadful Massacre! Death of Crockett [sic]; Houston's Victory, and Capture of Santa-Anna; and Assassination of Fannin's Command. The text is the same as in the Devil's Comical Oldmanick, 1837 (entry No. 1195), which has the same Turner & Fisher imprint, but a different title. For other Crockett almanacs where the word "Texas" appears in the title, see note to Davy Crockett's 1837 Almanack (entry No. 1194).; Locations: MWA (imperfect).

Reel: 24

Curtius, pseudonym.

See [Wharton, William Harris], entry No. 1259.

Cushatte. Proprietors.

Certificate of stock in the Town of Cushatte. Intelligencer Office. [Houston]. [1839?] 311; Amount of Stock. 1.000 Shares. This certificate entitles ----- to One Share of Stock in the Town of Cushatte, on the Trinity River; the original Proprietors being Samuel Whiting, William M. Logan, William P. Harris, and Robert Wilson ... Cushatte, [blank for date] 18-- [Blanks for signatures of the four] Proprietors.; Broadside. 12.5 x 18.4 cm.; At left and right, respectively, of title: No. -- [and] One Share \$100. Though the four "proprietors" of the town listed on the certificate were all well known Texans and the subject of articles in the Handbook of Texas, only one of the biographical sketches, that of William P. Harris, mentions this proprietorship, and there is no reference to the town in the Handbook of Texas. The issue of the National Intelligencer for June 27, 1839, has almost an entire column on the town, where it is described as being "on the east bank of the Trinity River, ten miles above the town of Liberty, on a high and beautiful eminence known as Tanner's Bluff." William M. Logan, one of the four proprietors named in the certificate, was the agent of the town. There are provisions for "Houses of Public Worship, Seminaries and Schools;" and also for a "Market House, a Town Hall and Court House." The certificate from which this entry was made has the date June 10, 1839, filled in.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 5

D-----, C.

Le Champ-d'Asile, au Texas, ou Notice curieuse et intéressante sur la formation de cette Colonie, jusqu'à sa dissolution; avec des renseignements propres à éclaircir les faits, et à venger les malheureux Colons des calomnies qu'on leur a prodiguées.

A Paris, Chez Tiger, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue du Petit-Pont, no 10. Au Pilier Littéraire. [1820?]

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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1077; 107 p., folding frontispiece. 15 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same except that author's initials are omitted, imprint varies slightly, and vignette of sailing vessel is added; ornament within border on back wrapper; brief title on spine. Frontispiece view of "Le Champ d'Asile" has legend: On reconnaissait, dans ce Camp, ces braves qui, pendant 25 ans, étonnèrent l'univers par leurs brillants exploits. List of books for sale by Tiger on verso of title page. This is a feeble account of the Champ d'Asile, with the Lallemand proclamation of May, 1818, the partial list of colonists, and most of its narrative taken from Hartmann and Millard (entry No. 1069). Its embellishment, with a grisly tale of the burning of two colonists at the stake by cannibal Indians and by a lurid tale of the adventures of two missionaries in other parts of the world, show its type. "Épître Dédicatoire a Messieurs les souscripteurs en faveur des réfugiés au Champ-d'Asile" is given at pages 88-91, and at the end is an account of a French officer and his bride which greatly resembles the account in *L'Héroïne du Texas*. General Note on Champ d'Asile; The anonymous account of Champ d'Asile published in 1820 and the three publications of 1819, *L'Héroïne du Texas* (entry No. 1068), Hartmann and Millard's *Le Texas ... le Champ d'Asile* (entry No. 1069), and *L'Héritier's Le Champ-d'Asile* (entry No. 1072), are the only separately printed accounts of the Champ d'Asile expedition so far recorded as appearing in 1819 and 1820. Their nature has been indicated in the notes following their entries. The pamphlet by Hartmann and Millard is an indispensable source and by far the best of the group, but it does give the impression we now know is incorrect, that the members of the Champ d'Asile expedition were a group of proud refugees from their beloved France who were trying to start life anew in far away Texas where, when not working on forts for their protection, they were building their homes or working in their gardens, or enjoying hunting and fishing. One motive of these contemporary accounts was undoubtedly to promote subscriptions for the benefit of the refugees whose idyllic way of life had been rudely shattered. In any event it is hardly worth while to subject them to analysis. That the plans of the Champ d'Asile leaders were far from being all sweetness and light was shown first by Jesse S. Reeves in his study, "The Napoleonic Exiles in America ... 1815-1819" (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXIII, Nos. 9-10, Baltimore, 1905). Harris Gaylord Warren in his *The Sword Was Their Passport*, Baton Rouge, 1943, with the aid of new research in the archives of the time, makes clear in chapters nine and ten the almost bewildering plot and counter-plot which preceded the expedition and continued after its downfall. Participants included General Lallemand, the leader of the expedition; Onís, the Spanish minister at Washington; Fatio, the Spanish consul at New Orleans; the two Lafitte brothers, and even George Graham, the agent sent to Galveston by President Monroe. Carlos Castañeda in his *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas*, Austin, 1950 (Vol. VI, pages 149-160), puts the whole picture together briefly and deftly and makes clear the surprising, though temporary, involvement of Onís in

the schemes of Lallemand. Probably Lallemand did not himself know what his next plans would be after he had established himself at Champ d'Asile, though he did confide to George Graham that he intended to take San Antonio. Three later accounts relating to the Champ d'Asile should be mentioned. Antoine Metral's *Vicissitudes de la Louisiane et de Champ d'Asile*, 20 pages, Paris, no date, but probably 1826, is listed by Raines but not here as only about a page and a half refer to the colony. What purports to be a first-hand account by a participant is *Les Aventures d'un Capitaine Français Planteur au Texas Ancien Refugeé du Champ d'Asile par Just Girard*. My copy is designated "Nouvelle Edition" on the title page and has a Tours, 1862, imprint. Monaghan's *French Travellers in the United States 1765-1932*, New York, 1933, has an entry (No. 1273) for a Tours, 1879, edition with Just Jean Étienne Roy (1794-1870), about whom he gives a short note, entered as the author. The account has the appearance of being for the most part factual, but the retelling of some of L'Héritier's stories as if true, such as the dances to which the inhabitants of the neighboring town of San Antonio were invited, casts doubts on its being first hand, and part in any event is clearly fiction. What seems to be the most authentic and untouched account of a participant in the Champ d'Asile expedition was unearthed a few years ago by Jack Autrey Dabbs and printed with Mr. Dabbs's notes in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, January, 1951 (Vol. LIV, No. 3, p. 347-358). Mr. Dabbs found it in *Journal des Voyages, découvertes et Navigations modernes*, XVI (1822), pages 194-204, with the title "Notice sur l'expédition des Français, dans le Texas ... Extrait d'une lettre d'un jeune réfugié Français au Champ-d'Asile." As Mr. Dabbs says, it was written by a young man who considered himself as a private soldier on a military expedition. If this note were not already very long I would include in it a description of contemporary prints on the Champ d'Asile. They are an interesting lot.; Rader 652. Sabin 95071.; Locations: CtY. DLC. ICN. ICU. TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 18

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Daily Bulletin, Austin.

Daily Bulletin---Extra. Gazette Office, January 18, 1842.

[Austin: Printed at the Daily Bulletin Office]. [1842] 512; [At head of first column:] From Santa Fe. Capture of the Texian Expedition confirmed--Indignity to the American Consul, and the Resident Americans in Santa Fé!!! [Extract from "N.O. Bul., Jan. 3" followed by unsigned letter to "Messrs. Editors," dated, Independence, Dec. 16, 1841.]; Broadside in two columns. 32.2 x 18.3 cm.; Though this broadside and the broadside A Voice from the West!!! (entry No. 551) are apparently the first separate publications issued in Texas telling of the capture of the Texian Santa Fe Expedition, the first newspaper publication in Texas of the news seems to have been the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register for December 8, 1841, with a quotation from the New Orleans Bulletin giving a report from a Vera Cruz newspaper of October 20. That paper in turn had a quotation from a supplement of the Mexican El Siglo XIX with a report of the capture dated from Villa del Passo on September 28. The next report came via Chihuahua and San Antonio and was published in the Weekly Texian of Austin on December 15, 1841. This broadside of January 18, 1842, gives the news as it was received in Independence, Missouri, on December 14 from Signor Alvarez, the American Consul at Santa Fe, who had left Santa Fe for the overland trip to the States fifty days before. The broadside is based on an article in the New Orleans Bulletin of January 3, 1842, quoting from the Missouri Republican of December 24, 1841. It gives a detailed account of the capture of the Texans. There is an entry (No. 963) for a Chihuahua broadside giving the September 28, 1841, report from Villa del Passo, referred to above; and another broadside (entry No. 964) issued by the Secretaria of the Commanding General at Durango and dated at the end, Durango, October 8 de 1841, published a report of Manuel Armijo dated September 22, 1841, reporting the capture of Captain Cooke's detachment of the expedition on September 17. Governor Armijo's own proclamation on the defeat and capture of the Texans is dated at Santa Fe, Noviembre 10 de 1841.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 8

Daily Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Daily Chroni[c]le -- Extra.

[Philadelphia: Office of the Daily Chronicle]. [1845] 1576; Saturday, half-past 10, A.M. Highly Important from Washington! [Announcement of the passage of the joint resolution on Annexation of Texas. Text begins:] We are indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express for the following important intelligence from Washington, received in Baltimore by Morse's Telegraph, at 7 o'clock, P.M., last evening. The Texas Resolutions, as amended and passed by the Senate, have just been passed by the House ... ; Broadside in two columns. 35 x 17 cm.; By way of background for this extra, the Senate on Thursday, February 27, had debated into the night on the House resolution for annexation, with two Whig senators, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky and William S. Archer of Virginia, leading the debate against it. At an opportune time Robert J. Walker of Mississippi prepared an amendment adding a new section which gave the president the right to proceed, if he wished, by way of treaty. This amendment and the resolution as amended were adopted by the Senate at the evening session and the next day the amended resolution passed the House. On Saturday, March 1, it was signed by Tyler. The bulletin as given in the above entry continued with the announcement that the resolutions had passed the House by a vote of 132 to 76, and that a "salute of one hundred guns was fired on Capitol Hill." The extra then reprints a graphic account from the National Intelligencer of the proceedings in the Senate on Thursday, commenting on the "brilliant speech" by Crittenden, and Archer's "most earnest exhortation to the Senate against the surrender of its peculiar constitutional power to mere popular impulse." For the evening session the account continues, "Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceeding of the memorable night." For the passage in December, 1845, of the resolutions required to make annexation effective see note to Massachusetts State Texas Committee, Circular, entry No. 1589.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 35

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

[Dallam, James Wilmer, 1818-1847].

A Brief Compilation of the Laws of the Republic of Texas, together with a View of Their Connection with the Principles of the Common Law. By a Member of the Bar.

Matagorda: James Attwell, Printer and Publisher. 1844

586; (Copyright Secured.); 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 25.5 x 20.2 cm.; Prospectus, dated and signed at end: Matagorda, 1844. J.W.D.; The work, of which this was a prospectus, was published in 1845 in Baltimore under the title, A Digest of the Laws of Texas: containing a Full and Complete Compilation of the Land Laws; together with the Opinions of the Supreme Court. By James Wilmer Dallam of Matagorda, Texas, entry No. 1577. On blank p. [3] of my copy of the prospectus there is in manuscript a letter from Dallam dated August 24, 1844, in which he calls the attention of his correspondent to the book and solicits subscriptions at \$10 a copy. The sketch of Dallam in the Handbook of Texas shows that Dallam, who graduated from Brown in 1837 and studied law in Baltimore under Reverdy Johnson before moving to Texas in 1839, was a very able person. Another work by Dallam, entry No. 1578, is his novel, The Lone Star: a Tale of Texas, Baltimore, 1845.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 9

Dallam, James Wilmer, 1818-1847.

A Digest of the Laws of Texas: containing a Full and Complete Compilation of the Land Laws; together with the Opinions of the Supreme Court. Baltimore: Printed by John D. Toy, Corner of Market and St. Paul-sts. 1845

1577; By James Wilmer Dallam, of Matagorda, Texas.; ix, [1], [9]-632 p. 24 cm. Full calf, with leather label on spine stamped in gilt: Dallam's Digest of the Laws of Texas; The preface, signed by Dallam and dated Matagorda, Texas, 1845, is followed by the Digest, arranged alphabetically from Abatement to Wreck Master, p. [9]-247. Then come various appendices, p. [249]-353, mainly the full text or sections of the text of various important laws of the Texas Congress, with useful alphabetical lists in Appendix III of acts of incorporation of colleges, companies and towns. A section of the book, "Part Second, Opinions of the Supreme Court of Texas" (p. [357]-632), gives the opinions from the January term, 1840, through the June term, 1844. This Part Second was republished at St. Louis in 1882 and the article on Dallam in the Handbook of Texas cites three reprintings of the Digest. A graduate of Brown University at the age of nineteen and then a student in the law office at Baltimore of the famous Reverdy Johnson, Dallam came to Texas in 1839 and while still in his twenties published this Digest and the novel (entry No. 1578). Another novel was published after his death.; Rader 1044. Raines, p. 240. Sabin 94993.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxDaM-L. TxFw. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

Dallam, James Wilmer, 1818-1847.

The Lone Star: a Tale of Texas; Founded upon Incidents in the History of Texas.

New York. E. Ferrett & Co. 237 Broadway.

Philadelphia: 68 South Fourth Street. 1845

1578A; "Second Edition," [of entry No. 1578] but otherwise with same title, imprints, and date.; 96 p. 23 cm.; This edition, which is from different type, has on verso of title the 1845 Pennsylvania copyright

of E. Ferrett & Co., not present in the first edition.

This romance of Roland Deane and Annie Seymour makes very heavy reading nowadays. While there are Mexicans and Indians, and some action takes place in New Orleans, the relation to Texas is not readily apparent.; Locations: TxDaM. TxGR. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 36

Dallam, James Wilmer, 1818-1847.

The Lone Star: a Tale of Texas; Founded upon Incidents in the History of Texas.

New York. E. Ferrett & Co. 237 Broadway.

Philadelphia: 68 South Fourth Street. [On verso of title:] King & Baird, Printers. 1845

1578; By J. Wilmer Dallam. "Westward! the star of Empire takes its way." [Two lines from Childe Harold.]; 95 p. 24 cm.; No copyright notice in this

edition.; This romance of Roland Deane and Annie Seymour makes very heavy reading nowadays. While there are Mexicans and Indians, and some action takes place in New Orleans, the relation to Texas is not readily apparent. Rader 1045. Raines, p. 60. Wright 818.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

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Darby, William, 1775-1854.

A Map of the State of Louisiana with Part of the Mississippi Territory, from Actual Survey by Wm Darby. Philadelphia, Published by John Melish [Below title:] Saml Harrison Sct Philaa Entered ... the 8th of April 1816, by William Darby. May the 1st 1816 1057; 81 x 114 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scales: about 10 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Washington and London. Mounted and folded to height 21 cm., with marbled paper sides, in board covers with title on leather backstrip: Louisiana. An accompaniment to his A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana ..., Printed for the Author, and Published by John Melish, Philadelphia. J. Bioren, Printer. 1816.; The first edition of this map is included here as it shows on a large scale all that part of Texas adjacent to its Sabine boundary, which, as stated later in this note, was first surveyed by Darby. His route in October and November, 1812, is shown on the map. The map is on the same large scale as the Lafon map of Louisiana, 1806 (entry No. 1035), but extends a little farther to the west, going to just beyond Nacogdoches, which is not shown on the Lafon map, and represents quite a little advance over the Lafon map in its representation of the Sabine and the region adjoining on both sides. The map is still a little impressionistic for the course of the Red River. A later Philadelphia issue of this 1816 edition, a New York and New Orleans edition of 1817, and a reissue in London by Arrowsmith on a slightly smaller scale and dated January 3, 1817, have not been entered here as their differences, as far as Texas is concerned, are too slight to warrant a separate entry. However, note should be made of the second edition, "enlarged and improved," of his Geographical Description, New York, 1817, 356, [3] p., 3 maps. Darby was a well known geographer whose other works included A Tour from the City of New-York to Detroit, 1819, and Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories, 1818. There is an interesting account of him and of his many geographical works in the Dictionary of American Biography. His Map of the State of Louisiana, and the accompanying Geographical Description, was the result of a series of extensive explorations carried out at his own expense. In his Explanation of the Map, following page 356 of the second edition of his A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana, New York, 1817, Darby states that the Sabine had never been surveyed until in 1812 and 1813 this was done "and at my sole expense." His work was used by his publisher, Melish, in compiling the Melish Map of the United States, Philadelphia, 1816. The Dictionary of American Biography article says, "This map, which brought profit and prestige to Melish, left the explorer 'to mourn for non-requited toil and misdirected credit' until Congress appropriated (Aug. 1, 1854), \$1,500 as partial compensation."; Phillips, Maps, p. 372. Sabin 18528.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. ICN. MH. NN. NNA. TWS.

Reel: 17

Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack, 37 ... [1836].
See entry No.1194.

... Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack, 37 of Wild Sports in the West, Life in the Backwoods, & Sketches of Texas. Nashville, Tennessee. Published by the heirs of Col. Crockett. [1836] 1194; [Portrait of hunter with motto:] O Kentucky! the Hunters of Kentucky!!! 46, [2] p. 22 cm. Plain wrappers. At head of title: Vol. I. "Go Ahead!" No. 3. The "Explanatory Preface" on page 3 says that "Col. Crockett had prepared the matter for this year's Almanac before he went to Texas" and that last year's almanac had such an immense sale that he had prepared material estimated to be sufficient "to make six almanacs after the present one, and they will continue to be published until 1843." This almanac has the zip and tang of the one for the year 1835, for which see below. There are some great hunting stories, including "Perilous Adventure with a Black Bear," "Two Panthers Killed during a Deer Hunt," "Fatal Bear Fight on the Banks of the Arkansaw" and "Hunting a Wild Hog in the Forests of Tennessee." For Texas there is an account of Crockett's death at the Alamo and "Method of Catching Wild Horses on the Prairies of Texas." This series of Crockett almanacs began with two almanacs not entered here as they have nothing about Texas. The first was Davy Crockett's Almanack, of wild sports of the West, and Life in the Backwoods, Calculated for the States of the Union. 1835, Nashville, Tenn., Published by Snag & Sawyer, 48 p. At head of title is, "Go Ahead," but with no volume or series number. There was another issue of this almanac for the year 1835 with the same collation, but the imprint reads, "Nashville, Tenn. Published for the Author" and the phrase about calculations reads "Calculated for all the States in the Union." The second, not entered, is the 1836 almanac, which has the same title and collation and the imprint: "Nashville, Tenn. Published for the Author." At head of title is, "Vol. I. 'Go Ahead.' No. 2." Though the first two Crockett "Go Ahead" almanacs for the years 1835 and 1836 have no Texas interest they, along with this entry, "Go Ahead No. 3," and "Go Ahead No. 4," entered under the following year (entry No. 1270), are choice pieces for any collection on American sport and folk lore. The eight or nine later so-called Crockett almanacs are much less interesting. Crockett almanacs for the years 1846 or earlier, which were printed the previous year and hence come within the period of this bibliography, are listed here if the word Texas appears on the title page. These almanacs are for the years 1837, 1838, 1845, and 1846, and will be found listed under title in the year of their publication, that is in the year previous to the year of the almanac. In her Davy Crockett, New York, 1934, Miss Rourke lists (p. 251-258), with an arrangement of the title page all of her own and without collations, various Crockett almanacs including almanacs for as late as the year 1856. In consulting Miss Rourke's list it should be kept in mind that her imprint dates are for the year of the almanac and that the almanacs themselves were printed the year previous.; Locations: DLC. MWA. Tx. TxU. TWS.

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Reel: 24

Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack, 38 ... [1837].
See Davy Crockett's Almanack, entry No. 1270.

... Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack, 38 of Wild Sports in the West, Life in the Backwoods, Sketches of Texas, and Rows on the Mississippi.
Nashville, Tennessee. Published by the heirs of Col. Crockett. [1837]
1270; [Woodcut.]; 47, [1] p. 20 cm. Stitched.; At head of title: Vol. I, "Go Ahead!" No. 4. This is included because of "Texas" in the title though the only sketch with the scene laid in Texas, and it might have been anywhere else in the Southwest, is "A Narrow Escape of a Woman from a Panther in Texas." There are some tall hunting tales here, including A Buffalo Hunt on the Grand Prairie of Arkansaw, and A Snake Fight and Chase. "Mike Fink, the Ohio Boatman" is perhaps the first reference to the legendary Mike of the Crockett almanacs.; Sabin 17576, note.; Locations: DLC.
MWA. TWS.

Reel: 25

Davy Crockett's Almanac.
Boston: Published by James Fisher, no. 71 Court Street. Publisher of Juvenile Works, Toy Books, &c. &c. [1844]
1490A; Another issue [of entry No. 1490] with same title, imprint and collation, but with the words 'Publisher of Juvenile Works, Toy Books, &c. &c.' following address of publisher.; For a general note on the Crockett almanacs see Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack 37, Nashville, Tennessee, [1836] (entry No. 1194).; Locations: MWA.

Reel: 33

Davy Crockett's Almanac.
Published by Turner & Fisher: No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No. 74 Chatham Street, New York. [1844]
1490B; Another issue [of entry No. 1490] with similar title and same collation. In addition to the slight reference to Texas on the title page, page [4] has the caption title, "Crockett's Opinion of Oregon, and the Annexation of Texas to the U.S.," and page [25] the caption title, "Colonel Crockett's Trip to Texas and Fight with the Mexicans." For a general note on the Crockett almanacs see Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack 37, Nashville, Tennessee, [1836] (entry No. 1194).; Locations: DLC. Tx.

Reel: 33

Davy Crockett's Almanac. 1845.
Boston: Published by James Fisher, no. 71 Court Street. [1844]
1490; I leave this rule for others, when I'm dead, "Be always sure your [sic] right, then go a-head."
Calendars correct for the entire Union, the territories, Texas, and British Provinces. [Woodcut.]; [36] p. 20 cm.; For a general note on the Crockett almanacs see Davy Crockett's 18 Almanack 37, Nashville, Tennessee, [1836] (entry No. 1194).; Sabin 17576, note.; Locations: MWA.

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Davy Crockett's Almanac. 1845 ... [1844].
See Davy Crockett's Almanack, entry No. 1490.

Declaration of Independence. Made at Goliad, Dec.
20, 1835.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]

67; [Broadside?]; The earliest surviving printing, except in a newspaper, of the Goliad Declaration known to me is in The Texas Almanac for 1860, p. 76-79, from which it has been filmed. (We take the following interesting document from the State Gazette, in 1852, as copied from the Texas Republican, published at Brazoria, and dated January 13th, 1836. It is said to have been the only copy in existence.) Solemnly impressed with a sense of the danger of the crisis to which recent and remote events have conducted the public affairs of their country, the undersigned prefer this method of laying before their fellow-citizens, a brief retrospect of the light in which they regard both the present and the past, and of frankly declaring for themselves, the policy and the uncompromising course which they have resolved to pursue for the future. They have seen the enthusiasm and the heroic toils of an army bartered for a capitulation, humiliating in itself, and repugnant in the extreme to the pride and honor of the most lenient, and no sooner framed than evaded or insultingly violated. They have seen their camp thronged, but too frequently, with those who were more anxious to be served by, than to serve their country -- with men more desirous of being honored with command than capable of commanding. They have seen the energies, the prowess, and the achievements of a band worthy to have stood by Washington and receive command, and worthy to participate in the inheritance of the sons of such a Father, frittered, dissipated, and evaporated away for the want of that energy, union, and decision in council, which, though it must emanate from the many, can only be exercised efficiently when concentrated in a single arm. They have seen the busy aspirants for office running from the field to the council hall, and from this back to the camp, seeking emolument and not service, and swarming like hungry flies around the body politic. They have seen the deliberations of the council and the volition of the camp distracted and paralyzed, by the interference of an influence anti-patriotic in itself, and too intimately interwoven with the paralyzing policy of the past, to admit the hope of relief from its incorporation with that which can alone avert the evils of the present crisis, and place the affairs of the country beyond the reach of an immediate reaction. They have witnessed these evils with bitter regrets, with swollen hearts, and indignant bosoms. A revulsion is at hand. An army, recently powerless and literally imprisoned, is now emancipated. From a comparatively harmless, passive, and inactive attitude, they have been transferred to one preeminently commanding, active, and imposing. The North and East of Mexico will now become the stronghold of centralism. Thence it can sally in whatever direction its arch deviser may prefer to employ its weapons. The counter-revolution in the interior once smothered, the whole fury of the contest will be poured on Texas. She is principally populated with North-Americans. To expel these from its territory, and parcel it out among the instruments of its wrath, will combine the motive and the means for consummating the scheme of the President Dictator. Already, we are denounced, proscribed, outlawed, and exiled from the country. Our lands, peaceably and lawfully acquired, are

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solemnly pronounced the proper subject of indiscriminate forfeiture, and our estates of confiscation. The laws and guarantees under which we entered the country as colonists, tempted the unbroken silence, sought the dangers of the wilderness, braved the prowling Indian, erected our numerous improvements, and opened and subdued the earth to cultivation, are either abrogated or repealed, and now trampled under the hoofs of the usurper's cavalry. Why, then, should we longer contend for charters, which, we are again and again told in the annals of the past, were never intended for our benefit? Even a willingness on our part to defend them, has provoked the calamities of exterminating warfare. Why contend for the shadow, when the substance courts our acceptance? The price of each is the same. War -- exterminating war -- is waged; and we have either to fight or flee. We have indulged sympathy, too, for the condition of many whom, we vainly flattered ourselves, were opposed, in common with their adopted brethren, to the extension of military domination over the domain of Texas. But the siege of Bexar has dissolved the illusion. Nearly all their physical force was in the line of the enemy and armed with rifles. Seventy days' occupation of the fortress of Goliad, has also abundantly demonstrated the general diffusion among the Creole population of a like attachment to the institutions of their ancient tyrants. Intellectually enthralled, and strangers to the blessings of regulated liberty, the only philanthropic service which we can ever force on their acceptance, is that of example. In doing this, we need not expect or even hope for their cooperation. When made the reluctant, but greatly benefited recipients of a new, invigorating, and cherishing policy -- a policy tendering equal, impartial, and indiscriminate protection to all; to the low and the high, the humble and the well-born, the poor and the rich, the ignorant and the educated, the simple and the shrewd -- then, and not before, will they become even useful auxiliaries in the work of political or moral renovation. It belongs to the North-Americans of Texas to set this bright, this cheering, this all-subduing example. Let them call together their wise men. Let them be jealous of the experienced, of the speculator, of every one anxious to serve as a delegate, of every one hungry for power, or soliciting office; and of all too who have thus far manifested a willingness to entertain or encourage those who have already tried the patience of the existing Council with their solicitations and attendance. Those who seek are seldom ever the best qualified to fill an office. Let them discard, too, the use of names calculated only to deceive and bewilder, and return like men to the use of words whose signification is settled and universally acknowledged. Let them call their assembly, thus made up, a Convention; and let this convention, instead of declaring for "the principles" of a constitution, for "the principles" of Independence, or for those of Freedom and Sovereignty, boldly, and with one voice, proclaim the Independence of Texas. Let the convention frame a constitution for the future government of this favored land. Let them guard the instrument securely, by the introduction of a full, clear, and comprehensive bill of rights. Let all this be

done as speedily as possible. Much useful labor has already been performed; but much is yet required to complete the work. The foregoing, we are fully aware, is a blunt, and in some respects, a humiliating, but a faithful picture. However much we may wish, or however much we may be interested, or feel disposed to deceive our enemy, let us carefully guard against deceiving ourselves. We are in more danger from this -- from his insinuating, secrets, silent, and unseen influence in our councils, both in the field and in the cabinet, and from the use of his silver and gold, than from his numbers, his organization, or the concentration of his power in a single arm. The gold of Philip purchased what his arms could not subdue -- the liberties of Greece. Our enemy, too, holds this weapon. Look well to this, people of Texas, in the exercise of suffrage. Look to it Counsellors, in your appointments to office. Integrity is a precious jewel. Men of Texas! nothing short of independence can place us on solid ground. This step will. This step, too, will entitle us to confidence, and will procure us credit abroad. Without it, every aid we receive must emanate from the enthusiasm of the moment, and with the moment, will be liable to pass away or die forever. Unless we take this step, no foreign power can either respect or even know us. None will hazard a rupture with Mexico, impotent as she is, or incur censure from other powers for interference with the internal affairs of a friendly State, to aid us in any way whatever. Out letters of marque and reprisal must float at the mercy of every nation on the ocean. And whatever courtesy or kindred feeling may do, or forbear to do, in aid of our struggle, prosecuted on the present basis, it would be idle and worse than child-like to flatter ourselves with the hope of any permanent benefit from this branch of the service, without frankly declaring to the world, as a people, our independence of military Mexico. Let us then take the tyrant and his hirelings at their word. They will not know us but as enemies. Let us, then, know them hereafter, as other independent States know each other -- as "enemies in war, in peace, friends." Therefore, 1. Be it Resolved, That the former province and department of Texas is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent State. 2. That as such, it has, and of right ought to have, all the powers, faculties, attributes, and immunities of other independent nations. 3. That we, who hereto set our names, pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to sustain this declaration -- relying with entire confidence upon the cooperation of our fellow-citizens, and the approving smiles of the God of the living, to aid and conduct us victoriously through the struggle, to the enjoyment of peace, union, and good government; and invoking His malediction, if we should either equivocate, or, in any manner whatever, prove ourselves unworthy of the high destiny at which we aim. Done in the town of Goliad, on Sunday, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. Wm. G. Hill, Joseph Bowman, Geo. W. Welsh, J.D. Kirkpatrick, Wm. E. Howth, Albert Pratt, Alvin Woodward, D.M. Jones, J.C. Hutchins, E.B.W. Fitzgerald, Hugh McMinn, Wm. Robertson, Horace Stamans, Peter Hynes, Dugald McFarlane, H.F. Davis, Francis Jones, G.W. Pain, Allen White, Joseph

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Cadle, W.H. Living, Victor Loupy, Sayle Antoine, Michael Kelly, Geo. W. Cash, Charles Malone, C.J. O'Connor, Edward McDonough, Wm. Gould, Charles Messer, Isaac Robinson, John Shell, Patrick O'Leary, Timothy Hart, James St. John, John Bowen, Michael O'Donnell, Nathaniel Holbrook, Alexander Lynch, J.W. Baylor, H. George, Benj. J. White, R.L. Redding, James W. Scott, Lewis Powell, John Pollan, James Duncan, David George, Gustavus Cholwell, John James, Morgan Bryan, Thomas O'Connor, Henry J. Morris, James O'Connor, Spirse Dooley, E. Brush, W. Redfield, Albert Silsbe, Wm. Haddon, James Elder, John J. Bowman, Thomas Todd, Jeremiah Day, Wm. S. Brown, Benjamin Noble, M. Carbajal, T. Hanson, John Johnson, Edmund Quirk, Robert McClure, Andrew Devereau, Charles Shingle, J.B. Dale, Ira Ingram, John Dunn, Walter Lambert, Miguel Aldrete, William Quinn, B.H. Perkins, Benj. J. White, Jr., Edward St. John, D.H. Peeks, Philip Dimitt, Francis P. Smith, T. Mason Dennis, C.A. Parker, C.M. Despalier, Jefferson Ware, David Wilson, William Newland, J.T. Bell. I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original in my possession. IRA INGRAM, Secretary. Town of Goliad, December 22, 1835. In the Almanac, the Declaration ends with the statement, "I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original in my possession. Ira Ingram, Secretary. Town of Goliad, December 22, 1835." This in turn is followed by "Resolutions Appointing a Committee of Publication and Secretary" of the same date. These are resolutions "by those who have signed the Declaration of the 20th instant, in the Town of Goliad," appointing a committee of six persons there named "to procure the printing and circulation of said paper; and that they provide for the extension of its circulation to every municipality of Texas with as little delay as possible." There was also a provision that "citizen Ira Ingram" should "certify copies of said declaration." John Henry Brown in his History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 432, states definitely that this Declaration was printed as a handbill. Brown gives short extracts from the Declaration and in a note lists the ninety-two signers. Gammel, Vol. I. p. [815]-820, gives the full text of the Declaration with the title I have used for this entry and lists the signers, but does not give the resolutions. It is my guess that these reprintings were from the Almanac for 1860. The statement in the Texas Almanac preceding the Declaration is very definite as to the publication in the Texas Republican of January 13, 1836. I have been unable to locate a copy of this issue. The Declaration could, of course, have been separately printed at this time by F.C. Gray, the publisher of the Texas Republican, but no copy has yet been located. The proceedings of the General Council of January 4, 1836, give a report made by D.C. Barrett, Chairman of the Committee on State and Judiciary, dated Council Room, San Felipe, January 3, 1836, which characterizes the Goliad Declaration as "the premature acts of a small part [of the community, and says it is] believed to have been inconsiderately adopted." This is perhaps due to the fact that negotiations were then pending in San Felipe as to whether the Texans intended outright independence or coöperation with the Federalists in northern

Mexico. A reference in this January 3 report to the committee appointed on December 22 "to superintend its publication in the newspapers of Texas" is some further evidence that the Declaration was not printed separately. It might be noted that this Goliad Declaration, though of great importance as the expression of a large group, was preceded by Wharton's letters of November 26 and 28, entry Nos. 54 and 55, calling for a convention with power to declare independence and form a constitution of Texas. The Nacogdoches and San Augustine meetings in favor of independence, see entry No. 74, were held on December 15, and Austin came out publicly for independence at Velasco on December 22.; No copy located.

Reel: 1

Del Ancla. Suplemento Al Num. 14. Del Ancla Viernes 3 de Abril de 1840.
See entry No. 953.

Democratic Association, Carroll County, Kentucky.

[Proceedings of meeting published in] Kentucky Yeoman ... Extra ... April 12, 1844 ..., [1844].
See Kentucky Yeoman, entry No. 1516.

Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.

The South in Danger.
[At foot of page:] Washington, J. Heart, Printer. [1844]
1491; Read Before You Vote. Address of the Democratic Association, Washington, D.C. [Signed and dated at end:] James Towles, Chairman. C.P. Sengstack, Secretary. Washington City, September 25, 1844.; 4 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; Caption title.; The Democratic Association's four-page folder, The South in Danger, dated September 25, 1844, circulated and probably written by Robert J. Walker, characterized the Whig opposition to annexation as an attack upon the South's cherished institution of slavery. The Whigs quickly saw that the document was, in effect, a call for Polk and Slavery and in editions A, B and C, reprinted the original Democratic folder with critical comments, and distributed it through the North. When the Democrats got word that an edition of 40,000 copies of their circular was so being reprinted by the Whigs, they promptly put a notice in their organ, the Globe, calling this a "Base Whig Forgery." The Whigs in turn had no trouble in showing its actual publication. These publications were one of the highlights of the last weeks of the 1844 campaign.; Sabin 96362.; Locations: DLC. MH. NN.

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Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.

The South in Danger.
[Detroit]. [1844]
1491D; Another edition [of entry No. 1491], published with additional material by the Whig State Central Committee of Michigan, with caption title: Are you for or against Texas Annexation. Read and Circulate! [At head of first column:] Startling Disclosures. Perpetuity of Slavery; the Design of the Loco Foco Party!!! Broadsheet, both sides in five columns. 51 x 37 cm.; The Democratic Association's four-page folder, The South in Danger, dated September 25, 1844, circulated and probably written by Robert J. Walker, characterized the Whig opposition to annexation as an attack upon the South's cherished institution of slavery. The Whigs quickly saw that the document was, in effect, a call for Polk and Slavery and in editions A, B and C, reprinted the original Democratic folder with critical comments, and distributed it through the North. When the Democrats got word that an edition of 40,000 copies of their circular was so being reprinted by the Whigs, they promptly put a notice in their organ, the Globe, calling this a "Base Whig Forgery." The Whigs in turn had no trouble in showing its actual publication. These publications were one of the highlights of the last weeks of the 1844 campaign.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 33

Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.

The South in Danger.
[Philadelphia?]. [1844]
1491A; Another edition [of entry No. 1491] with same caption title, but with additional material.; 8 p. 22 cm. Caption title. Contents: The South in Danger ..., p. 1-7, signed and dated as in entry No. 1491; summary of publishing history of text, p. 7-8, ending [p. 8] with statement dated Oct. 21st, 1844, and signed by Joshua Mitchell, Alderman of High Street Ward, in the City of Philadelphia [and] John Binns, Alderman of Walnut Ward, Philada.; The Democratic Association's four-page folder, The South in Danger, dated September 25, 1844, circulated and probably written by Robert J. Walker, characterized the Whig opposition to annexation as an attack upon the South's cherished institution of slavery. The Whigs quickly saw that the document was, in effect, a call for Polk and Slavery and in editions A, B and C, reprinted the original Democratic folder with critical comments, and distributed it through the North. When the Democrats got word that an edition of 40,000 copies of their circular was so being reprinted by the Whigs, they promptly put a notice in their organ, the Globe, calling this a "Base Whig Forgery." The Whigs in turn had no trouble in showing its actual publication. These publications were one of the highlights of the last weeks of the 1844 campaign.; Locations: MB.

Reel: 33

Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.

The South in Danger.
[Washington?]. [1844]
1491B; Another edition [of entry No. 1491], published by the Whig Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C., with same caption title and additional material.; 8 p. 24 cm. Caption title. Contents: The South in Danger ..., p. 1-4, signed and dated at end as before; Locofoco Honesty., dated at beginning: Washington, October 1, 1844., and signed at end: Willis Green, Chairman of the Whig Congressional Committee, p. 5-6; A Letter from Mr. Clay, dated at beginning: Ashland, September 23, 1844., p. 7-8.; The Democratic Association's four-page folder, The South in Danger, dated September 25, 1844, circulated and probably written by Robert J. Walker, characterized the Whig opposition to annexation as an attack upon the South's cherished institution of slavery. The Whigs quickly saw that the document was, in effect, a call for Polk and Slavery and in editions A, B and C, reprinted the original Democratic folder with critical comments, and distributed it through the North. When the Democrats got word that an edition of 40,000 copies of their circular was so being reprinted by the Whigs, they promptly put a notice in their organ, the Globe, calling this a "Base Whig Forgery." The Whigs in turn had no trouble in showing its actual publication. These publications were one of the highlights of the last weeks of the 1844 campaign.; Sabin 96362.; Locations: DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.

The South in Danger; being a Document published by the Democratic Association of Washington, D.C. For Circulation at the South, and showing the design of the Annexation of Texas to be the security and perpetuation of Slavery.
[Boston]. [1844]

1491C; Another edition [of entry No. 1491], with additional material, published by the Whig State Central Committee of Massachusetts. 10 p. 23 cm. Caption title. Contents: Introduction dated at end: Boston, Oct. 14th, 1844., p. 1; statement of Willis Green signed and dated as in entry No. 1491B, p. 1-3; The South in Danger ..., p. 3-10.; The Democratic Association's four-page folder, The South in Danger, dated September 25, 1844, circulated and probably written by Robert J. Walker, characterized the Whig opposition to annexation as an attack upon the South's cherished institution of slavery. The Whigs quickly saw that the document was, in effect, a call for Polk and Slavery and in editions A, B and C, reprinted the original Democratic folder with critical comments, and distributed it through the North. When the Democrats got word that an edition of 40,000 copies of their circular was so being reprinted by the Whigs, they promptly put a notice in their organ, the Globe, calling this a "Base Whig Forgery." The Whigs in turn had no trouble in showing its actual publication. These publications were one of the highlights of the last weeks of the 1844 campaign.; Locations: MH. MWA. NN. TWS.

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Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.

To the Friends of Texas.
[Washington]. [1844]
1492; The Annexation of Texas--The War on Texas by Henry Clay and by Mexico.; 4 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; Caption title. At end: By order of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association: James Towles, Chairman. ... This gives in full Houston's letter to Andrew Jackson dated Washington, Texas, Feb. 16, 1844, stating, "I am determined upon immediate annexation to the United States," and extracts from Henry Clay's three letters on annexation, the Raleigh letter of April 17, 1844, and the Ashland letters of July 1, and September 3 1844.; Sabin 95128.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 33

Democratic Party, Texas. Galveston.

Democraten Achtung!.
[Galveston: Printed at the Galveston News Office?]. [1845]
618; [Text begins:] In der heute Abends in Beissner's Gasthofe gehaltenen demokratischen Versammlung wurde F.H. Merriman zum Vorsitze berufen und Major J.K. Beaumont zum Secractaer [sic] bestimmt. ... [Report of a meeting at which Col. John Warren was chosen as candidate for State Senator after Col. John S. Sydnor had withdrawn. Signed and dated at end:] F.H. Merriman. Vorsitzer. J.K. Beaumont, Secretaer. Galveston, den 10 December 1845.; Broadside in two columns. 27.2 x 20.7 cm.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 10

Departamentos de Oriente. Comandante General (Mariano Arista).

El General de Division Mariano Arista Comandante General de los Departamentos de Oriente y en Gefe de la cuarta Division militar, à las tropas de su mando.
[Monterrey]. [1845]
1009; [Announces that the United States has declared Texas a part of its territory and that accordingly a declaration of war has been introduced in the Mexican Congress. Signed and dated at end:] Mariano Arista. Cuartel general en Monterey Julio 25 de 1845.; Broadside. 29 x 21.5 cm.; This is a "fight talk" by Arista to his troops who, he says, are envied by the rest of the army for being the nearest to the field of battle. Though Mexico threatened to declare war on the United States when, in July, 1845, it learned that the Texas convention had voted to accept annexation, this declaration was not made until March, 1846, when the United States forces advanced to the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Departamentos de Oriente. Comandante General (Mariano Arista).

El General en Gefe de la Cuarta Division del Ejército y Comandante General de los Departamentos de Coahuila, Nuevo Leon y Tamaulipas, à los habitantes de su demarcacion.

[Monterrey]. [1845]
1009.1; [Announces that the United States has annexed Texas and urges the people to unite against American aggression. Signed and dated at end:] Mariano Arista. Cuartel general en Monterrey Julio 25 de 1845.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; This is a companion piece to entry No. 1009. After a scathing denunciation of the United States Arista announces that troops will soon be on the march and calls on the citizens to support them.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Description du Texas, principalement des Terres de la Compagnie de la Baie de Galveston et du Texas. Paris, Imprimerie de L.-E. Herhan, Rue St-Denis, 380. 1835

1161; 14 p. 21 cm.; This is a translation of Address to Emigrants, [Boston, 1835] (entry No. 1163), published by the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. Pages 4 to 10 of the edition in English, with the caption title on page 4, "Texas," are given here at pages [3]-9, while pages [1] to 3 of the English edition are given here on pages [10]-13. A short statement signed "A. Dey" is on page 14.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 23

... The Devil's Comical Oldmanick. 1837. With Comic Engravings of All the Principal Events of Texas.

New York: Turner & Fisher, 90 Division St. Philadelphia: Turner & Fisher, 11 N. Sixth St. [1836] 1195; [In center of title, vignette of Santa Anna with halter around his neck, in five pointed star surrounded by letters Texas.]; [24] p. 22 cm. Signatures A-B in sixes. At head of title: Millions for Texas! But not a Cent for Taxes!!! The text of this almanac is the same, but with new title page, as Crockett's Texas Oldmanick, 1837, entry No. 1193.; Rader 1129. Sabin 95078.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. ICU. MWA. TWS.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Dewey, Orville, 1794-1882.

A Discourse on Slavery and the Annexation of Texas.
New-York: Charles S. Francis and Company. [On verso of title:] Joseph H. Jennings, Printer, 111 Fulton St., New-York. 1844
1493; By Orville Dewey, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New-York. 18, [1] p. 24 cm. Stitched. In this refreshingly temperate Discourse, Dewey, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, opposes annexation because of its adding to our country another country where slavery exists. Though making a plea for the ending of slavery in this country he says (p. 12), "I repudiate utterly the too common language of abuse adopted by the Abolition Societies," and he praises "the able and dispassionate character" of the Letter of Alexander Everett (entry No. 1495). There is an appreciative article on Dewey in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Rader 1132. Sabin 19856.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 33

Diario Del Gobierno De La Republica Mexicana. Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno del dia 17 de Marzo de 1836; see entry No. 864. Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno Núm. 326 (March 21, 1836); see entry No. 865.1.

Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana. [At end:] Guadalajara. Imprenta del Gobierno. 1837 919B; [Entry No. 919] republished as: Alcance a la Gaceta del Gobierno de Jalisco Num. 27.; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages 30.5 x 21 cm.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana. [At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1837]
919A; [Entry No. 919] republished, with an introductory editorial paragraph as: Mercurio Extraordinario. Matamoros 4 de Marzo de 1837.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 26 x 19.3 cm.; The Suplemento (entry No. 919) and its Matamoros republication give letters written by Santa Anna and others on his return to Veracruz on February 20, 1837, from his imprisonment in Texas and subsequent visit to Washington. The first letter, dated Veracruz February 20, 1837, is to the Secretary of War. Here Santa Anna denies categorically that he had signed any agreements affecting the dignity or independence of Mexico or the integrity of its territory, and says that he would have died rather than be unfaithful to his country. A letter to the acting President, Jose Justo Corro, follows, to the same effect with the added information that he will prepare a manifesto to the country. There are also letters by Juan N. Almonte and others. Letters of Antonio de Castro, the Commandant at Veracruz, to President Corro and to the Secretary of War report an emphatic denial by Santa Anna that he had sold or agreed to sell Texas. The preliminary editorial in the republication at Matamoros is laudatory of Santa Anna, who is described in large type as "Héroe de Tamaulipas, Vencedor del Alamo." In the copy of this Diario in the Bustamante manuscript at the Zacatecas Biblioteca del Estado he has written, "Malum signum! Malum signum!!!"; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

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Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana. [At end:] Mexico: Imprenta del Aguila dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas núm. 6. 1837 919; Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana. (Num. 664.); 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 30.5 x 21.5 cm.; The Suplemento and its Matamoros republication (entry No. 919A) give letters written by Santa Anna and others on his return to Veracruz on February 20, 1837, from his imprisonment in Texas and subsequent visit to Washington. The first letter, dated Veracruz February 20, 1837, is to the Secretary of War. Here Santa Anna denies categorically that he had signed any agreements affecting the dignity or independence of Mexico or the integrity of its territory, and says that he would have died rather than be unfaithful to his country. A letter to the acting President, Jose Justo Corro, follows, to the same effect with the added information that he will prepare a manifesto to the country. There are also letters by Juan N. Almonte and others. Letters of Antonio de Castro, the Commandant at Veracruz, to President Corro and to the Secretary of War report an emphatic denial by Santa Anna that he had sold or agreed to sell Texas. The preliminary editorial in the republication at Matamoros is laudatory of Santa Anna, who is described in large type as "Héroe de Tamaulipas, Vencedor del Alamo." In the copy of this Diario in the Bustamante manuscript at the Zacatecas Biblioteca del Estado he has written, "Malum signum!! Malum signum!!!"; Locations: CtY. TxU. Zacatecas.

Reel: 14

Die Auswanderung der Deutschen nach Texas ... 1844.
See [Franz, Georg?], entry No. 1498.

Dimitt, Philip. Estate.

Administrator's Sale.
[n. p.]. [1845]
619; [Text begins:] Under and by virtue of an order of the Hon. Probate Court of Victoria county: I will expose to sale on the 1st Tuesday, being the 1st day of July next, in the town of Victoria, the following property belonging to the estate of Philip Dimitt, deceased, to wit: ... [Signed and dated:] William E. Jones, Adm'r of P. Dimitt. May 16, 1845. ...; Broadside. 15.5 x 19.5 cm.; This sale was of three different tracts of land owned by Dimitt on the Guadalupe River and of his house on the Lavaca River. The house, which contained valuable lumber, was to be removed from the premises.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat in Tx.

Reel: 10

Distrito del Centro Tamaulipas. Prefecto (Ramon de Cardenas).

El Ciudadano Ramon de Cardenas, Prefecto del Distrito del Centro del Departamento de Tamaulipas, a los habitantes del mismo.

[Victoria]. [1839]

941.1; [Denounces the Federalists as traitorous allies of the Texans and urges the citizens to remain loyal to their government. Dated and signed at end:]

Ciudad Victoria Diciembre 1.0 de 1839. Ramon de Cardenas.; Broadside 31.4 x 21.5 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Documents connected with the Late Controversy between Gen. T.J. Chambers ... and Messrs. Wilson & Postlethwaite ... 1836.

See Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, and others, entry No. 1184.

Documents relating to Grants of Lands, made to ... Willson, and ... Exter ... 1831.

See Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1119.

Documents relative to the Gatveston [sic] Bay and Texas Land Company, Relating to Grants to Lorenzo de Zavala, Joseph Vehlein, and David G. Burnet. New York: Printed by Henry Mason, 8, Wall Street. 1834

1143; [59] p. 18 cm.; This seems to be largely a reprinting of the documents in the Address to the Reader of the Documents relating to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, New York, 1831, entry No. 1123.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 23

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Documents, Shewing the Manner in which the Title to the Town Site, on Galveston Island, is vested in the Trustees.

[Richmond:] Printed by Baille and Gallaher. 1837

1272; 14, [1] p. 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. This rare pamphlet, printed in Richmond, Virginia, a year and a half before the city of Galveston was incorporated, gives the basic documents on the promotion and offer for sale to the public of the league and labor of land on the east end of Galveston Island where the city is now located. The tract had originally been granted to Juan N. Seguin by the State of Coahuila and Texas in 1832. Seguin subsequently conveyed his rights to Michael B. Menard, who in December, 1836, induced the First Congress of the Republic to pass a law given here, releasing to him the rights of the Republic to the land for \$50,000 payable in cash or acceptances. It appears that Robert Triplett had located 640 acres out of the 4,605 acre tract on a headright and that William F. Gray had a one-twentieth interest with Triplett. Menard and Triplett, acting for himself and his associate Gray, got together and in an agreement of April 11, 1837, pooled their interests in the 640 acres on the basis of one-third to Triplett and two-thirds to Menard. On April 18, Menard conveyed the balance of the tract, in which Triplett and his associates no longer had an interest, to Levi Jones as trustee of a trust having one thousand shares. To bring the two ownerships together, on June 15, 1837, the parties executed Articles of Agreement, under which both tracts were given to one set of trustees, Messrs. Thomas Green, Levi Jones and William R. Johnson, to administer. These Articles of Agreement are on pages [11]-14 of Documents, and as separately printed are entered here under Menard and others (entry No. 1282). This new trust was for 1000 shares, 400 of which had already been sold by Levi Jones as individual trustee for Menard. The last document in the pamphlet is "Proposals for Sale of Stock in Galveston City," signed by the trustees and dated Richmond [Virginia], 20th June, 1837. This offered 600 shares for sale at \$1,500 each, equivalent to a selling price of \$1,500,000 for the whole thousand shares. Another interesting account of the organization of the town site company, with title reading in part City of Galveston, on Galveston Island is entry No. 1268. There Menard is referred to throughout as Colonel Maynard. There is an interesting account of the Galveston City Company and of the later confirmation of Menard's grant at pages 42-44 of another rare pamphlet, Galveston Directory for 1859-60: with a Brief History of the Island, prior to the Foundation of the City. ... Galveston: Printed at the "News" Book and Job Office. 1859. (92 p., map, table of contents and "remarks" pasted inside front cover. Winkler, Check List, 1203, copy in my collection.) It appears that the Galveston City Company held its organization meeting on April 13, 1838, and that the first board of directors consisted of M.B. Menard, president, and Thomas F. McKinney, Samuel M. Williams, Mosely Baker, and John R. Allen, all well-known names in Texas history. The company followed the policy of accepting and then canceling its shares in payment for lots. About 1859 there were less than two hundred shares outstanding and the last sale at auction was at over \$2300 in cash a share. In earlier years it had sold as low as \$100 a share. In this account of the Galveston City Company it is stated at the end (p.

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44): Mr. Alexander Edgar is the only one who has ever disputed the validity of this title, and claimed the property for himself--and his claim has been decided upon by the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the State, and it is believed, the Company's title set at rest forever. Edgar's claim is stated in another pamphlet in my collection, published after 1845, which I have not seen elsewhere. It is: Title to the City of Galveston. Washington: Printed by J. & G.S. Gideon. 1846. (Wrapper title, text with caption title, 20 p. Map: Chart of Galveston Bar and Harbor, 1845 Compiled from the latest Surveys by William H. Sandusky.) This pamphlet gives the details of Edgar's settlement on the island, with his family, in April, 1836, and of his later controversy with Menard. The pamphlet includes an opinion of Daniel Webster dated Washington, January 22, 1846, on the validity of Edgar's title.; Locations: NN. Tx. TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

[Dolbeare, Benjamin].

[A Narrative of the Suffering and Captivity of Dolly Webster, among the Comanche Indians, in Texas, with an Account of the Massacre of John Webster and His Party, as related by Mrs. Webster]. [Clarksburg, Virginia (now in West Virginia)]. [1843?]

1453; No copy located, but entered for copyright from Western Virginia in September, 1843. I first learned of this captivity from Ernest Wessen of the Midland Rare Book Company in November, 1940. He told me that he had got the title from a copyright notice and had his scouts on its trail for over a year. To aid the search he put the copyright notice title in an advertisement in the local West Virginia newspapers, headed in capital letters, "We Will Pay \$100.00 ... Look For It." So far no copy has shown up. The book is entered from the copyright notice as No. 377 in Norona and Shetler's West Virginia Imprints, 1958.

Reel: 32

Dominguez Grant.

[New York?]. [1831]

1122; No. -- 4428 420/1000 English acres. [Printed form of certificate of right to locate one sitio of land in the Grant, the boundaries of which are described. Text begins:] I, John Dominguez, of the City of Mexico, Do hereby certify, That under and by virtue of a certain Grant of Land in Texas, made to me by the Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas ... on the 6th day of February, A.D. 1829 ... I do hereby authorize ----- ... [At end:] Dated November 11th, 1831. By his Attorneys, [blanks for signatures] ... [At lower left:] The lands to be located by the agent of the Empresario, who will reside upon the premises.; Broadside. 35 x 19 cm.; In entry No. 1122B the place for date is filled in, "April 11th" in manuscript. The statement at the foot of the other certificates (entry Nos. 1122 and 1122A), "The lands to be located," etc. is not present here (entry No. 1122B), possibly because it was cut off. The certificates for right to locate on 4,428 acres and on 177 acres (entry Nos. 1122 and 1122A) have, in my collection, manuscript signatures of A.O. Dayton and C.V.S. Kane as attorneys for Dominguez. The two signers on the 424 acre certificate (entry No. 1122B) cannot be made out. The statement at the upper right, "424 acres," is either incorrect or a misprint, for a labor was approximately 177 English acres.; Locations: MB. TWS.

Reel: 21

Dominguez Grant.

[New York?]. [1831]

1122B; Another certificate [entry No. 1122], for one labor, but with the printed statement at the upper right, "424 acres." No printed date. In entry No. 1122B the place for date is filled in, "April 11th" in manuscript. The statement at the foot of the other certificates (entry Nos. 1122 and 1122A), "The lands to be located," etc. is not present here (entry No. 1122B), possibly because it was cut off. The certificates for right to locate on 4,428 acres and on 177 acres (entry Nos. 1122 and 1122A) have, in my collection, manuscript signatures of A.O. Dayton and C.V.S. Kane as attorneys for Dominguez. The two signers on the 424 acre certificate (entry No. 1122B) cannot be made out. The statement at the upper right, "424 acres," is either incorrect or a misprint, for a labor was approximately 177 English acres.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 21

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Dominguez Grant.

[New York?]. [1831]

1122A; Another certificate [entry No. 1122] , for one labor, instead of for one sitio of land, with text beginning: No. -- 177 136/1000 English acres and with same printed date, same description, same statement at lower left, and same blanks for signatures, but from another setting of type.; Broadside. 29 x 18 cm.; In entry No. 1122B the place for date is filled in, "April 11th" in manuscript. The statement at the foot of the other certificates (entry Nos. 1122 and 1122A), "The lands to be located," etc. is not present here (entry No. 1122B), possibly because it was cut off. The certificates for right to locate on 4,428 acres and on 177 acres (entry Nos. 1122 and 1122A) have, in my collection, manuscript signatures of A.O. Dayton and C.V.S. Kane as attorneys for Dominguez. The two signers on the 424 acre certificate (entry No. 1122B) cannot be made out. The statement at the upper right, "424 acres," is either incorrect or a misprint, for a labor was approximately 177 English acres.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 21

Dominguez Grant.

Documents relating to the Dominguez Grant of Land in Texas.

New-York. Geo. Robertson Printer, Corner of Wall and Broad-Sts. 1831

1121; 19, [1] p. 23 cm.; As the grant asked for by Dominguez was in part within twenty leagues of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, his petition was first made to the authorities of the central government at Mexico City, and then acted upon by the state government officials at Saltillo. The extensive correspondence printed here between the two sets of authorities is a useful record of procedure. The grant was bounded on the north by the Arkansas River, with its eastern boundary running south along the 23d meridian (from Washington, or approximately the 100th from Greenwich) for forty leagues, or say 120 miles. It then ran west for twenty leagues and then back to the Arkansas River. The extent of the grant in present day Texas would be slight. At one time in assembling this bibliography, I went to considerable effort to compare the bounds just stated as plotted on a modern maps, with their treatment on contemporary maps, the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134), the 1836 map of the Dominguez Grant (entry No. 1196), and a manuscript copy of the Dominguez Grant in my collection. It would take too much space here to point out the various differences, but I can merely say what probably every one consulting this bibliography already knows, that in the early thirties of the nineteenth century, the then concepts of the geography of the Texas Panhandle were confused. On the 1834 Burr map of Texas the date, February 6, 1834, is shown on the grant, probably indicating renewal at that time. The grant was about as inaccessible as the Wilson and Exter Grant and there is no record at the Texas Land Office of any settlement on it, but we find that in 1836, a brief promotion statement of the grant with a map was issued at New Orleans (see entry No. 1196).; Rader 1163. Sabin 95079A.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. NN (imperfect).

Reel: 21

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Dominguez Grant.

Map of Dominguez Grant Texas.
Published by the Agency New Orleans. 1836
1196; 40 x 4 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale:
about 8 1/2 miles to the inch. Folded to height 12 cm.
in roan covers, lettered in gilt on front cover:
Dominguez Grant Texas. Tipped to the inside of the
front cover is a folding leaf (33 x 12 cm.) with text,
within a border of type ornaments, in two sections,
"Remarks on Texas." and "Rivers of Dominguez
Grant." This map and its accompanying text indicate
that as late as 1836 the sales of certificates of
ownership in the Dominguez Grant were being
promoted, but there is no record of any introduction
of families by Dominguez or his successors. For a
general note on the Grant, see Documents relating to
the Dominguez Grant, New York, 1831 (entry No.
1121), where it is said that on a north and south line
only about 20 miles are in the Texas Panhandle, the
rest being in what is now Oklahoma and Texas. On
the folding leaf there is a statement about the
favorable legislation for Texas passed in the spring of
1834 by the legislature of Coahuila and Texas, and it
is also stated that H.A. Green was the agent of the
empresario in New York for the issuing of
certificates for "Presentation ... to the Empresario,
John Dominguez, or his Agent residing on the
Grant."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 24

Downs, Solomon Weatherbee, 1801-1854.

Speech of S.W. Downs, before a Public Meeting
of the People of the Parish of Union, on the
Annexation of Texas, Delivered at Farmersville, on
the 19th June, 1844.
New Orleans: Printed by J.A. Noble, 34 St. Charles
Street, (At the Office of the Herald and Jeffersonian).
[1844]
1494; 64 p. 22 cm.; Downs had been elected a
delegate to the Baltimore convention of May, 1844,
pledged to vote for Van Buren for the Democratic
nomination but, on learning of Van Buren's letter of
April 20 on annexation, had resigned as a delegate
and had come out for Calhoun. In this rather lengthy
speech for annexation, there are long quotations from
documents both for and against it, and reports of
various meetings on the subject. Clay's celebrated
Raleigh letter is given in full.; Locations: MH. NHi.
NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

Dunt, Detlef.

Reise nach Texas, nebst Nachrichten von diesem
Lande; für Deutsche, welche nach Amerika zu gehen
beabsichtigen.
Bremen. Gedruckt bei Carl Wilh. Wiehe. 1834
1144; Herausgegeben von Detlef Dunt.; viii, 158 p.,
contents 1 leaf, verso blank, errata [2] p. 18 cm. Plain
boards with brief title stamped in gilt on spine: Reise
nach Texas. Dunt's Reise is important not only for his
own account of a visit to Texas in the spring and
summer of 1833, but especially for the text (p. 4-16)
of a long letter written by one Fritz Ernst in the
winter of 1831-1832 to his friends in Germany
describing in glowing terms his new life on his farm
in Texas, at a place about thirty miles from San
Felipe he calls Mill Creek. Ernst's letter is full of
details of family life and practical advice to his
friends in Germany, all based on his own experience.
While Mrs. Holley's Texas, Baltimore, 1833 (entry
No. 1135), is an important Texas book because of its
charming account of a short journey in Texas by a
cultivated American lady in the fall of 1831, the
Ernst letter is equally important for its account of life
in Texas at that time of a German farmer, full of the
flavor of the soil. The first part of the Reise tells of
Dunt's decision to visit Texas because of Ernst's letter
and of his five months journey there from Oldenburg,
via New York, New Orleans, and Velasco. The
account of his stay in Texas from the end of April,
1833, to the fall, much of the time while waiting for
the land office to open up, begins at page 74, and the
preface is signed, "Written on the plantation of Friedr
Ernst on Mill Creek ... in Sept. 1833." Dunt's Reise is
preceded as a German account of Texas in book form
only by the chapters on Texas in Hecke's Reise durch
die Vereinigten Staaten, Berlin, 1820 (entry No.
1078), and is, I think, the first to describe as fully as
it does the life of a new settler on a Texas farm.;
Sabin 21342.; Locations: TxNb-Pf. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 23

Durango (Mexican state). Comandante General (José A. Heredia).

El Comandante General del Departamento do
Durango, à las tropas de su mando.
Durango, Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Manuel
Gonzalez. 1835
824.1; Compañeros de armas. Por la vez primera os
dirijo la palabra para haceros saber que es llegado el
caso de empuñar las armas con el denuedo que habeis
acostumbrado, para derrocar á los pérfidos é ingratos
colonos de Tejas ... [Signed and dated at end:] José
A. Heredia. Durango Noviembre 15 de 1835.
Broadside 29.5 x 20.5 cm.; Denounces the Texans
and promises, with the usual rhetorical flourishes, to
lead his troops into battle against them.; Locations:
CtY TxU.

Reel: 13

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Durango (Mexican state). Comandante General (José A. Heredia).

Gaceta extraordinaria del gobierno del Departamento de Durango. Victoria de Durango: Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Manuel Gonzalez. 1836[!] 919.1; Sabado 21 de Enero de 1837. Noticia importante. [Letter from the Comandante General to the Governor, quoting a circular from the Secretary of War announcing Santa Anna's release. Dated and signed at end:] Durango Enero 21 de 1837. José A. Heredia.; Broadside 30.1 x 21.1 cm.; Heredia says that in accordance with President ad interim Corro's instructions to celebrate this joyful event he has ordered a triple salvo of artillery to be fired at noon and requests the governor to have the church bells rung at the same time. I have not seen a copy of the original printing of the circular from the Secretary of War, but it was no doubt similar to that of the Minister of the Interior, entry No. 927.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Durango. Comandancia General.

Secretaria de la Comandancia General del Departamento de Durango. [At end:] Victoria de Durango. Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Manuel Gonzalez. 1841 964; [Publication at Durango of Governor Armijo's letter to the Commanding General of the Department of Durango, signed and dated. "Cuartel general de operaciones sobre los invasores tejanos en Antonchico, setiembre 22 de 1841. Manuel Armijo.", reporting the capture at Atonchico on September 17 of Captain Cooke's detachment of the Texan Santa Fe expedition. Other information follows, as stated below in the note. Dated and signed at end:] Durango octubre 8 de 1841. -- Manuel Zavala, -- secretario.; Broadsheet. 32.7 x 22.3 cm.; As far as I know this is the earliest printing which has survived of the account by Armijo of his capture of the vanguard of the Texas Santa Fe expedition. The first separate publication in Mexico of news of the Santa Fe expedition is probably the short letter of José Maria Elias Gonzalez to Governor Conde of Chihuahua, dated Villa del Paso, September 28, 1841, and published by Governor Conde probably only a few days later. That broadside is entry No. 963. In this Durango broadsheet, a printing of the Gonzalez letter follows at the end after the Armijo account. Durango is some 300 miles south of Chihuahua City, indicating that the publication of the Gonzalez letter at Chihuahua City was prior. The earliest account printed in New Mexico relating to the Texan Santa Fe Expedition which has survived seems to be Governor Armijo's proclamation of November 10, 1841, announcing the defeat and capture of the expedition, entry No. 1388. It is No. 17 in the American Imprints Inventory, Check List of New Mexico Imprints and Publications 1784-1876, which was issued by the Michigan Historical Records Survey in 1942.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

[Dwinell, Jeremiah W.].

A History of Texas: from the Discovery of America, to the Present Time: including a Detailed Account of the Late Texan Revolution, and Biographical Notices of Distinguished Actors Therein.

New-York: Published by W.C. Palmer & Co. 1836 1197; [Four lines from Horace.]; No copy located, but title from photostat of printed title page filed for copyright, with Ms. note on title: "Jeremiah W. Dwinell files this as the title of a book of which he is the author, Sept. 27, 1836. ..." So far as I know the book was never printed.

Reel: 24

Eagle Tavern, Manhattan, Ohio.

The Celebration of the Independence of the U. States, and Triumph of Texas. [Manhattan, Ohio]. [1836] 1198; [Cut of eagle.] The Company of Mr. is respectfully solicited at the Eagle Tavern, Manhattan, on Monday, the Fourth day of July, 1836. Managers. S. Thompson, Buffalo, [and nine others]. 4-page folder, printed on p. [1]. 20 x 13 cm.; This folder has been entered after considerable hesitation, notwithstanding its direct reference to Texas. It does show how a little town in Ohio felt about Texas in 1836.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[Edmunds, P.].

A Short Review of the Finances of Texas, with a Few Suggestions for the Future.
[At end:] Civilian, print. Galveston. October -- 1841 441; 18 p. 19.8 cm.; This pamphlet, with no statement of authorship, is entirely reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, House, p. 282-298, and under the date "Jany. 4th 1842," where it is signed at the end, "P. Edmunds for himself & others." The reprint is prefaced with the statement, "Your petitioner respectfully represents that for himself and others he controls over one fourth of the entire national debt of the Republic of Texas." Edmunds goes on to say that at the request of the creditors he had worked out a plan entitled, "A short review of the Finances of Texas with a few suggestions for the future." Then follows a word for word reprint of the pamphlet entered above. The pamphlet states that Texas, with an empty treasury, has outstanding about ten millions of debt, selling in the market at about twelve and a half cents on the dollar. It recommends that a national bank be set up, which will issue ten millions of its capital stock to the holders of the Texas debt in return for an assignment to the bank of the debt, and the bank will then cancel for the government this ten millions of old promissory notes and the like which are costing the government ten or twelve per cent interest, payable in specie, receiving in exchange a new issue of government three per cent bonds payable "at the pleasure of the government." The plan was worked out in considerable detail and had features quite attractive to the government, but nothing finally came of it. I can find out little about Edmunds except that a short account in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 452-453, records his appointment as consular agent at New Orleans on January 29, 1842, and his abandonment of the office by midsummer. There is no mention of his plan for a bank in Gouge's Fiscal History of Texas, Philadelphia, 1852.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 6

Edward, David Barnett, 1790-1870.

The History of Texas; or, The Emigrant's, Farmer's, and Politician's Guide to the Character, Climate, Soil and Productions of That Country: geographically arranged from Personal Observation and Experience.
Cincinnati: Stereotyped and Published by J.A. James & Co. [On verso of title:] Printed by James & Gazlay, No. 1, Baker Street, Cincinnati, O. 1836

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

1199; By David B. Edward. Formerly Principal of the Academy, Alexandria, La. Late Preceptor of Gonzales Seminary, Texas.; 336 p., frontispiece (folding map). 18 cm. Cloth with printed paper label on spine: History of Texas. With a Map. Cincinnati. J.A. James & Co. 1836. In some copies one or two unnumbered pages of advts. are inserted at the end. Map: Map of Texas, Containing the Latest Grants & Discoveries by E.F. Lee. Published by J.A. James & Co. Cincinnati 1836. Doolittle & Munson. 31 x 22 cm. Boundaries of grants, etc., colored. Graphic scale: about 75 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. This contemporary history by Edward, notwithstanding some idiosyncrasies of the author, is one of the essential Texas books. It gives a good account of the physical features and towns and products of the Texas of 1835, followed (p. 142-176) by an excellent analysis of the colonization laws of the republic and state. Pages 177 to the end are devoted for the most part to the political events from 1832 to about October, 1835, with copious extracts from the New Orleans newspapers of December, 1835, on the ill-fated Tampico expedition of Mexia. Edward performs a useful service in giving lengthy verbatim extracts from many of the important documents of the period. He gives on pages 160-162 eighteen of the first thirty-two articles of the text of Decree 39 for the regulation of justice, first passed in 1827 and reprinted in 1831 (entry Nos. 720 and 720A), which is given in Kimball only by title, and is not reprinted in Gammel. Only one copy of the 1827 edition and one copy of the 1831 reprint are known. Edward also reprints, at pages 162-176, the entire text of the law of April 17, 1834, on the administration of the courts, which, as stated in the note to the law (entry No. 805), lacks, as reprinted in Kimball and Gammel, the important Section X at the end. He also reprints, with some changes in order and actual wording, the Constitution of 1833, first printed in New Orleans in 1833 (entry No. 1141), another pamphlet of great rarity not reprinted by Gammel, and other memorials and manifestos difficult to find in the original. The map must have been lithographed as late as January, 1836, for it has a note on Milam's death at the storming of Bexar by the Texans on December 10, 1835. The book was undoubtedly anathema to the local members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Texas, for under a section, Abuses of Religion (p. 295-313), Edward tells some rather discreditable stories about several ministers of that denomination and gives their names. Gonzalez Seminary, an institution advertised in the Texas Gazette as early as October 16, 1830, was sponsored, or at least patronized, by the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so very likely Edward, in his remarks on Methodist clergymen, was paying off old scores. As noted in an earlier entry for Edward in the year 1834 (entry No. 1145), he, at that time when he was "late Preceptor, Gonzalez Seminary, (Texas)," had already a copyright for "Observations on the Texas, embracing the Past, the Present, and the Future" but so far as we know his present History of Texas is his first publication on Texas. According to the preface Edward, a native of Scotland, had spent six months in Texas in 1830 as a member of an

exploring expedition and from the title page of his book, copyrighted in 1834, he was at that time no longer a preceptor of Gonzalez Seminary. The contemporary opinion on the Edward History is shown by a letter of John T. Mason to Austin, dated July 5, 1836, at page 386 of Volume III of the Austin Papers, in which he speaks of the Edward book as "a slander upon the people of Texas" and demands satisfaction from Austin for his alleged attribution of authorship to Mason. As indicated by this Mason letter, its pro-Mexican slant had made the book obnoxious to most Texans. There is an article on Edward in the Handbook of Texas.; Rader 1279. Raines, p. 74. Sabin 21886.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

Edward, David Barnett, 1790-1870.

Observations on the Texas, embracing the Past, the Present, and the Future, by David B. Edward, Native of Dundee, Scotland, N.B., sometime Principal, Academy, Alex., La., late Preceptor, Gonzalez Seminary, (Texas,) to which is added an Appendix. Printed by Smith & M'Coy, Alexandria, Louisiana. 1834

1145; No copy located. Entered from printed title page in copyright files in the Rare Book Room at the Library of Congress. In 1836 Edward published his History of Texas (entry No. 1199), and, as stated in the note to that entry, it is probable that this 1834 title was never published.

Reel: 23

Edwards, Charles, 1797-1868.

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company. [New York]. [1834?]

1146; Information to the emigrant who is desirous of settling in grants now colonizing by the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company; 8 p. 21 cm.; Caption title in six lines.; The issue in 1834 of promotion pamphlets on behalf of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company and the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company was undoubtedly due to the repeal, technically not effective until May 21, 1834, of the prohibition in the law of April 6, 1830, against immigration from the United States. These two undated pamphlets (entry Nos. 1146 and 1146A), especially the later edition, may not have been issued until early in 1835, as among the extracts relating to Texas is a quotation from a New York newspaper dated October 22, 1834. This refers to the River Grant where Dr. Beales had founded the town of Dolores in March, 1834. A quotation from a New York newspaper article of October 20, says that Dr. Beales will return to the grant in January at the head of another expedition. Both pamphlets are signed by Charles Edwards, as Secretary of the company. In the second pamphlet Edwards's address is given as 53 Wall Street, New York.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

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Edwards, Charles, 1797-1868.

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.
[New York]. [1834?]
1146A; Another edition [of entry No. 1146] with caption title in four lines: Rio Grande and Texas Land Company. Information to the Emigrant who is desirous of settling in Grants now colonizing by the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company; 8 p. 25 cm.; The issue in 1834 of promotion pamphlets on behalf of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company and the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company was undoubtedly due to the repeal, technically not effective until May 21, 1834, of the prohibition in the law of April 6, 1830, against immigration from the United States. These two undated pamphlets (entry Nos. 1146 and 1146A), especially the later edition, may not have been issued until early in 1835, as among the extracts relating to Texas is a quotation from a New York newspaper dated October 22, 1834. This refers to the River Grant where Dr. Beales had founded the town of Dolores in March, 1834. A quotation from a New York newspaper article of October 20, says that Dr. Beales will return to the grant in January at the head of another expedition. Both pamphlets are signed by Charles Edwards, as Secretary of the company. In the second pamphlet Edwards's address is given as 53 Wall Street, New York.; Locations: TXU. TWS.

Reel: 23

Edwards, Charles, 1797-1868.

Texas and Coahuila; with an exposition of the last Colonization Law, (28th day of April, 1832.). New-York: Sold by A. DeCamp & Co. Wall-Street. Osborn & Buckingham, Printers, 29 Ann-street. 1834 1147; By Charles Edwards, counsellor at law.; 50 p., 1 leaf, verso blank, frontispiece (folding map). 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same. Map: Messrs Grant & Beales' [Conventional design of five-petalled flower surrounded by bees, with "Texas" printed on petals, and "Coahuila" in circle at center] Grants. Owned by: Samuel Swartwout, Esqre Don J. Carlos Beales, Empresario, Thomas E. Davis, Esqre Permanent President [J. Watson Webb and five other officers and members of company]. Charles Edwards, Secretary and of Counsel, No 2 William St New York. [At left below neat line:] Mrs Charles Edwards, delt [In center below neat line:] P.A. Mesier's Lith. 28 Wall St N. York. 41 x 52 cm. Grants to Grant and Beales and boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 32 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. This pamphlet with its preface, "To the Reader," dated New York, 2 William Street, May, 1834, was undoubtedly written to aid the promotion three months later of Beales's Rio Grande and Texas Land Company which he worked so hard to establish, but failed because of the Texas Revolution. In "To the Reader," Edwards, a New York lawyer of high standing, defends those who participate in the promotion of Texas lands against the "cry of speculation." What we know now about the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company gives us little occasion to criticize the ethics of its promotion operation. Chapter I is an excellent general account of Texas, its natural features, form of government, functions of empresarios, and so on. Chapter II is an analysis of the Colonization Law of April 28, 1832, Decree 190 of the State of Coahuila and Texas, followed by information for prospective settlers. The interesting map drawn by Mrs. Edwards shows the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company properties of Dr. Beales. For his Colorado and Red River Land Company properties, one should consult the map of that company published in 1835 (entry No. 1158). The map in this Edwards pamphlet extends only as far north as about the parallel of Fort Worth and on the south to that of Monterrey, Mexico. The "Grant and Beales River Grant" between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is shown in full colors, as is the former Woodbury Grant now "Grant and Beales." The map locates the "City of Dolores," founded by Beales in March, 1834, on the Rio Grande but actually it was some miles inland. Edwards, J. Watson Webb, and Samuel Swartwout, before his downfall, were leading citizens of their time and all are in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Rader 1280. Raines, p. 74.; Locations: Copies with map: CtY. TXU. TWS; Copies without map: NHi. NN. TX. TXH. TXWB. TWS.

Reel: 23

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Edwards, Haden, 1771-1849.

Committee Room, Nacogdoches, February 6, 1836.
[n.p.]. [1836]
1200; [Resolutions of the Committees of Vigilance and Safety of Nacogdoches and San Augustine, dated respectively February 6 and February 12, 1836, asking Haden Edwards to proceed to the North "to solicit from the fair sex of our mother country, donations for the purpose of raising a Battalion or Regiment of men, to be known by the name of 'Ladies Battalion or Regiment.'" This is followed by Edwards' appeal for the families of Texas, signed:] Haden Edwards.; Broadside. 33 x 20 cm.; The appeal by Edwards following the resolutions included the statement, "I humbly supplicate the citizens of -- -- -- to contribute their aid," with the blank to be filled in with the name of the town. As far as I know, no "Ladies Battalion" resulted from this appeal.; Locations: TxNacT.

Reel: 24

Edwards, Haden, 1771-1849.

Terms of Sale for the Towns of Fredonia & Cotton-Plant, Lying on the Sabine River.
[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1839]
312; The first on the South, the latter on the North side of said River, about forty miles apart by water, being the two upper sites on said River as depots for the most extensive and valuable section of all Texas ... Two Thousand Lots, making Four Hundred Shares in Each, of Five Lots to the share. Price of shares One Hundred Dollars in Good Money ... [Signed and dated at end:] Haden Edwards. Nacogdoches November 14 1839.; Broadside. 19.5 x 24 cm.; Haden Edwards is well known in Texas history for the controversies relating to the colony he promoted in the Nacogdoches area in 1825. There, while Haden was in the United States, his brother Benjamin began the Fredonian Rebellion late in 1826. I have not been able to locate the "two upper sites" on the Sabine River of these two towns, and as far as I know they were never located. Edwards describes their possibilities in glowing terms and ends the prospectus by saying, "If I could be placed back forty years with a prospect of reaching my present age," one hundred dollars for one lot instead of for five lots would have been asked, but "as my race is nearly run, I only feel solicitous for the improvement of the country, and not self-interest."; Locations: TxNacT.

Reel: 5

Edwards, Monroe, 1808-1847, defendant.

The Celebrated and Extraordinary Trial of Col. Monroe Edwards, for Forgery and Swindling: in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, before Judge Kent, on the 6th day of June, 1842, on a charge of forging bills of exchange, consignment of cotton, letters of credit, etc., etc., on Maunsell, White & Co., New Orleans; Brown, Brothers & Co., of New York and Liverpool; and Edward Corrie, of New York, by which he obtained \$50,000.
New York: Printed at the Herald Office. 1842
1409; Containing the whole of the evidence, speeches of counsel, curious letters of the prisoner, and the able charge of Judge Kent, reported in full. Being the only full and correct report of the trial of the prisoner.; 15 p., text printed in four columns. 39 cm.; On verso of title is woodcut portrait of Edwards, surrounded by frame made up of printer's ornaments. As in the case of fiction where the scenes are laid in Texas, or of a famous murder trial where the defendant later became a well and favorably known Texas citizen (see The Confession of R.P. Robinson, Providence, 1836, entry No. 1231), this entry and entry Nos. 1410 and 1411 are included as they tell the story of a Texan who flourished in Texas for some years as a slave trader and forger, with a short interlude of cutting a wide swath in England on forged letters of introduction from Daniel Webster and other prominent Americans. In 1840, after conviction in Brazoria County for defrauding his partner, one Christopher Dart, in a slave trading operation, he fled to New York and Philadelphia where he discussed with abolitionists his plans to emancipate his slaves and found time to plan a neat forgery which swindled Brown Brothers and another banking firm out of some \$50,000. His trial for this exploit was famous in its time, with William M. Evarts making the opening address to the jury for Edwards. The defense Edwards presented against damaging evidence was most ingenious, but quite properly the jury did not believe it. He was sent to Sing Sing where he died in 1847 after an attempt to escape. There is an article on Edwards in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: NHi. TWS.

Reel: 31

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Edwards, Monroe, 1808-1847, subject.

Life of Col. Edwards, with Eight Engravings. [n.p.]. [1842] 1410; [Woodcut portrait.] A Complete and Authentic Narrative of the Life, Exploits, Travels and Adventures, Intrigues, Amours, Seductions, Duels, Forgeries, &c., &c.--together with the Detection, Conviction and Confession of the Great Southern Forger--the Handsome and Highly Gifted and Accomplished Gay Gallant, Colonel Monroe Edwards, recently convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York, and now imprisoned in the Egyptian Tombs awaiting Sentence. 31, [1] p. 23 cm. Folded sheets, uncut and unstitched. This gives episodes in the life of Edwards for the period after he left Texas, and includes copies of correspondence which passed in 1840 between Edwards and Lewis Tappan, the well known abolitionist, regarding the African slaves that Edwards had brought into Texas. Edwards made the grandstand play in these letters that he was seeking to emancipate these slaves. Tappan testified for the prosecution in the 1842 trial of Edwards, entry No. 1409. For more on Edwards see the note to entry No. 1411.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 31

Edwards, Monroe, 1808-1847, subject.

The Life of the celebrated Munroe [sic] Edwards, convicted in New-York, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, June 6, 1842, for Forgery and Swindling, to the Amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars. Boston: William White & H.P. Lewis, Spring Lane corner Devonshire Street. 1842 1411; By a Texian. "I knew him well, Horatio."; 33 p., blank leaf. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: The Life of Munroe [sic] Edwards. Copyright notice, dated 1842, on verso of title, in name of Wm. White and H.P. Lewis. The late Louis W. Kemp, well known for his researches in Texas history and especially for his The Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Houston, 1944, was much interested in what could quite properly be called the picturesque career of Edwards and gave me, twenty years or so ago, a copy of a 21-page typewritten article on the gentleman. The article, now in the Yale Library and still unpublished as far as I know, and citing no authorities, is especially good for Edwards's activities in Texas and for his trial there in 1840 for defrauding Dart. Very likely Mr. Kemp got his material on the trial from the Texas newspapers of the time. The continuing public interest in Edwards even five years after his trial is shown by the publication of the Life and Adventures of the Accomplished Forger and Swindler, Col. Monroe Edwards, first with an 1847 copyright in printed paper wrappers and 152 double-column pages of text and illustrations, and later by another edition in the same pagination with an 1848 copyright. George Wilkes, who in 1846 was one of the editors of the National Police Gazette, was probably the author of this work, which, according to the wrapper title, was originally published in the National Police Gazette. A memorandum dated 1837 in the handwriting of Ira R. Lewis regarding his land dealings with Edwards, also a listing taken from the Brazoria County records of some forty odd civil cases in the period March, 1837, to November, 1846, where Edwards is listed as a plaintiff or defendant, and papers on a proceeding brought against Edwards in March, 1838, for failure to provide food for his slaves, all formerly in my collection, are now at Yale. Because of the light the slave trade operations of Edwards throws on the slave trade in Texas and the public reaction to it, the general public interest in the doings of a resourceful and ingenious top-notch crook who happened to play a minor part in the history of Texas, a modern discussion of his life would seem to be an interesting subject for an article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, or at least for a post graduate thesis. The name Monroe Edwards does not appear in the index to Texas History Theses, edited by H. Bailey Carroll and Milton R. Gutsch, or in Theses on History, edited by Claude Elliott, both published by the Texas State Historical Association at Austin in 1955.; Sabin 95142.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. NN. Tx. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 31

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Author Index

Egerton, William H.

Important Report, lately received from William H. Egerton, Esquire, the Government Surveyor for the Tracts of Land owned by the Rio Grande and Texas Land Co.

Osborn & Buckingham, Printers, 29 Ann-street. [New York]. [1835]

1162; 8 p. 21 cm.; Caption title. This report is signed at the end, W.H. Egerton, Surveyor. Aranzaso Bay, 25th April, 1835. It tells of some emigrants arriving in April 1834, and of others going instead to Matamoros, so the few remaining were moved to the town of Rosas, a few leagues on the other side of the Rio Grande. It praises the healthiness of the climate and reports that the Rio Grande is navigable as far as the grant and perhaps farther. It is not an optimistic report.; Locations: DNA. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 23

Ehrenberg, Hermann.

Fahrten und Schicksale eines Deutschen in Texas. ... 1845.

See Texas und seine Revolution ... 1843, entry No. 1454B.

Ehrenberg, Hermann.

Der Freiheitskampf in Texas im Jahre 1836 ... 1844.

See Texas und seine Revolution ... 1843, entry No. 1454A.

Ehrenberg, Hermann, 1818?-1866.

Fahrten und Schicksale eines Deutschen in Texas. Leipzig. Verlag von Otto Wigand. [On p. 258:] Druck von C.P. Melzer in Leipzig. 1845 1454B; Another issue of Texas und seine Revolution [entry No. 1454], with new title and table of contents, p. [i]-iv. iv, 258 p., advts. [2] p. 23 cm.; Though the titles of entry Nos. 1454, 1454A and 1454B differ, their main text, except for minor typographical differences, is the same. However, Der Freiheitskampf has a Vorwort not in the 1843 or 1845 editions. This is dated: Leipzig, am 1, Februar, 1844, Otto Wigand. In this Vorwort the publisher explains that he is issuing it in his cabinet library of the most important novels from abroad, even though it relates to a real experience and is not a translation. Ehrenberg, then a youthful German private, was a member of one of the three companies of the New Orleans Greys in the campaign against Bexar in November and December, 1835, and later was one of the few of Fannin's soldiers who escaped the massacre. His account of his services is one of the valuable sources for part of the military phase of the Texas Revolution. Though Ehrenberg's account has never been published in an English translation, Herbert Davenport's article, "Captain Jesus Cuellar, Texas Cavalry" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1926, Volume XXX, at pages 57-58, has a translation of Ehrenberg's picturesque account of the advance of the Texas troops against Bexar which gives one an idea of his attractive style. Raines reports that having sent to Germany for publication his manuscript of Texas und Seine Revolution, he went to California in 1843 and was killed by Indians not far from the town of Ehrenberg he had founded in Arizona. Miss Raunick in her "Survey of German Literature in Texas," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Vol. XXXIII at page 139, has a brief mention of Ehrenberg in the course of which she confuses the order of the three editions. She reports that "these articles ... were later reprinted in the German periodicals of Texas."; Raines, p. 75. Sabin 22071.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. ICN. NH. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 32

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Ehrenberg, Hermann, 1818?-1866.

Der Freiheitskampf in Texas im Jahre 1836. Leipzig. Verlag von Otto Wigand. [On verso of p. 293:] Druck von Breitkopf und Härtel. 1844 1454A; Another edition [of entry No. 1454]. 4 Theile in einem Bande. Leaf of title, verso blank, iv, 293, [1] p., advts. [2] p. 13 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; At head of wrapper title, which is similar: Zweite correcte un wohlleiste Ausgabe. Kabinetsbibliothek der vorzüglichsten Romane des Auslandes. Advts. on recto of front and recto and verso of back wrapper.; Though the titles of entry Nos. 1454, 1454A and 1454B differ, their main text, except for minor typographical differences, is the same. However, Der Freiheitskampf has a Vorwort not in the 1843 or 1845 editions. This is dated: Leipzig, am 1, Februar, 1844, Otto Wigand. In this Vorwort the publisher explains that he is issuing it in his cabinet library of the most important novels from abroad, even though it relates to a real experience and is not a translation. Ehrenberg, then a youthful German private, was a member of one of the three companies of the New Orleans Greys in the campaign against Bexar in November and December, 1835, and later was one of the few of Fannin's soldiers who escaped the massacre. His account of his services is one of the valuable sources for part of the military phase of the Texas Revolution. Though Ehrenberg's account has never been published in an English translation, Herbert Davenport's article, "Captain Jesus Cuellar, Texas Cavalry" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1926, Volume XXX, at pages 57-58, has a translation of Ehrenberg's picturesque account of the advance of the Texas troops against Bexar which gives one an idea of his attractive style. Raines reports that having sent to Germany for publication his manuscript of Texas und Seine Revolution, he went to California in 1843 and was killed by Indians not far from the town of Ehrenberg he had founded in Arizona. Miss Raunick in her "Survey of German Literature in Texas," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Vol. XXXIII at page 139, has a brief mention of Ehrenberg in the course of which she confuses the order of the three editions. She reports that "these articles ... were later reprinted in the German periodicals of Texas.;" Rader 1286. Raines, p. 75. Sabin 22072.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NN. TxGR. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 32

Ehrenberg, Hermann, 1818?-1866.

Texas und seine Revolution von Hermann Ehrenberg, Bürger der Republik. Leipzig: Otto Wigand. [On p. 258:] Druck von C.P. Melzer in Leipzig. 1843 1454; [Two lines from Schiller.]; iv, 258 p., advts. [2] p. 22 cm.; Though the titles of entry Nos. 1454, 1454A and 1454B differ, their main text, except for minor typographical differences, is the same. However, Der Freiheitskampf has a Vorwort not in the 1843 or 1845 editions. This is dated: Leipzig, am 1, Februar, 1844, Otto Wigand. In this Vorwort the publisher explains that he is issuing it in his cabinet library of the most important novels from abroad, even though it relates to a real experience and is not a translation. Ehrenberg, then a youthful German private, was a member of one of the three companies of the New Orleans Greys in the campaign against Bexar in November and December, 1835, and later was one of the few of Fannin's soldiers who escaped the massacre. His account of his services is one of the valuable sources for part of the military phase of the Texas Revolution. Though Ehrenberg's account has never been published in an English translation, Herbert Davenport's article, "Captain Jesus Cuellar, Texas Cavalry" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1926, Volume XXX, at pages 57-58, has a translation of Ehrenberg's picturesque account of the advance of the Texas troops against Bexar which gives one an idea of his attractive style. Raines reports that having sent to Germany for publication his manuscript of Texas und Seine Revolution, he went to California in 1843 and was killed by Indians not far from the town of Ehrenberg he had founded in Arizona. Miss Raunick in her "Survey of German Literature in Texas," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Vol. XXXIII at page 139, has a brief mention of Ehrenberg in the course of which she confuses the order of the three editions. She reports that "these articles ... were later reprinted in the German periodicals of Texas.;" Rader 1285. Raines, p. 75. Sabin 22072, note.; Locations: DLC. NHi. NN. Tx. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. Graff. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 32

El Catolico Mexicano.

A la Nacion Agraviada Defiende la Pluma y la-Espada. [At end:] Impreso en Aguascalientes por Vicente Alonzo. 1836 851; La Justicia y la Razon Sostienen la Religion. [Urges support of the Mexican cause in the war begun by the lawless and anti-Catholic colonists of Texas. Signed:] El Catolico Mexicano.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 31.7 x 21.9 cm.; Entered from a copy privately owned.

Reel: 14

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Author Index

[Ellis, Edward S.].

The Emigrant's Guide to Texas; containing a condensation of the laws under which the titles to land in Texas are held, with a table of distances, the tariff and revenue laws, probate statistics, etc. N.O. 1837

1273; 50 p. 12mo.; No copy located. This title, taken from Raines, may be an error for Samuel Ellis's work with a similar title published at New Orleans in 1839, entry No. 1346.; Raines, p. 76.

Reel: 25

[Ellis, George Edward, 1814-1894].

Letters upon the Annexation of Texas, addressed to Hon. John Quincy Adams, as originally published in the Boston Atlas under the signature of Lisle. Boston: White, Lewis & Potter, Printers. 1845 1579; 47 p. 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. This pamphlet is a reprinting of a series of rather dull letters, mildly opposing annexation, the first dated December 19, 1844, the last, Letter XV, dated March 15, 1845. As shown by their dates, all these letters were written after the election of Polk and the latest one after the joint resolution for annexation had been signed by President Tyler. The letters discuss, from the point of view of a historian, such subjects as whether Mexico had invited Protestant emigrants to her territory (Ellis's answer is no), Texas land laws, government debts, speculation in Texas lands, and debts and so on, with one letter stating that annexation would cause "thousands of our southern planters [to] remove with their slaves to Texas. The effect, upon some of our Southern States would be immense; not only in the depreciation of the value of land, but in the prostration of every branch of industry." All this was not especially helpful ammunition for the Massachusetts opposition to annexation. According to the article on Ellis in the Dictionary of American Biography, he was a Unitarian clergyman and a historian of New England of "the old filio-pietistic school [whose] writings, redeemed by no charm of style, are now out of date and negligible." This series of letters is not mentioned in the article. My fellow members in the Massachusetts Historical Society and American Antiquarian might be interested in the notation that Ellis was for many years vice president and then president of Massachusetts Historical and that though perhaps not a historian of the first rank, he left that Society his house and \$30,000 and to the American Antiquarian \$10,000. That Lisle was the pseudonym used by Ellis is stated by William Cushing in *Initials and Pseudonyms*, 2d Series, New York, 1888, page 89.; Raines, p. 139. Sabin 40657.; Locations: CU. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

[Ellis, Samuel].

Capture of the Brig Pocket.

[New Orleans? Printed at the Office of the New Orleans Bee?]. [1836]

1201; [Three undated articles addressed "To the Editor of the Bee" and signed "Lisle," relating to the case of an American vessel, the Pocket, which was captured in March, 1836, by the Texan armed schooner, Invincible, while en route to Matamoros. Text of No. 1 begins:] Sir--You have been good enough to state that your columns were open to both sides, on the present question between Texas and Mexico. ... ; Broadside. 35 x 24 cm.; This capture of an American ship on the high seas and then bringing it into Galveston and taking over its cargo caused great excitement when the news reached New Orleans. The capture would have had serious effects on Texas if the latter had not taken immediate steps to straighten out the situation, one of these steps being to purchase the ship at a good price. These letters by Ellis to the New Orleans newspapers, subsequently published in broadside form, give the Texas side of the story, which was that there seemed to be little doubt but that the Pocket was carrying munitions to the Mexicans and was later to transport Mexican troops to Texas. Extracts from one of the Ellis letters are printed in a lengthy article on the episode, "The Case of the Brig Pocket," by C.T. Neu, in the April, 1909, issue of the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, Volume XII, at pages 276-295. For the trial of the crew of the Invincible for piracy, see *To the Friends of Civil Liberty*, entry No. 1249.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

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Author Index

Ellis, Samuel.

The Emigrant's Guide to Texas, containing: a Condensation of the Laws under Which the Titles to Land in Texas are Held; a description of the most important Bays, Rivers & Towns, with a Table of Distances; the Tariff and Revenue Laws; Proceedings in Probate; Statistics, &c.

New-Orleans: Published by T. Rea. Printed at the office of the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin. 1839

1346; By Samuel Ellis. [Vignette.]; iv, [9]-51 p. 17 cm. Cloth.; As stated by Ellis in his preface, this guide is not intended to describe the Texas country which he says had been excellently done by Mrs. Holley, but rather to give the emigrant information about land titles and land laws. The other subjects listed in the title are treated briefly. Presumably the issue with the copyright notice and the vignette is the later of the two. Ellis was well qualified to write this guide as he was closely connected with Texas affairs during the revolutionary period as secretary of the Texas agency set up in New Orleans in the fall of 1835. In his diary (excerpts from this are in a clipping from the Dallas News of April 4, 1909, laid in my copy), he says that he supervised the fitting out of the first four ships of the Texas navy and acted as naval agent at New Orleans, with the title of Post Captain and Secretary of Legations. Ellis is certainly no shrinking violet for after telling in his diary of various other capacities in which he served Texas, he continues, "In the opinion of the leading men of the times, Texas was mainly indebted for her independence to my labors." This guide was written as late as April, 1839, for on page 11 is the 1839 census of the town of Houston. Raines has an entry for a book in 50 pages with a similar title, published in New Orleans, but with the date of publication 1837 and the author's name Edward S. Ellis. As no copy of the 1837 book has been located it is quite evident that date and name of the author in Raines was an inadvertence. A note by Wagner in his copy of Raines says that this guide is listed in the Catalogue of the Royal Society of London.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

Ellis, Samuel.

The Emigrant's Guide to Texas, containing: a Condensation of the Laws under Which the Titles to Land in Texas are Held; a description of the most important Bays, Rivers & Towns, with a Table of Distances; the Tariff and Revenue Laws; Proceedings in Probate; Statistics, &c.

New-Orleans: Published by T. Rea. Printed at the office of the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin. 1839

1346A; Another issue [of entry No. 1346], the same except for the addition of notice of copyright in 1839 by T. Rea on verso of title page and vignette on the lower half of page 51. As stated by Ellis in his preface, this guide is not intended to describe the Texas country which he says had been excellently done by Mrs. Holley, but rather to give the emigrant information about land titles and land laws. The other subjects listed in the title are treated briefly. Presumably the issue with the copyright notice and the vignette is the later of the two. Ellis was well qualified to write this guide as he was closely connected with Texas affairs during the revolutionary period as secretary of the Texas agency set up in New Orleans in the fall of 1835. In his diary (excerpts from this are in a clipping from the Dallas News of April 4, 1909, laid in my copy), he says that he supervised the fitting out of the first four ships of the Texas navy and acted as naval agent at New Orleans, with the title of Post Captain and Secretary of Legations. Ellis is certainly no shrinking violet for after telling in his diary of various other capacities in which he served Texas, he continues, "In the opinion of the leading men of the times, Texas was mainly indebted for her independence to my labors." This guide was written as late as April, 1839, for on page 11 is the 1839 census of the town of Houston. Raines has an entry for a book in 50 pages with a similar title, published in New Orleans, but with the date of publication 1837 and the author's name Edward S. Ellis. As no copy of the 1837 book has been located it is quite evident that date and name of the author in Raines was an inadvertence. A note by Wagner in his copy of Raines says that this guide is listed in the Catalogue of the Royal Society of London.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

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Emigrant's Guide to Texas ... 1834.
See Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1148.

Emigration to Texas. Proposals for Colonizing ... Tracts of Land in ... Mexico. 1831.
See Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1120.

Emigration to Texas. Proposals for Colonizing ... Tracts of Land in ... Mexico. 1832.
See Arkansas and Texas Land Company, entry No. 1120A.

Emigration to the Trinity and Red River Colony, Texas. [Dated Jan. 4, 1844].
See [Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky], entry No. 1538.

Empresa del Tabaco.

Contestacion de ... a la Réplica de los Senores Lebrija y Barrera, sobre el proyecto de ley Relativo a ... arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas.
See entry No. 965.

Empresa del Tabaco.

Observaciones sobre el Análisis ... del Proyecto relativo a la amortizacion del cobre, renta del tabaco, y arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas.
See note to entry No. 965.

Espedicion de los Anglo-Americanos sobre el Estado de Tejas.
México:--Imprenta del ciudadano Alejandro Valdès. [1830]
756; Page [1]-6 of Suplemento Num. 2 of the Voz de la Patria, Tom. II, Lunes 8 de Febrero de 1830; Other items on pages 6-8. This is a charge in rather hysterical language that Mexico is in danger of losing Texas because of the settlements of Americans, followed by a list of names making up two groups arriving by ship in October and November, 1829, to settle on the Nueces. Poinsett, the American Minister to Mexico, who was recalled in January, 1830, comes in for abuse.; Locations: CU-B. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 13

Estados Internos de Oriente. Comandante general.

[Ciudad Victoria]. [1830]
756.1A; Another edition [of entry No. 756.1].; With heading: Gobierno del estado de Tamaulipas. Circular. Dated Ciudad Victoria 9 de Diciembre de 1830, and signed Juan Guerra. Manuel Garza de Porras Srio.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages 21.5 x 15.3 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Estados Internos de Oriente. Comandante general.

[Monterrey]. [1830]
756.1; [Publication in Nuevo Leon of a letter from General Manuel Mier y Teran dated November 25. Text begins:] El Supremo Gobierno ha tenido á bien aprobar que en cumplimiento del art. 7.0 de la ley de 6 del procsimo pasado abril, se ausilie á las familias que quieran establecerse como colonizadoras en Galveston en el departamento de Tejas ... [Dated and signed:] Monterrey 7 de Diciembre de 1830, Joaquin Garcia. Pedro del Valle, Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages 21.5 x 15.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del estado libre de Nuevo Leon. Circular. Article 7 of the general colonization law of April 6, 1830, entry No. 759, had stated that Mexican families who volunteered as colonists would be aided in their journey, be maintained at government expense for a year, and be given land and tools to work it. Teran's letter spells out these benefits in detail. In view of the importance of settling Texas with Mexicans, he asks the governor to inform prospective colonists of these benefits and the fact that there are already Mexican families settled at Galveston and troops to protect them. For another letter on this subject see entry no. 759.1.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Estados Internos de Oriente. Comandante General (Anastasio Bustamante).

[Republication by the Governor of Nuevo Leon of an order from the Comandante General of the Estados Internos de Oriente setting departure dates for convoys to Bexar].
[Monterrey]. [1827]
720.1; [Text begins:] El ecsmo. sr. comandante general de estos Estados ciudadano Anastacio Bustamante con fecha 13 de marzo me dice lo que copio ...; 4-page folder printed on p. [1] 22 x 16 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado Libre de Nuevo Leon. Circular. Signed: Manuel Gomez and dates in ms. Monterrey 21 Mzo 1827. The convoys, apparently of merchants, were to leave on the first of March, July and November and be provided with a military escort for protection.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 12

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Estados Internos de Oriente. Comandante General (Martín Perfecto de Cós).

El General de Brigada Martín Perfecto de Cós, Comandante General é Inspector de los Estados Internos de Oriente.
[Matamoros]. [1835]
827; A Nombre del Presidente de la Republica: [Proclamation dated and signed at end:] Matamoros, Julio 5 de 1835.; Martí Perfecto de Cós.; 4-page folder, text in Spanish on p. [1], in English on p. [2], blank leaf. 24 x 18.5 cm.; Cós warns the inhabitants of the three departments of Texas that any "badly conceived zeal" in support of the former authorities of the state will bring on war upon them and their property. Robles discusses this proclamation in his Coahuila y Texas, 1821-1848, Volume II, at page 46 and Edward in his History of Texas gives, at page 245, the English text.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Estados Internos de Oriente. Comandante General (Martín Perfecto de Cós).

El General de Brigada Martín Perfecto de Cós, Comandante General e Inspector de los Estados Internos de Oriente a Sus Habitantes.
[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [1835]
825; [Proclamation warning against disturbers of the public peace. Signed and dated at end:] Martín Perfecto de Cós. Matamoros, Mayo 12 de 1835.; Broadside. 43.5 x 31.7 cm.; Cós charges that the governing group at Monclova are showing the same subversive tendencies as those of Zacatecas. Among matters specifically mentioned are the law for the sale of 400 leagues of land, and the move to continue to maintain the local militia. Cós warns that he will use force if the revolutionary acts continue. Robles gives the proclamation in full in his Coahuila y Texas, 1821-1848, Volume II, at pages 19-21.; Locations: CU-B. CtY.; Tx. TWS.

Reel: 13

Estados Internos de Oriente. Comandante General (Martín Perfecto de Cós).

Contestaciones Habidas entre el Sr. Comandante General de los estados Internos de Oriente don Martín Perfecto de Cos y Don Estevan F. Austin Gefe de los Colonos sublevados de Tejas.
Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado, de Coahuila y Tejas á cargo del C. Agustín Vela [Monclova?]. [1835?]
826; Broadsheet. 30.5 x 20.8 cm.; This includes copy of a letter from Cós to Austin dated from Goliad October 5, 1835, Austin's undated reply, and another letter from Austin to Cós dated October 17, and a letter of Cós to Austin dated from Bejar October 18, 1835. I do not find any reprinting of the Cós letter of October 5, but Austin's two letters to Cós are reprinted in the article, "General Austin's Order Book for Campaign of 1835," Texas Historical Quarterly for July, 1907, Vol. XI, at pages 14-15. In the Quarterly both of Austin's letters are dated October 17. The Cós letter to Austin of October 18 is listed in the Austin Papers but is not reprinted there.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Estracto de las Noticias relativas al Buen Comportamiento del Ecsmo.
Campeche: Imprenta Aurora, dirigida por Julian [Jz. 1837
920; Sr. General Presidente D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, copiadas de varios periódicos de la República. Las Dan al Publico sus verdaderos amigos, deseosos de que los Yucatecos no carezcan de ellas.; Leaf of title, 14 p. 19.5 cm.; This begins (pages 1-5) with a reprinting of Sierra y Rosso's Representacion of February 6, 1837, entry No. 931, followed by various statements made by Santa Anna and others at the time of his return to Mexico in February, 1837, and includes the lengthy letter of Santa Anna to the Secretary of War, dated Veracruz, February 20, 1837, referred to in the note to the Supplement to the Diario, entry No. 919A.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

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Everett, Alexander Hill, 1790-1847.

A Letter on the Texas Question.
[New-York?]. [1844?]
1495; < From the Democratic Review for September, 1844.>; 23 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm. Stitched. Though Everett, a former Whig, had become a Democrat, in this lengthy letter, dated at the end Springfield, Mass., August 8, 1844, he opposes annexation and quotes extensively from the Letter of General Waddy Thompson (entry No. 1540), the southern Whig, who also opposed annexation. In opposing annexation, Everett, a northern Democrat, was influenced by his environment rather than his party, while in the case of Thompson, a southern Whig, the reverse was the case. There is an article on Everett in the Dictionary of American Biography. He was a brother of the much better known Edward Everett, the Unitarian clergyman, Minister to England, President of Harvard, and famous orator.; Sabin 23232.; Locations: CU. NHi. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 33

Everitt, Stephen Hendrickson, 1807-1844.

Columbia: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1836
120; Speech of Mr. Everett [sic], of Jasper, on the Message of the President, returning the resolution making it obligatory on him to consult the Senate on the terms of releasing General Santa Anna and Almonte; 15 p. 19.7 cm.; The resolution of the Senate had been passed in secret session on November 11 and vetoed by President Houston in a message recorded in the journal of the secret session of November 16. Everitt, or rather, as shown below, his ghost writer Lamar, makes here a strong argument to the effect that any arrangement with Santa Anna was in effect a treaty and required Senate action, but the journal of the Secret session records that the Senate voted 8 to 4 against him. See Winkler's Secret Journals of the Senate, Austin, 1911, p. 23, for a record of this vote and a note saying that in the following January W.H. Wharton had written that the Senate was unanimous in upholding the veto. In his speech Everitt proclaimed, "The hand that signs this liberation of Santa Anna before the acknowledgement of our independence, will fix upon the reputation of Texas a STAIN more to be dreaded than the branding iron of guilt and shame." The speech is given in the Lamar Papers, No. 485, Vol. I, p. 491-501, and there is a note on page 491 saying: "With the pamphlet in the Lamar Papers is a six page draft bearing the following endorsement in Lamar's hand, 'Notes furnished by Dr. Everitt from which I wrote his speech.'" Everitt's speech is also given in the Telegraph and Texas Register for November 26, 1836. Though Everitt was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and played an important part in the proceedings of the Senate of the first five congresses and was president pro tem of the Senate of the Second and Third Congresses, there is only a very brief sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas, which does not even mention his being a senator. I am curious as to why he resigned December 9, 1840, apparently suddenly, early in his term as a senator of the Fifth Congress. For a bitter personal attack on him by Ashbel Smith in June, 1839, see entry No. 335. Although Kemp in his Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Handbook of Texas agree that Everitt died on July 12, 1844, they disagree as to the place of his death.; Locations: Tx (trimmed). TxU.

Reel: 1

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Examination and Review of a Pamphlet Printed and ... Circulated by M.E. Gorostiza ... 1837.
See [Weaver, William Augustus], entry No. 1301.

Expedicion hecha en Tejas ... Monterey, 1842.
See entry No. 989.

Expediente en que constan los fundamentos en que se apoyo el Honorable Congreso ... de Coahuila y Texas para suspender de sus funciones al Vice-Gobernador, Consejo ... Leona Vicario, 1829.
See entry No. 738.

Exposé des Éventualités ... d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre ... 1845.
See [Bonnefoux, Laurent?], entry No. 1564B.

Falconer, Thomas, 1805-1882.

Expedition to Santa Fé.
New Orleans: Published by Lumsden, Kendall & Co., Office of the Picayune. 1842

1412; An Account of Its Journey from Texas through Mexico, with Particulars of Its Capture. By Thomas Falconer.; 12 p., text in double columns. 22 cm.; Falconer, an English barrister and former editor of the Westminster Review, had arrived in Texas early in 1841, with the idea of settling there and had quickly become interested in the proposed Texan expedition to Santa Fe, which everyone was then talking about. He was soon invited by President Lamar to join the expedition as "historiographer," his status to be that of an invited guest. The result was this interesting brief account, most of which was first published in the Daily Picayune of New Orleans early in May, 1842, and then published by the Picayune in pamphlet form on May 12. The rare original is reprinted and skillfully annotated, with considerable additional material, in Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition 1841-1842. By Thomas Falconer. With introduction and notes by F.W. Hodge, New York, 1930. When the advance party of the expedition under Captain Sutton, that included George Wilkins Kendall, the author of the Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1515), went forward on August 31, 1841, to find the Mexican settlements, Falconer remained with the main expedition commanded by General Hugh McLeod and surrendered with that group to the Mexicans on October 5th. Kendall, who was in the advance party, had surrendered on September 15. Both reached Mexico City as captives on January 31, 1842. Falconer was almost immediately released and reached New Orleans on his return journey about May 20. The articles in the Daily Picayune, of which Kendall had been an editor before joining the expedition, and the pamphlet then followed, the pamphlet being the first published account in book form of the expedition. There is now at Yale a Falconer manuscript in 171 large quarto pages, formerly in my collection, of his diary of travel in Texas, from Galveston to Austin, March 12 to June, 1841, and then of his experiences as a member of the Texan Santa Fe expedition from June 18 to December 4, 1841, when he was being taken as a captive to Mexico City. From internal evidence it appears that Falconer had written up the diary sometime after February, 1842, and by February, 1843. Kendall, who, as stated above, had left the main party under General McLeod on August 31, 1841, states in the 7th edition of his Narrative published in 1856 that his old friend Falconer had furnished him with an account "of what befell the main party of Texans under General McLeod" after the advance party under Captain Sutton had left the main body, and prints this account in his 7th edition. A comparison of the text of the diary in manuscript and this later printing by Kendall shows many differences. Except for publication of part of the diary in the 7th edition of Kendall, it is otherwise unpublished. The extract in Kendall is reprinted from Kendall in Hodge's Letters and Notes already cited. Hodge did not know of the Falconer diary when his Letters and Notes was published. The Yale Library also has another unpublished manuscript of Falconer in 71 pages, formerly in my collection, that gives an account of Falconer's journey from Galveston to

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Austin by way of San Antonio, March 12 to the middle of June, 1841. This manuscript and the one previously mentioned complement each other to some extent. In 1844 Falconer's Notes of a Journey through Texas and New Mexico, in the Years 1841 and 1842 was published in Volume XIII of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. A separate of this is entry No. 1496. This is reprinted by Hodge, who also reprints Falconer's letter dated Mexico, February 10, 1842, first printed in the New Orleans Bee of March 11. The definitive account of the route of the expedition from its organization near Austin, Texas, in June, 1841, to the surrender of the main expedition to the Mexicans at Laguna Colorada on October 5, is H. Bailey Carroll's The Texan Santa Fe Trail, Canyon, Texas, 1951.; Rader 1325. Raines, p. 78. Sabin 23724. Wagner-Camp 90.; Locations: ICN. TxU. TxWFM. BM.

Reel: 31

Falconer, Thomas, 1805-1882.

Notes of a Journey through Texas and New Mexico, in the Years 1841 and 1842. [London]. [1844] 1496; By Thomas Falconer, Esq., of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.; 28 p. 21 cm.; Caption title. These Notes of a Journey, a separate from the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Volume XIII, Part 2, pages 199-222, London, 1844, are the first separate printing (p. [1]-9) of Falconer's account of his journey from Galveston to San Antonio and then to Austin in 1841 and have the importance attaching to such a publication of a journey in a new country. The account of the Texan Santa Fe expedition (p. 9-24) differs somewhat from Falconer's account published at New Orleans in 1842 (entry No. 1412). The four pages in small type at the end (p. 25-28) headed "Note" give Falconer's reasons, based on unpublished documents of La Salle and others, for stating that Texas was not a part of Louisiana when that country was ceded back by Spain to France. These documents and this argument are included in Falconer's, On the Discovery of the Mississippi and on the South-Western, Oregon, and North-Western Boundary of the United States, London, 1844, not entered here. This separate is on better paper than its first printing in the Journal and differs in its pagination and signatures. My copy is in a bound volume from Falconer's library containing other pamphlets by him and members of his family. Evidently Falconer had separates struck off for his own library and for presentation. Notes of a Journey is reprinted, with annotations, in Hodge's Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, New York, 1930, p. [65]-103.; Raines, p. 79.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 33

Falvel, M.J.

... An Accurate and Authentic Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives ... 1836.

See entry No. 155.

Federacion y Tejas.

Articulo publicado en la Voz del Pueblo, Numero 29. See entry No. 1026.

Fellow Citizens.

Fellow Citizens: Pause and Consider, Before you oppose the admission of Texas into the Union.

[n.p.]. [1845?]

1580; ... By this union a great good will accrue to the whole country. The manufacturers can send their goods through all that country free of duties--a border war will be prevented and thousands of lives saved--the Christian religion in its purity will be extended, and finally the annexation of Texas will result in freedom of all the slaves in the United States.; Broadside. 9 x 19 cm.; There is no clue to the author of this broadside without an imprint.; Locations: CSMH.

Reel: 36

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Author Index

Field, Joseph Emerson, 1802-1882.

Three Years in Texas. Including a view of the Texan Revolution, and an account of the Principal Battles, together with Descriptions of the Soil, Commercial and Agricultural Advantages, &c. Boston: Abel Tompkins, 32 Cornhill. 1836

1202A; Another edition [of entry No. 1202] with same title, except comma instead of semi-colon after "Battles." 47 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Texas. A View of the Texan Revolution, an Account of the Principal Battles, and Geographical, Historical and other Important Information. By Dr. Joseph E. Field, One of the few Survivors of Fanning's [sic] Command. Same copyright notice on verso of title, in the name of Justin Jones, as in earlier Greenfield edition.; This important Texas pamphlet seems to be the first printing in book or pamphlet form of an account by a participant of the taking of San Antonio by the Texans in December, 1835 (p. 10-15 Greenfield edition), and of the capitulation and massacre of the Fannin forces at Goliad in March, 1836 (p. 18-21 and [32]-35). Indeed, except for the broadside Fall of Bexar and Surrender of General Cós (entry No. 87) and the four-page folder on the Mexican side, Noticias Interesantes, also the broadsheet which followed it, telling of Fannin's capture (entry Nos. 896 and 897), this is the first published account by a participant, except perhaps in a newspaper, of these two important events in the Texan revolution. It is one of the best sources for the tragic defeat of Fannin. Of much less importance are pages [24]-31 with the caption, "The Commercial and Agricultural Advantages of Texas." Three pages with caption "Appendix" follow. Field, who came to Texas in December, 1833, took part in the opening skirmish of the revolution at Gonzales and then was in the force which besieged and later took San Antonio in December, 1835. He joined Fannin at Goliad on March 6, 1836, and was with the little force which surrendered to Urrea. Being a surgeon, he was ordered to attend the Mexican wounded and thus was one of the few who escaped the mass execution ordered by Santa Anna a few days after Fannin's surrender. For several weeks Field continued to care for the wounded Mexicans, but finally made his escape and after a perilous journey arrived at Velasco about the middle of May. He was then granted a furlough to visit the United States. Field's return to the United States was announced in a news item in the Franklin Mercury of August 9, 1836, a weekly newspaper published by Justin Jones at Greenfield, Mass. In the next issue a "sketch" of Field and his experiences in Texas appeared and was later included in full, except for the introductory paragraph, in part of the Appendix to Three Years in Texas (p. [32]-35). Soon after Field and Jones must have agreed on the terms for the publication of the pamphlet for in the Mercury for August 23 it is advertised as, "Now in press and will be immediately published in pamphlet form." From a later advertisement it appears that it was actually published September 7, 1836, "Price single copies 25 cts." From the circumstances of publication it seems clear that the Greenfield edition preceded the Boston edition. Also it is probable that the Boston edition preceded the edition with the joint Greenfield-Boston imprint. Sabin 24283 has what is apparently an erroneous entry for an edition with the imprint "Springfield, Mass.: Justin Jones. 1836". What little we know about the author of this important account of the Texas revolution indicates that he was of a roving and adventurous disposition.

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He was born on November 12, 1802, in Charlemont, Mass., where he returned to visit his father, the Rev. Joseph Field, and to write his pamphlet "after eleven years absence." We know that he went back to Texas in the fall of 1836 and that he resigned as surgeon in the Texas army in the Spring of 1837 and was living at Corpus Christi in 1872, and from the Proceedings of the Texas Veterans Association for 1883 we know that by 1883 he had died and at his death was living in Fort Bend County. We also know from A.B. Clarke's *Travels in Mexico and California*, Boston, 1852 (Wagner-Camp 210), that Clarke and Field became messmates at the Pima village in Arizona on June 8, 1849, and made the rest of the trip together, and that Field was a resourceful companion (Clarke, p. 93 et seq.). The *Field Genealogy*, Chicago, 1901, says in a very meager sketch (Vol. I, p. 334 and 502) that "he was employed at the south by the government during the War of the Rebellion and since the war resided in Mississippi and Florida. He married Julia Jones of Troy, N.Y. No issue." Raines had apparently never seen a copy for he describes it as "Hunting adventures in Texas," and gives an incorrect title and collation. Letters written by Field from Charlemont on September 2, 1836, and from New York on October 7, 1836, about the Goliad massacre are given in an article on Captain John Sowers Brooks in the *Texas State Historical Association Quarterly* for January, 1906, Volume IX, at pages 197-201. In *Winkler's Manuscript Letters and Documents of Early Texans, 1821-1845*, Document 87 (p. 166) is an offer dated Gonzales, Oct. 7th, 1835, by Field and other doctors of their services to the volunteer army. The Field pamphlet was reprinted in the *Magazine of History, with Notes and Queries*, Tarrytown, N.Y., 1925, Extra Number No. 108 (Vol. 27, No. 4), at pages [5]-42, and also at Austin Texas, by the Steck Company in 1935.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. MB. MHi. MWA. NHi. TxU. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 24

Field, Joseph Emerson, 1802-1882.

Three Years in Texas. Including a view of the Texan Revolution, and an account of the Principal Battles; together with Descriptions of the Soil, Commercial and Agricultural Advantages, &c. Greenfield, Mass. Justin Jones. 1836

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1202; By Dr. Joseph E. Field, one of the few survivors of Fanning's [sic] command.; 36 p. 20 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Copyright, dated 1836, in the name of Justin Jones on verso of title. This important Texas pamphlet seems to be the first printing in book or pamphlet form of an account by a participant of the taking of San Antonio by the Texans in December, 1835 (p. 10-15 Greenfield edition), and of the capitulation and massacre of the Fannin forces at Goliad in March, 1836 (p. 18-21 and [32]-35). Indeed, except for the broadside Fall of Bexar and Surrender of General Cós (entry No. 87) and the four-page folder on the Mexican side, *Noticias Interesantes*, also the broadsheet which followed it, telling of Fannin's capture (entry Nos. 896 and 897), this is the first published account by a participant, except perhaps in a newspaper, of these two important events in the Texan revolution. It is one of the best sources for the tragic defeat of Fannin. Of much less importance are pages [24]-31 with the caption, "The Commercial and Agricultural Advantages of Texas." Three pages with caption "Appendix" follow. Field, who came to Texas in December, 1833, took part in the opening skirmish of the revolution at Gonzales and then was in the force which besieged and later took San Antonio in December, 1835. He joined Fannin at Goliad on March 6, 1836, and was with the little force which surrendered to Urrea. Being a surgeon, he was ordered to attend the Mexican wounded and thus was one of the few who escaped the mass execution ordered by Santa Anna a few days after Fannin's surrender. For several weeks Field continued to care for the wounded Mexicans, but finally made his escape and after a perilous journey arrived at Velasco about the middle of May. He was then granted a furlough to visit the United States. Field's return to the United States was announced in a news item in the *Franklin Mercury* of August 9, 1836, a weekly newspaper published by Justin Jones at Greenfield, Mass. In the next issue a "sketch" of Field and his experiences in Texas appeared and was later included in full, except for the introductory paragraph, in part of the Appendix to *Three Years in Texas* (p. [32]-35). Soon after Field and Jones must have agreed on the terms for the publication of the pamphlet for in the *Mercury* for August 23 it is advertised as, "Now in press and will be immediately published in pamphlet form." From a later advertisement it appears that it was actually published September 7, 1836, "Price single copies 25 cts." From the circumstances of publication it seems clear that the Greenfield edition preceded the Boston edition. Also it is probable that the Boston edition preceded the edition with the joint Greenfield-Boston imprint. Sabin 24283 has what is apparently an erroneous entry for an edition with the imprint "Springfield, Mass.: Justin Jones. 1836". What little we know about the author of this important account of the Texas revolution indicates that he was of a roving and adventurous disposition. He was born on November 12, 1802, in Charlemont, Mass., where he returned to visit his father, the Rev. Joseph Field, and to write his pamphlet "after eleven years absence." We know that he went back to Texas in the fall of 1836 and that he resigned as surgeon in the Texas army in the Spring of 1837 and was living

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Reel: 24

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Field, Joseph Emerson, 1802-1882.

Three Years in Texas. Including a view of the Texan Revolution, and an account of the Principal Battles; together with Descriptions of the Soil, Commercial and Agricultural Advantages, &c. Greenfield, Mass., J. Jones; Boston, A. Tompkins. 1836

1202B; Another issue [of entry No. 1202] with same title; 47 p. 21 cm.; This important Texas pamphlet seems to be the first printing in book or pamphlet form of an account by a participant of the taking of San Antonio by the Texans in December, 1835 (p. 10-15 Greenfield edition), and of the capitulation and massacre of the Fannin forces at Goliad in March, 1836 (p. 18-21 and [32]-35). Indeed, except for the broadside Fall of Bexar and Surrender of General Cós (entry No. 87) and the four-page folder on the Mexican side, Noticias Interesantes, also the broadsheet which followed it, telling of Fannin's capture (entry Nos. 896 and 897), this is the first published account by a participant, except perhaps in a newspaper, of these two important events in the Texan revolution. It is one of the best sources for the tragic defeat of Fannin. Of much less importance are pages [24]-31 with the caption, "The Commercial and Agricultural Advantages of Texas." Three pages with caption "Appendix" follow. Field, who came to Texas in December, 1833, took part in the opening skirmish of the revolution at Gonzales and then was in the force which besieged and later took San Antonio in December, 1835. He joined Fannin at Goliad on March 6, 1836, and was with the little force which surrendered to Urrea. Being a surgeon, he was ordered to attend the Mexican wounded and thus was one of the few who escaped the mass execution ordered by Santa Anna a few days after Fannin's surrender. For several weeks Field continued to care for the wounded Mexicans, but finally made his escape and after a perilous journey arrived at Velasco about the middle of May. He was then granted a furlough to visit the United States. Field's return to the United States was announced in a news item in the Franklin Mercury of August 9, 1836, a weekly newspaper published by Justin Jones at Greenfield, Mass. In the next issue a "sketch" of Field and his experiences in Texas appeared and was later included in full, except for the introductory paragraph, in part of the Appendix to Three Years in Texas (p. [32]-35). Soon after Field and Jones must have agreed on the terms for the publication of the pamphlet for in the Mercury for August 23 it is advertised as, "Now in press and will be immediately published in pamphlet form." From a later advertisement it appears that it was actually published September 7, 1836, "Price single copies 25 cts." From the circumstances of publication it seems clear that the Greenfield edition preceded the Boston edition. Also it is probable that the Boston edition preceded the edition with the joint Greenfield-Boston imprint. Sabin 24283 has what is apparently an erroneous entry for an edition with the imprint "Springfield, Mass.: Justin Jones. 1836". What little we know about the author of this important account of the Texas revolution indicates that he was of a roving and adventurous disposition. He was born on November 12, 1802, in Charlemont, Mass., where he returned to visit his father, the Rev. Joseph Field, and to write his pamphlet "after eleven years absence." We know that he went back to Texas in the fall of 1836 and that he resigned as surgeon in the Texas army in the Spring of 1837 and was living at Corpus Christi in 1872, and from the Proceedings of the Texas Veterans Association for 1883 we know that

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Reel: 24

Filisola, Vicente, 1785-1850.

Analisis del diario militar del General D. José Urréa durante la Primera Campaña de Tejas, publicado en Victoria de Durango en la Imprenta del Gobierno el año corriente de 1838. Matamoros: Imprenta del Mercurio a Cargo de Antonio Castañeda. 1838 936; Lo somete al buen juicio de sus Conciudadanos en justa vindicacion de su honor ultrajado. Vicente Filisola.; 180 p. 19 cm.; Pages 50-51 and pages 54-55 were transposed in printing. After a short preliminary statement, the analysis of the *Diario* begins on page 8 and continues in great detail and rather small print to page 156, where it is signed by Filisola and dated Matamoros, August 19, 1838. At pages 157-163 Filisola gives extensive biographical information about himself, including his age, birthplace, and past services. He was then fifty-three years old, indicating that he was born in 1785. This is followed, on pages 163-180, by twenty-seven printings of documents and notes. This book is invaluable for anyone interested in the details of the 1836 Mexican campaign against Texas.; Locations: CtY (lacks p. 159-160 and 173-180). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 15

Filisola, Vicente, 1785-1850.

[Manifesto and documents published by General Filisola in justification of his conduct in the Texas campaign].

[Leona Vicario]. [1836]

852; [Addressed:] Mejicanos.; [3]-42 p. 22.5 cm.; None of the copies located has a title page. They all begin with the manifesto on page [3]. This is headed "Mejicanos." and dated and signed at foot of page [3]: Leona Vicario Julio 12 de 1836. Vicente Filisola [sic]. This first publication by Filisola of documents in defense of his operations in the Texas campaign was occasioned by the publication of various documents relating to the campaign in the official *Diario* of the Mexican government of June 15, 1836. The publication of June 15 had followed an order of Tornel dated May 31, in which he had put Urrea in charge of the Texan campaign in place of Filisola. The documents here, numbered 1-22, are preceded by a one-page statement of Filisola, dated Leona Vicario, July 12, 1836, and followed at the end by another one-page statement on page 42 dated Leona Vicario, July 18, 1836. The first ten documents are all dated between April 22 and May 5, 1836, and relate to the defeat and capture of Santa Anna at San Jacinto and the events immediately subsequent. They include, as No. 1, Filisola's report to the Secretary of War of April 25, announcing the capture of Santa Anna, and, No. 2, Santa Anna's report of April 22 on this to Filisola. Document 11 is Filisola's report of May 14 to the Secretary of War, giving an account of events thus far. This and other reports are again printed in Filisola's *Representacion* of August 19. Printed here and not in the *Representacion* is Tornel's order of May 31, relieving Filisola of command, and the Tornel order of June 25, ordering Filisola to answer to charges in court-martial proceedings. The pamphlet is reproduced as No. 2 in *Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas*, Mexico, Editora Nacional, 1952. There is a sketch of Filisola beginning with the year 1813, in the *Handbook of Texas*, and there are various biographical details in his *Analisis* of 1838. These are referred to in the note to that item, entry No. 936.; Locations: CtY. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 14

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Filisola, Vicente, 1785-1850.

Representacion dirigida al Supremo Gobierno por el General Vicente Filisola, en Defensa de Su Honor y Aclaracion de Sus Operaciones como General en Jefe del Ejército sobre Tejas. México. Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, calle de los Rebeldes, casa N. 2. 1836

853; 82 p. 22.8 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Representacion dirigida al Supremo Gobierno por el General Vicente Filisola, sobre la Campaña de Tejas. Año de 1836. This Representacion is the classic account of the retreat of the Mexicans through Texas after the battle of San Jacinto and a masterly defense by Filisola of his acts in ordering and conducting the retreat. In an order dated May 31, 1836, Tornel, the Secretary of War had relieved Filisola of his command, replacing him with Urrea, and in an order dated June 25, issued after the news of the public treaty made by Santa Anna at Velasco on May 14 had reached Mexico, he was commanded to return to Mexico and stand trial for his conduct. This Representacion is dated at the end, at page 43, August 19, 1836, or just before this trial. It is followed by fifteen documents, not arranged in chronological order, dated from April 28 to June 10, 1836 (p. 45-82). In an earlier pamphlet, entry for which precedes this, with the caption "Mejicanos," dated from Leona Vicario on July 12, the previous month, Filisola had printed in his defense various letters and documents without comment beyond a short opening and closing statement. Here he gives a detailed account of the retreat, in which the charges against him made by his former subordinate Urrea, and others, are shown up in beautiful fashion. That Filisola's reply struck home is shown by Urrea's statement on page 3 of his *Diario ... Militares*, Victoria de Durango, 1838, entry No. 940, that Filisola's Representacion "insults me, abuses me, satirizes me, and belittles me." Various other attacks on Filisola are made by Urrea in this *Diario Militares*, but Filisola again takes the latter into camp with his *Análisis del diario militar del General D. José Urréa*, Matamoros, 1838, entry No. 936. It should be noted that by the time Filisola got back to Mexico City at the beginning of August, 1836, official and public sentiment had turned strongly in his favor, and at his trial he was exonerated. Though the formal decision of the court of inquiry was not made until early in 1837, on August 23, 1836, Tornel issued an order in the name of the President ad interim asking Filisola to draw up a new plan of campaign against Texas. Filisola, in two quite different works, both in two volumes, and with the same main title, *Memorias para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas*, Volume I of the earlier work being dated 1848 with the imprint of R. Rafael, and Volume I of the later work being dated 1849 with the imprint of Ignacio Cumplido, gives, especially in the Cumplido work, a much fuller account of the Texas campaign in 1836 and of the attempts at a Texas campaign in 1837. The first volume of the work with the Rafael imprint gives an account of Mexican relations with Texas through the year 1833, while the second volume gives an account of these relations from January, 1834, to shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, with a brief account of the military campaign against Texas which began in the fall of 1835. The work with the Cumplido imprint reports in detail upon the military operations from the taking of the Alamo in March, 1836, to about August 1, 1837. The account for the period from the taking of the Alamo to shortly after the battle of San Jacinto is much fuller than in the earlier work with the Rafael imprint and occupies the first 396 pages of Volume I.

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What Filisola calls the second campaign against Texas began in October, 1836, and is covered in the remaining pages, 397-511, of Volume I and the 267 pages of Volume II. This work printed by Cumplido is largely made up of army orders issued during the period. The Representacion was first translated into English, with all the documents, by George L. Hammecken in his *Evacuation of Texas*. Translation of the Representation Addressed to the Supreme Government by Gen. Vicente Filisola . . . , Columbia, 1837 (entry No. 191). In *The Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution*, Dallas, 1928, Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda gives a translation of the text but without the documents. The Representacion, with all its appendices except No. 1, is reprinted in the *Boletin del Archivo General de la Nación*, Vol. 10 [Mexico, 1939], at pages 146-178 and 349-379, as part of a lengthy document given its own title page, entitled "La Guerra de Texas ... Causa formada al Gral. Filisola, por su retirada en 1836."; Rader 1382. Sabin 24326.; Locations: C-S. CSMH. CU-B. CtY. NN. Tx. TxArU. TWS. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 14

Filisola, Vicente, d. 1850.

Evacuation of Texas.

Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1837

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191; Translation of the Representation addressed to the Supreme Government by Gen. Vicente Filisola, in Defence of His Honor, and Explanation of His Operations as Commander-in-Chief of the Army against Texas.; Leaf of title, verso blank, blank leaf, Preface, iv p., Representacion, p. [3]-36, Documents, p. [37]-68, blank leaf. 21 cm.; There is an entry and note on the original edition, Mexico, 1836, of Filisola's Representacion, entry No. 853. It is the classic account, the first in book form, of the retreat of the Mexicans through Texas after the battle of San Jacinto and a masterly defense by Filisola of his acts in ordering and conducting the retreat. The Representacion was dated at the end August 19, 1836, and was probably published soon after. The account was, of course, of great interest to all Texans, and there is an entry in the journal of the Texas House of Representatives for November 23, 1836, announcing a message from the President "recommending the translation of a Spanish pamphlet in vindication of Filisola's conduct in the campaign of Texas." On the next day it was voted that 500 copies (Falvel incorrectly, I think, says 900 copies) be ordered for both houses. The preface of the translator, George L. Hammeken, signed G.L.H., is dated Brazoria, January, 1837, and there is a notice in the Telegraph and Texas Register for January 27, 1837, reading in part, "We are now engaged in printing the translation of Filisola's defence in a pamphlet which we hope to have completed in two weeks." This issue had long extracts from the translation, which were continued in later issues, and there is an advertisement in the Telegraph for February 14, 1837, and in subsequent issues, reading, "Filisola's Defence for Sale at this Office. Columbia, 1837." G. & T.H. Borden's charge of February 14, 1837, was for 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). In one of the privately owned copies of the Evacuation of Texas there is a manuscript certificate at the head of p. [3] dated January 8 [1837] and signed by Bernard E. Bee, the Secretary of State, stating that "the work hereto annexed" was published by order of the House of Representatives and delivered from the Department of State. My copy of the Evacuation belonged at one time to Moses Austin Bryan, who wrote at the top of the first page of the Preface, "This Pamphlet was presented to me by George L. Hammeken who translated Filisola's defense without pay and it was published by the Republic of Texas in 1837. Moses Austin Bryan." Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda in his *The Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution*, Dallas [1928], gives a translation of the text of the Representacion, but the fifteen documents are not included. Hammeken's "Recollections of Stephen F. Austin," with a short biographical sketch of Hammeken by Mr. Winkler, may be found in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1917, Vol. XX, p. 369. Hammeken was active in the peace negotiations with Mexico from 1839 through 1841 and he was president of the Brazos and Galveston Railroad, but nothing seems to be known about him before 1833 or after 1845. The short sketch of him in the *Handbook of Texas* gives no information on these years. His *Brief Remarks on Dr. Channing's Letter to Hon. Henry Clay*. By a Texian, Boston, 1837, is entry No.

1275.; Rader 1379. Raines, p. 82. Sabin 24323.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MBAt. NHi. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 2

[First Company of Texian Volunteers from New Orleans].

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1835] 65; [(Text begins:) You cannot pronounce the word "Liberty:" but it is sure to find a warm response from the United States. ...]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but the issue of the Telegraph and Texas Register for December 2, 1835, has an article beginning: "From a Circular Published at Nacogdoches. First Company of Texian Volunteers from New Orleans." It is impossible to tell from the article where the circular ends and newspaper comment begins, but the entry presumably records the beginning.

Reel: 1

Firth, C., lithographer.

Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Texas on the Gulf of Mexico 1828. [At lower left below neat line:] C. Firth Lithog Spread Eagle Court Threadneedle St [London]. [1828] 1100; 22 x 38 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 58 miles to the inch. This seems to be the first map showing colonization grants in Texas with their boundaries. These are quite difficult to follow. In the Linati map, Mexico, 1826 (entry No. 713), some grants were indicated, but their boundaries were not given. Seven grants are indicated here by numbers, a key being printed in the upper left-hand corner. The grants shown are listed as: Austins, Burnets, Lethwicks, Thorns, DeWitts, Wavells and Milams. The last two are crosshatched, which would seem to indicate that this map had something to do with the promotion of these two grants. Along the coast, south of Austin's Grant, is the legend, "Government Reserved Lands." Near the top of the map is the legend, "Upper Texas almost unexplored." The usual three towns shown in early maps are indicated: Nacogdoches, St Antonio and LaBahia. Galveston Bay is called here Trinity Bay, and instead of long narrow strips of land just off the main coast running south from the head of Matagorda Bay, two islands are still incorrectly shown off the mouth of the Guadalupe.; Locations: MB.

Reel: 20

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Fisher, George, 1795-1873.

[Matamoros?]. [1831]

771A; [Text begins:] El Ecsmo. Sr. comandante general ... An edition in English [of entry No. 771], with heading: Maritime Custom-house of Galveston.; [Matamoros? 1834.]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 31 x 21 cm.; Entries 769 and 770 tell of the difficulties of Fisher with the Texans the preceding year, which Terán in this letter of October 3, 1831, asks all concerned to forget. Terán's letter to Austin does not seem to be published in the Austin Papers. I have not given a separate entry for a short printed circular of Fisher's dated from Matamoros August -- 1831, enclosing this extra of the Guia del Pueblo. The translation into English was printed on paper with watermark identical with that of the Spanish copy.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 13

Fisher, George, 1795-1873.

[Matamoros?]. [1831]

771; [Text begins:] El Ecsmo. Sr. comandante general ... en nota oficial de 3 del corriente ... [Publication by George Fisher of a letter to him from Terán, dated at the end Matamoros, October 3, 1831, quoting for Fisher's information Terán letter of the same date to Stephen F. Austin, announcing the reopening of the custom house at Galveston in charge of Fisher and asking Austin to forget past squabbles with Fisher. At end Terán recommends to Fisher that he also forget the past and limit his activities to his government job. Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros á 6 de octubre de 1831. Jorge Fisher.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 31 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Aduana Maritima de Galvezton.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Fisher, George, 1795-1873.

The Advertiser of the Port of Matamoros.- - Extra. [At end:] Imprenta, a Cargo del C. Dionisio de la Fuente. [Matamoros]. [1831]

769; [Text begins:] The following Article was published in the Advertiser, No. 11. of 10th February 1831, -- in Spanish. [A letter of Fisher dated February 9, 1831, to the Editors of the Advertiser and a letter dated Matamoros, November 29, 1830, to Godwin Brown Cotten, Editor of the Texas Gazette.]; Broadside in two columns. 31.5 x 21 cm.; Fisher was an interesting but contentious character whose career is briefly sketched in the note to Memorials of George Fisher, Houston, 1840 (entry No. 384). He came to Texas from Mexico in 1830 and on May 18 of that year became Administrator of the Custom House at Galveston. Soon afterwards the custom house was closed because of the law of April 6, 1830, and Fisher acted temporarily as secretary of the ayuntamiento at San Felipe de Austin. Fisher soon made himself obnoxious to Austin, who in a letter of October 18, 1830, describes him as "uno de aquellos aventureros miserables y desvergonzados qui ni tienen patria ni principios de honradez." Fisher's letter to Cotten, which he had asked the Advertiser to print, complains of an article in the Texas Gazette of October 23, 1830, regarding his conduct as collector of the Port at Galveston and as Secretary of the Ayuntamiento at San Felipe, and says "the shortness of time does not permit me to answer in full." Though Fisher made no further answer, he demands that this letter be printed in the Texas Gazette.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 13

Fisher, George, 1795-1873.

Guia del Pueblo.

[At end:] Imprenta del estado de Tamaulipas, dirigida por Juan Antonio Aguirre. [Ciudad-Victoria]. [1831] 770; Alcance al Num. 37.; [Contains letter of Fisher to the editors dated Victoria, July 14, 1831, certificate of Mier y Teran dated May 3, 1831, and note by Fisher in defense of his conduct as Collector of the Port of Galveston.]; Broadsheet, both sides with Spanish and English text in parallel columns. 30.5 x 20 cm.; This is Fisher's belated reply to that part of the editorial in the Texas Gazette of October 23, 1830, attacking Fisher's conduct of the custom house at Galveston. The certificate of Terán is to the effect that seizure of the schooner Cañor by Fisher was a proper act and that the closing of the custom house was for quite different reasons. This extra was forwarded by Fisher in a short printed circular, which I have not entered separately. See entry No. 769 for further reference to the editorial in the Texas Gazette.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Fisher, George, 1795-1873.

Memorials of George Fisher, Late Secretary to the Expedition of Gen. Jose Antonio Mexia, against Tampico, in November, 1835.
Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1840

384; Presented to the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the Republic of Texas, Praying for Relief in favor of the members of said expedition.; 87 p. 21.8 cm.; These Memorials of Fisher's are a full and contemporaneous account of an episode in Texas history that just missed being one of its important events. If the Tampico Expedition from New Orleans in November, 1835, had gained its objective, the course of Texas history would have been changed and its leader, Mexia, and its secretary, Fisher, would have been Texas heroes. By an unlucky accident it failed and its failure stirred the country because of the capture and execution of twenty-eight of its members. The usually accurate Bancroft in his *North Mexican States and Texas* says (Vol. 2, p. 189): "A vile scheme had been got up by General Mejia to make a descent upon Tampico, and induce the passengers, inveigled on board by fair promises, either by persuasion or compulsion to take part in the enterprise." Kennedy, though not so biting, is to the same effect (Vol. 2, p. 154-155). In New Orleans there had been a judicial investigation early in 1836, *Proceedings in the Case of the United States versus William Christy*, New Orleans, 1836 (entry No. 1188), for the executions in Tampico had caused angry feelings against Christy and it was said that he had violated the neutrality laws of the United States. In these Memorials, Fisher gathers together and prints from the Texas Archives the letters which Christy, Mexia, Fisher, and others had written about the expedition, and quotes from the Journals of the Consultation, then recently printed, Houston, 1838 (entry No. 245), to show that the Tampico Expedition was a carefully worked out plan of General Mexia, aided by Christy and the Texas Committee of New Orleans, and welcomed by the Consultation and General Austin, for the Mexican liberals and Federalists to strike a blow at Santa Anna and the Centralists which might easily have shattered Santa Anna's plans for an invasion of Texas. Incidentally, it appears that the prisoners who were executed deserted at Tampico. In 1903 Dr. Barker, then a young instructor at the University of Texas, published an article on the Tampico expedition (*Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association*, Vol. VI, No. 3, January, 1903) which was based almost entirely on these Fisher Memorials and the Journals of the Consultation, cited by Fisher, and showed the real significance of the expedition. On p. 87 the report of the committee dated, "Committee Room, House of Representatives, 10th Jan. 1840," is given. The committee reported that Fisher's petition for recompense to himself and associates "is not without merit, but at the same time the expedition so connected with it, is so detached from this Government" that further action at this time is inexpedient. The George Fisher of these Memorials was a Hungarian by birth, whose real name is unknown. A linguist, an adventurer with physical and mental courage, an intriguer, inordinately fond of seeing his name in print, almost a blackmailer (see his letter to Austin, dated Monclova, April 16, 1833, *Austin Papers*, Vol. II, p. 947), Fisher was one of the unusual characters who gravitated to Texas and enlivened its annals. In a letter to Lucas Alaman dated San Felipe, Oct. 18, 1830 (*Austin Papers*, Vol.

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II, p. 512), Austin speaks of Fisher as "uno de aquellos aventureros miserables y desvergonzados que ni tienen patria ni principios de honradez." Later there was some kind of a reconciliation between the two, but that it was only on the surface is shown by Fisher's letter of April 16, 1833, referred to above. After a few years of an uneventful life as interpreter and translator to the Senate of the Republic of Texas and as translator and keeper of the Spanish records in the state land office, we find Fisher in 1850 in business in Panama where, according to the reprint of the Panama Echo of June 1, 1850, which, as referred to later, he bound in with copies of his Memorials, he aided the authorities in quelling a riot. Then came his service with the California Land Commission. Later he was Greek consul there. There is a good sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas. In March, April and May, 1858, Fisher added later material to some copies of the eighty-seven-page Memorials of 1840 and presented the volume thus made up to several persons. In my presentation copy this additional material may be described as follows: (1) A manuscript summary in Fisher's handwriting on the flyleaf beginning, "Please read specially [sic] the following." Seventeen references follow. (2) A portrait of Fisher, "Secretary to the California Land Commission," "Engd [by R. Soper] for Biographical Sketches of Eminent Americans" (compiled by John Livingston, New York, 1853-1854). (3) A separately printed biography in six pages, evidently reprinted from Vol. 3, p. 441-446, of the foregoing publication. These three items are bound in at the beginning. Bound in at the end after the verso of p. 87 of the Memorials are: (4) A seven-page pamphlet giving, in a reprint from the Madisonian of February 5, 1844, a letter of Fisher on annexation; and, p. [5]-7, a reprint from the Panama Echo of June 1, 1850. (5) A four-page quarto-size folder with caption heading, Correspondence, with the latest date April 27, 1857, giving eleven letters, all regarding Fisher's qualifications to be a Commissioner of Deeds in California. The biographical sketch in my copy has notations in Fisher's handwriting, with various pencil notations which seem to be in another hand. The presentation inscription is to the Hon. Charles Naylor, dated at the end, Washington D.C. April 1858. In this inscription, Fisher signs himself, "late of Texas & now of California." Only the presentation copies at the Houston Public Library and the Library of Congress have all the additional material just listed, and the Houston Library copy has no manuscript notes. The other presentation copies for the most part have the presentation inscription dated May, 1858. Apparently as Fisher went on with his presentations he ran out of some of this additional material.; Raines, p. 82. Sabin 24460.; Copies: Presentation: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. NN. TxH. TxWB. Graff. TWS.; Other: DNA (State Department Archives, Diplomatic Post Records, Texas, with letter from Fisher dated Houston, Oct. 21, 1843). MiU. NWM. RPB. Tx. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Fisher, Orceneth, 1803-1880.

Sketches of Texas in 1840; designed to answer, in a brief way, the numerous enquiries respecting the new republic, as to situation, extent, climate, soil, productions, water, government, society, religion, etc. Springfield, Ill. Walters & Weber, Printers. 1841 1376; By Orceneth Fisher, of the Illinois Annual Conference.; 64 p. 14 cm. Marbled boards with cloth backstrip. Copyright entry on verso of title for the District of Illinois dated January 23, 1841. This rare book is a more or less conventional account of the geographical features of Texas listed in the title, with, at the end, some sound practical advice to emigrants and a listing of the advantages and disadvantages of emigrating to Texas. Fisher was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and under the section on education has a short account of the college of that denomination at Ruttersville, with extracts from its first catalogue of 1840 at page 60. Under "Religion" he cannot refrain from referring to "Romish superstition and bigotry," and he says that perhaps the main reason for the Texas Revolution was the requirement that a former marriage had "to be performed anew" by a priest! Fisher in his Introduction tells of spending the years 1839 and 1840 in Texas. He returned to Illinois when this book was published and came again to Texas in the fall of 1841. There he played an active part until 1855 when he was transferred by his church to California.; Rader 1394. Raines, p. 82.; Locations: IHi. Tx (imperfect). TWS.

Reel: 29

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Fisher, Samuel Rhoads, 1794-1839.

To the People of Texas.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker and Bordens]. [1836]

121; [An undated defense by Fisher of his conduct in connection with recapture from a Mexican prize crew of the American schooner Hannah Elizabeth, and the sale of its goods at auction. This was called forth by a letter of Fannin to the Council dated Matagorda, December 11, 1836 (i.e. 1835), attacking Fisher's part in the affair, which Fisher reprints here along with other documents, the latest of which is dated January 12, 1836.]; Broadsheet, both sides in five columns. 32 x 37.8 cm.; This undated statement with text beginning, "Fellow Citizens," includes a long letter dated Matagorda, December 17, 1835, addressed, To the Honorable the Provisional Government of Texas, and signed at the foot of the fourth column, S.

Rhoads Fisher, giving Fisher's defense and various documents including a copy of a letter from Fisher to Fannin dated Matagorda, January 12, 1836, in which the latter is charged with being a dealer in Negro slaves brought in directly from Africa. Fisher was particularly aggrieved by a message Governor Smith had sent the Council on December 16 regarding the affair, and at the Council's report made December 17, 1835, fully sustaining Fannin. For these see the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839, p. 167-168 and 172-173.

Notwithstanding this episode of the Hannah Elizabeth, Fisher was elected to the Convention of March, 1836, and so was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In the fall of 1836 he became Houston's secretary of the navy. A year later his suspension from office by Houston for discreditable commercial transactions brought on a demand by the Senate for his reinstatement, but after what must have been an exciting trial, November 23-27, 1837, in the Senate, that body voted the next day their consent to his removal. The note here to Wharton's speech in defense of Fisher, entry No. 307, has an account of the trial. On March 14, 1839, Fisher was shot and killed, his assailant being acquitted a year later of the charge of murder. I cannot resist noting that the sketch of Fisher in the Biographical Directory of the Texan Conventions and Congresses, [Austin, 1941], says that after resigning, he retired to Matagorda "and died two years later, in 1839, of a chronic disorder." "The Memoirs of Mrs. Annie P. Harris," daughter of Fisher, in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1937, Vol. XL, p. 231-246, gives considerable information about him. Mr. Kemp's sketch of Fisher in the Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, rather than his sketch in the Handbook of Texas should be the one relied upon. I have in my collection of Texas manuscripts nine letters written by Fisher to Ira R. Lewis, his neighbor at Matagorda, between May, 1835, and January, 1839.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Fiske, -----, attributed author.

A Visit to Texas ... 1834.

See entry No. 1155.

Flint, Timothy.

Francis Berrian ... 1834.

See entry Nos. 1091A, 1091B, and 1091C.

[Flint, Timothy, 1780-1840].

Francis Berrian, or The Mexican Patriot.

Boston: Cummings, Hilliard, and Company. 1826 1091; [Seven lines from Quevedo.] In Two Volumes. Vol. I.[-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, 299 p; Vol. II, 285 p., blank leaf. 20 cm. Plain boards, with printed paper label on cloth back strip: Francis Berrian the Mexican Patriot. Vol. I.[-II.]; Massachusetts copyright in name of publishers, on verso of title, dated July 12, 1826.; This is the first novel in English with a Texas background, and it is also Flint's first novel. His first work, Recollections of the Last Ten Years ... in the Valley of the Mississippi, Boston, 1826, was published a few months earlier. The novel tells the story of a Harvard graduate intended for the ministry, as was the case with Timothy Flint, who, instead, in search of adventure, went to the Southwest and in Texas was captured by the Indians. He and the heroine, a young Spanish girl of noble family, escaped; and the main plot of the story is whether the hero, a New England Protestant, should marry a Spanish Roman Catholic. This finally occurred and the bride was brought back to New England, where her husband's relatives feared she would "grope in popish darkness to the grave." An article on Flint in the Dictionary of American Biography gives references to his biography and writings, but the most useful articles are by Sister Agatha in her Study of the First Four Novels of Texas, where Francis Berrian is called the second Texas novel, and in her earlier Texas Prose Writings. In the former she points out (p. 67) that the novel "is nothing else but a loosely connected diatribe against the Spanish-Catholic culture." The novel, though tedious from today's standards, was popular and, as shown by the entries (entry Nos. 1091, 1091A, 1091B, 1091C, 1091D) went through various editions. Flint is known to collectors of Western Americana as the editor of The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie, Cincinnati, 1831.; Sabin 24787. Wright 958.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. MB. MH. NN (Vol. I only). Tx. TxH. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 19

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[Flint, Timothy, 1780-1840].

Francis Berrian, or The Mexican Patriot.
Cincinnati: E.H. Flint. 1834
1091B; Second Edition [of entry No. 1091]; 2 vols.;
This is the first novel in English with a Texas
background, and it is also Flint's first novel. His first
work, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years ... in the
Valley of the Mississippi*, Boston, 1826, was
published a few months earlier. The novel tells the
story of a Harvard graduate intended for the ministry,
as was the case with Timothy Flint, who, instead, in
search of adventure, went to the Southwest and in
Texas was captured by the Indians. He and the
heroine, a young Spanish girl of noble family,
escaped; and the main plot of the story is whether the
hero, a New England Protestant, should marry a
Spanish Roman Catholic. This finally occurred and
the bride was brought back to New England, where
her husband's relatives feared she would "grope in
popish darkness to the grave." An article on Flint in
the *Dictionary of American Biography* gives
references to his biography and writings, but the most
useful articles are by Sister Agatha in her *Study of
the First Four Novels of Texas*, where Francis
Berrian is called the second Texas novel, and in her
earlier *Texas Prose Writings*. In the former she points
out (p. 67) that the novel "is nothing else but a
loosely connected diatribe against the Spanish-
Catholic culture." The novel, though tedious from
today's standards, was popular and, as shown by the
entries (entry Nos. 1091, 1091A, 1091B, 1091C,
1091D) went through various editions. Flint is known
to collectors of Western Americana as the editor of
The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie,
Cincinnati, 1831.; Wright 960.; Locations: LNH.
Reel: 19

[Flint, Timothy, 1780-1840].

Francis Berrian, or The Mexican Patriot.
London: Printed for A.K. Newman and Co. [On verso
of half title:] J. Darling, printer, Leadenhall Street,
London. [Same imprint in altered form at end of each
volume]. 1834
1091C; Another edition [of entry No. 1091]; By Mr.
Flint. [Seven lines from Quevedo.] In *Three
Volumes*. Vol. I. [-III.]; 3 vols.: Vol. I, half title, with
imprint on verso, leaf of title, verso blank, 310 p.;
Vol. II, half title, with imprint on verso, leaf of title,
verso blank, 296 p.; Vol. III, half title, with imprint
on verso, leaf of title, verso blank, 295 p.,
advertisement [1] p. 18 cm. Half cloth with brief title
on printed paper label on spine.; This is the first
novel in English with a Texas background, and it is
also Flint's first novel. His first work, *Recollections
of the Last Ten Years ... in the Valley of the
Mississippi*, Boston, 1826, was published a few
months earlier. The novel tells the story of a Harvard
graduate intended for the ministry, as was the case
with Timothy Flint, who, instead, in search of
adventure, went to the Southwest and in Texas was
captured by the Indians. He and the heroine, a young
Spanish girl of noble family, escaped; and the main
plot of the story is whether the hero, a New England
Protestant, should marry a Spanish Roman Catholic.
This finally occurred and the bride was brought back
to New England, where her husband's relatives feared
she would "grope in popish darkness to the grave."
An article on Flint in the *Dictionary of American
Biography* gives references to his biography and
writings, but the most useful articles are by Sister
Agatha in her *Study of the First Four Novels of
Texas*, where Francis Berrian is called the second
Texas novel, and in her earlier *Texas Prose Writings*.
In the former she points out (p. 67) that the novel "is
nothing else but a loosely connected diatribe against
the Spanish-Catholic culture." The novel, though
tedious from today's standards, was popular and, as
shown by the entries (entry Nos. 1091, 1091A,
1091B, 1091C, 1091D) went through various
editions. Flint is known to collectors of Western
Americana as the editor of *The Personal Narrative of
James O. Pattie*, Cincinnati, 1831.; Locations: TxU.
BM.

Reel: 19

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[Flint, Timothy, 1780-1840].

Francis Berrian, or The Mexican Patriot.
 London: Published by John Cunningham, Crown-Court, Fleet-Street, and sold by all booksellers. 1841 1091D; Another edition [of entry No. 1091]; By Timothy Flint, Esq. [Seven lines from Quevedo.]; 168 p., text in double columns. 21 cm.; Running head on versos of leaves: The Novel Newspaper. This is the first novel in English with a Texas background, and it is also Flint's first novel. His first work, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years ... in the Valley of the Mississippi*, Boston, 1826, was published a few months earlier. The novel tells the story of a Harvard graduate intended for the ministry, as was the case with Timothy Flint, who, instead, in search of adventure, went to the Southwest and in Texas was captured by the Indians. He and the heroine, a young Spanish girl of noble family, escaped; and the main plot of the story is whether the hero, a New England Protestant, should marry a Spanish Roman Catholic. This finally occurred and the bride was brought back to New England, where her husband's relatives feared she would "grope in popish darkness to the grave." An article on Flint in the *Dictionary of American Biography* gives references to his biography and writings, but the most useful articles are by Sister Agatha in her *Study of the First Four Novels of Texas*, where Francis Berrian is called the second Texas novel, and in her earlier *Texas Prose Writings*. In the former she points out (p. 67) that the novel "is nothing else but a loosely connected diatribe against the Spanish-Catholic culture." The novel, though tedious from today's standards, was popular and, as shown by the entries (entry Nos. 1091, 1091A, 1091B, 1091C, 1091D) went through various editions. Flint is known to collectors of Western Americana as the editor of *The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie, Cincinnati, 1831.*; Locations: MH.

Reel: 19

[Flint, Timothy, 1780-1840].

Francis Berrian, or The Mexican Patriot.
 Philadelphia: Key & Biddle, 23 Minor Street. 1834 1091A; "Second Edition" [of entry No. 1091] with title otherwise same, and 1826 copyright; 2 vols.: Vol. I., 243 p.; Vol. II., 257 p., blank leaf. 19 cm. Plain boards, with printed paper label on cloth back strip: Francis Berrian. By Timothy Flint. Vol. I.[-II.]; This is the first novel in English with a Texas background, and it is also Flint's first novel. His first work, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years ... in the Valley of the Mississippi*, Boston, 1826, was published a few months earlier. The novel tells the story of a Harvard graduate intended for the ministry, as was the case with Timothy Flint, who, instead, in search of adventure, went to the Southwest and in Texas was captured by the Indians. He and the heroine, a young Spanish girl of noble family, escaped; and the main plot of the story is whether the hero, a New England Protestant, should marry a Spanish Roman Catholic. This finally occurred and the bride was brought back to New England, where her husband's relatives feared she would "grope in popish darkness to the grave." An article on Flint in the *Dictionary of American Biography* gives references to his biography and writings, but the most useful articles are by Sister Agatha in her *Study of the First Four Novels of Texas*, where Francis Berrian is called the second Texas novel, and in her earlier *Texas Prose Writings*. In the former she points out (p. 67) that the novel "is nothing else but a loosely connected diatribe against the Spanish-Catholic culture." The novel, though tedious from today's standards, was popular and, as shown by the entries (entry Nos. 1091, 1091A, 1091B, 1091C, 1091D) went through various editions. Flint is known to collectors of Western Americana as the editor of *The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie, Cincinnati, 1831.*; Wright 959.; Locations: CtY. DLC. NN (Vol. II only). Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 19

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Floyd vs. Levenhagen. Argument of Judge A.P. Thompson ... for the defendant ... [1844].
See entry No. 613.

F-----n, G-----n.

L'Héroïne du Texas, ou Voyage de Madame *** aux États-Unis et au Mexique.
A Paris, Chez Plancher, Éditeur du Manuel des Braves, rue Poupée no 7. [On verso of title:] Imprimerie de P. Gueffier. 1819
1068; Orné d'une Gravure représentant le Champ d'Asile et le Camp retranché des Français. Cet Ouvrage est terminé par une Romance. Par Mr G...n. F.....n.; 118 p., leaf with "L'Héroïne du Texas" printed twice, in two oblongs of type ornaments, on recto, verso blank, frontispiece (plan). 22 cm. Orange colored wrappers, with printed paper label on spine: L'Héroïne du Texas. Plan: Camp retranché des Français, au Texas. A Paris, chez Plancher, rue Poupée No 7. In the copy at the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, the address in the imprint on the plan is "rue Serpente No 7." More than half of this novel, "the first novel of Texas," as it is often characterized, is taken up with the love affair of Edmund and Ernestine in Paris and the rest with the story of their life at the Champ d'Asile. For the latter, Hartmann and Millard (entry No. 1069) is closely followed, so much so that the anonymous author could say of his novel and of two earlier accounts, "I have pillaged, thou has pillaged, he has pillaged." The novel is "freely emended" and translated into English in *The Story of Champ d'Asile*, Dallas, 1937, edited by Miss Fannie E. Ratchford. It is one of the four Texas novels included in Sister Agatha Sheehan's *A Study of the First Four Novels of Texas*. It is characterized by her as far as literature is concerned as "a wretched bungling of history and romance" (p. 80). This is the third of three books published in Paris in 1819 on the Champ d'Asile settlement. A fourth was published in 1820 (entry No. 1077), following which is a general note on the four and on later publications on the Champ d'Asile.; Raines, p. 102. Sabin 23581.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 18

[Folsom, George, 1802-1869].

Mexico in 1842: a description of the country, its natural and political features; with a Sketch of Its History, brought down to the present year.
New-York: Charles J. Folsom, 40 Fulton, corner Pearl street. Wiley and Putnam; Robinson, Pratt and Co. [On verso of title and at end:] J.P. Wright, Printer, 18 New Street, N.Y. 1842
1413; To which is added, an Account of Texas and Yucatan; and of the Santa Fé Expedition. Illustrated with a new map.; 256 p., frontispiece (folding map). 15 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: Mexico in 1842 with a Map; Copyright notice on verso of title in name of Charles J. Folsom, dated 1842. Map: Mexico and Texas, in 1842. Published by C.J. Folsom, N 40 Fulton St. cor. Pearl, New-York. Entered ... 1842, by C.J. Folsom ... Southern District of New-York. Lith. of G.W. Lewis, cor. Beekman & Nassau St. N.Y. 23 x 26 cm. Boundaries of Mexican states, and the whole of Texas, colored. Graphic scale: about 210 miles to the inch; In the section of this book on Mexico which ends at page 151, verso blank, there is a reprinting from Niles Register of December 4, 1841, apparently the first in book form, of a letter giving an account of a journey from St. Louis to Santa Fe. This is No. 86 in Wagner-Camp where the letter is summarized. The text from page 153 on relates to Texas for the period from about 1832 to 1842. It is most useful for its printing at pages 215-230 of the correspondence of Bernard E. Bee and James Hamilton with Santa Anna that passed between December, 1841, and March, 1842, also given in *Mexique et Texas*, Paris, 1842 (entry No. 1424), and for its reprinting, at pages 234-243, from Niles Register of March 5, 1842, of the Franklin Combs narrative of the Texan Santa Fe expedition. Combs (Coombs, according to Falconer and F.W. Hodge), the 17-year-old son of General Leslie Combs of Kentucky, was one of the small group that included Kendall and Falconer who had gone on the expedition as guests. His narrative relates mainly to the surrender of the expedition and its sufferings in the journey to Mexico as captives. It gives no details of the route of the expedition. There is an extensive account of the Combs connection with the expedition at pages 293, 296-300 of an article, "Daniel Webster and Mexican Relations: The Santa Fe Prisoners," in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1933, Volume XXXVI. He was apparently the first of the prisoners to be released at Mexico City. Winkler, *Manuscript Letters and Documents*, Austin, 1937, reproduces (entry No. 144 at p. 271) a letter from Folsom to Ashbel Smith, dated October 24, 1843, indicating Folsom's authorship of *Mexico in 1842*, and this is made certain by a presentation copy in the collection of Everett D. Graf, with the inscription signed "George Folsom, Esq. the Author." Folsom, author, antiquarian, and at one time Librarian of the New-York Historical Society, is the subject of an article in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.; Rader 1423. Raines, p. 83. Sabin 24968. Wagner-Camp 91.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 31

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Foot, Samuel Alfred, 1790-1878.

Speech of Samuel A. Foot, Counsellor-at-Law, in the City of New-York, delivered at the Mass Meeting at Millstone, New-Jersey, August 7th, 1844. Somerville [New Jersey]: S.L.B. Baldwin, Printer. 1844

1497; Published by order of the committee.; 16 p. 22 cm.; Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey was a candidate for vice president on the Whig ticket in the 1844 election and Millstone, New Jersey, was his birthplace. In an excellent political speech, interesting today as showing the beliefs held by many a century or so ago, and able in its presentation of the arguments against annexation, Foot comments on the sudden projection of the annexation issue at the beginning of the year and warns against the dire results that would follow if it took place. Let the Rocky Mountains be our Western boundary, says Foot, with the territory beyond later to become an independent government of the Anglo-Saxon family and "leave Texas to her own destiny, which we all hope will be a glorious one and a happy one." Foot was a prominent New York lawyer. In 1872 his Autobiography ... Addresses ... and other Writings was published in New York in two volumes and there is an account of his career in the History of the Bench and Bar of New York, New York, 1897, edited by David McAdam (Vol. 1, p. 331).; Sabin 25009, note.; Locations: MBAt. MH. NHi. NN. TWS.

Reel: 33

Foote, Henry Stuart, 1804-1880.

Texas and the Texans; or, Advance of the Anglo-Americans to the South-West; including a history of leading events in Mexico, from the conquest by Fernando Cortes to the termination of the Texan Revolution.

Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co. [On versos of titles:] J. Fagan, Stereotyper. T.K. and P.G. Collins, Printers. 1841

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1377; "Magna Est Veritas, et Prevalebit." [Eight-line quotation in English.] By Henry Stuart Foote. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, viii, 13-314 p., blank leaf; Vol. II, 403 p. 19 cm. Cloth, with five-pointed star and lettering in gilt on spine: Texas and the Texans Vol. I. [-II.]; In some copies 24 pages of advertisements are inserted at the end of Volume I, and in some others 16 pages of advertisements. This is a very discursive account of Texas history down to the opening years of the Republic of Texas, but, with judicious skipping, a rather entertaining one. The heading for Chapter VI, for example, begins, "View of the Reformation in England from its original introduction to the Revolution in 1648," this being the basis for a discussion of the relations between Spain and the United States, which continues into Chapter VII. The rest of Chapter VII and most of Chapters VIII and IX, in all pages 122-197, are devoted to the Burr conspiracy. Much of Chapters XI, XII and XIII, pages 218-292, are devoted to the Fredonian War and the part played by Haden Edwards, apparently a subject in which Foote was especially interested. On the other hand there is a wonderful story about James Long, who headed the so-called Long expedition into Texas in 1819, and interesting sketches of W.H. Wharton, David Burnet, Lorenzo Zavala, and Benjamin H. Smith in Volume II. Barker in his *Life of Austin*, at page 199, has this comment on Foote's treatment of the Fredonian War: "One's impatience with Foote's betrayal (I, 276-285) of the historian's obligation to tell the truth as he knows it gives way to amusement at the ingenuity of his grandiose distortions to conceal the opéra bouffe character [of its ending]." In my copy, and apparently in some other copies, the 1842 issue of Young's New Map of Texas is inserted. Sabin 25019 locates a copy of Texas and the Texans at the Boston Public Library and calls for a portrait, but Edward Redstone of that institution wrote me in October, 1948, that he had examined both volumes and that there was no portrait and no sign that there had ever been one. For a short account of Texas by Ashbel Smith, given here at pages 375-388, see entry No. 1397. Winkler in his *Manuscript Letters ... of Early Texans*, Austin, 1937, gives on page 247 a facsimile of Foote's letter to Smith, dated Philadelphia, March 11, 1841, in which he says he is enclosing proof sheets of the account, for which a quick return is asked, "as the printers are impatient." On pages 229-230 of Winkler is a letter of Smith to Foote, dated City of Houston, March 11, 1839, saying that a true narrative of Texian independence "should be submitted to the world," and asking Foote to do this. There is an article on Foote in the *Dictionary of American Biography* and in the *Handbook of Texas*; Rader 1425. Raines, p. 84. Sabin 25019.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 29

[Forsyth, John, 1780-1841].

Observaciones sobre la Memoria del Señor Onís, relativa á la negociacion con los Estados-Unidos. Madrid Imprenta de D. Miguel de Burgos. 1822 1084; 103 p. 16 cm.; Philip Brooks in his excellent *Diplomacy and the Borderlands*; The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Berkeley, 1939, records, at page 240, that these Observaciones, which are a reply to the Onís Memoria of 1820, were first circulated among certain members of the Spanish Cortes in 1820 and that the translation into Spanish was done by the Reverend Thomas Gough, who had once been an unofficial representative of the United States there. There is an article on Forsyth in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which, however, does not mention these Observaciones.; Sabin 25149.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 19

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Fournel, Henri Jérôme Marie, 1799-1876.

Coup d'Œil Historique et Statistique sur le T  exas. Paris. Delloye, Libraire-  diteur, Place de la Bourse. [On verso of title:] Paris. -- Imprimerie de Schneider et Langrand, rue d'Erfurth, 1. 13 Avril 1841 1378; [Seven lines, quotations from Barb  -Marbois's Histoire de la Louisiane and from letter of Jefferson written in 1820.]; 57 p., folding map at end. 25 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same, within border of rules and type ornaments. Added at foot: Prix: 1 franc 50 centimes. Vignette within similar border and brief printers' imprint on verso of back wrapper. Map: Carte du Texas, Extraite de la grande Carte du Mexique par A. Bru   G  ographe du Roi; revue, corrig  e et consid  rablement augment  e ... par Ch. Picquet, G  ographe du Roi et de Mongr le Duc d'Orl  ans. Paris, 1840. [At lower left, below neat line:] Lith. de Thierry fr  res    Paris. ... 28 x 33 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scales in "Myriam  tres" and "Lieues d'Espagne", but about 75 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Paris. The map is identical with that in Leclerc's Le Texas et Sa R  volution, Paris, 1840, entry No. 1362. This is an excellent, brief account of Texas, written by a French mining engineer who the previous year had published in Paris Dutravail des haute-journeaux dans l'Amerique du Nord et de l'etablissement de haute-journeaux dans l'Arkansas. In the introduction, dated at the end April 21, 1841, Fournel expresses his debt to various talks he had had with General James Hamilton, who was then in Paris negotiating with bankers for a loan to Texas. Otherwise the text seems to be based on secondary sources. There is a brief summary of events in Texas from the visit to Texas of Moses Austin in 1821 through the battle of San Jacinto, with a page on the later recognition of Texas by France and other European powers. From page 22 to the end is an account of the physical features of Texas with brief comments on its commerce and the products of its soil. One of my copies is a presentation and the other has laid in an interesting letter, dated August, 1843, from Fournel to a friend, one Emile Dibos of Dunkerque, which in part discusses Texas. Dibos, who was obviously familiar with Texas affairs, has made contemporary annotations on almost every page of his copy. The note to Henri Castro's Le Texas in 1845, Paris, 1845 (entry No. 1570) refers to a claim by his son Lorenzo that this pamphlet was written by his father.; Rader 1457. Raines, p. 85. Sabin 25288.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 29

Fowler, John Hopkins, 1789-1873.

To the Voters of Red River County.
[At end:] Intelligencer Office, Houston. [1839] 313; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens -- The session of Congress, for which you elected me one of your Representatives, having come to a close, I deem it ... my solemn duty ... to lay before you ... some of the leading measures adopted; and ... the course which I pursued in relation thereto ... [Signed and dated at end:] J.H. Fowler. Clarksville, Red River county, Feb. 19, 1839.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 23.5 x 19 cm.; It appears from a letter of James Burke's, dated March 15, 1839, written on the back of the copy of this folder now in the Littleton Fowler Papers at the University of Texas (Littleton Fowler was a brother of John H. Fowler), that Burke, then assistant editor of the National Intelligencer at Houston, had written this circular, "for your bro at his request." There are sketches of J.H. Fowler and James Burke in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 5

France. D  p  t G  n  ral de la Marine.

Carte des C  tes du Golfe du Mexique compris entre la Pointe Sud de la Presqu'  le de la Floride et la Pointe Nord de la Presqu'  le d'Yucatan.
[At foot, below neat line:] Grav   par E. Collin, et   crit par Besan  on. [Paris]. [1800?] 1030; Dress  e d'apr  s les Observations et les Plans des Espagnols, et Publi  e par ordre du Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, au D  p  t g  n  ral de la marine An IX.; 60 x 91 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 42 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Paris.] In: Bellin, J.N., and others, Hydrographie Fran  oise. Recueil des Cartes Marines ..., [Paris, D  p  t G  n  ral de la Marine, 1737-1807], Vol. 2, No. [67a].; The extent of the chart is shown by its title. It seems almost identical with the Deposito Hidrografico chart of 1799 as far as the Texas coast line and rivers are concerned. On this chart Passe del Caballo is shown twice, the name for the lower pass, perhaps an error, being new on this chart.; Phillips, Atlases, 590.; Locations: DLC. MH. NN. BM.

Reel: 16

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France. Ministère de L'Agriculture et du Commerce.

Documens [sic] sur le Commerce Extérieur. Texas. Faits commerciaux, no 1. [At end:] Imprimerie de Paul Dupont et Cie, Hotel-des-Fermes, à Paris. [At foot of p. (1):] Mai 1843. Mai 1843 1455; 23 p. 27 cm.; Caption title.; At upper right on p. [1]: Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce. 3e Série des Avis Divers (1). No 41. "Notes sur le Texas, Juillet, 1842," begin at page [3] after an official introduction. They give a brief but good description of the climate, population, large towns, agricultural and mineral products and so on, of Texas, ending on page 12 with an account of the new laws of 1841 and 1842 authorizing the president to enter into colonization contracts and listing five of these contracts, or in effect concessions, for large areas of Texas land. Specially noticed, number three on the list, is a concession near San Antonio de Bexar, "in the garden of Texas," to an unnamed French company, which is said to have another concession near the mouth of the Rio Grande. This refers to the contract of colonization dated June 3, 1842, granted to Bourgeois d'Orvanne (see entry No. 1452). Pages 13-16 give a detailed account of the commerce of Galveston for the period ending in May, 1842, with a listing of prevailing prices at Galveston in May, 1842. An account of Texas money, tariffs, and so on follows, all in all a valuable document. The introduction states that the Notes are based in large part upon a memoir written in 1842 by M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne. Earlier in the year Bourgeois had published a prospectus of Compagnie Générale de Colonisation (entry No. 1452), whose first operation was to be in Texas and one of whose grants was the concession near San Antonio just referred to. For the use of the first twelve pages of these "Notes sur le Texas" for his own publication by Henri Castro, the bitter rival of Bourgeois, see note to [Castro, Henri, compiler] (entry No. 1450).; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 32

France. Ministère de L'Agriculture et du Commerce.

Documents sur le Commerce Extérieur. Texas. Faits commerciaux, no 1. [At end:] Strasbourg, imprimerie de Ph.-Alb. Dannbach. [1844?] 1455A; Selections from [entry No. 1455] were reprinted, with title: varying slightly ... 24 p. 21 cm.; Caption title, with heading giving same series information as in upper right margin of p. [1] of original official edition.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 32

Francis Berrian, or The Mexican Patriot. ... 1826. See [Flint, Timothy], entry No. 1091.

[Franz, Georg?].

Die Auswanderung der Deutschen nach Texas, Nordamerika und Ungarn. München. Druck und Verlag von Georg Franz. 1844 1498; Eine Mahnung an die Nation.; 55 p. 20 cm.; Franz points out the hardships of an emigrant to Texas and his obligation to take up arms in the event of war between Mexico and Texas. The Verein zum Schutze Deutscher Einwander in Texas (see for that Society entry No. 1625), is attacked for the absurdity and speculative nature of its program. Bieseke, in his German Settlements in Texas, Austin, 1930 (p. 98-99), ascribes this pamphlet to Franz, and summarizes its contents.; Sabin 2436.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 33

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The Fredonian Declaration of Independence
December 21, 1826.

Nacogdoches. 1826

This was a treaty, and also a declaration of independence from Mexico, entered into by John D. Hunter and Richard Fields on behalf of "the Red people," as the Indians are called in the Declaration and by B.W. Edwards and H.B. Mayo on behalf of certain of the white settlers in the Nacogdoches region. The Declaration was printed in Foote, Texas and the Texans, Vol. I, p. 253-256, and reprinted, probably from Foote, in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [107]-110. I do not know of any separate contemporary printing of it, but have entered it as occasionally the reprint in Gammel, with a title page as given in the entry, is catalogued as an 1826 imprint. Foote does not state where he got the text or say, as sometimes he does, that it came from a printed circular. There was a newspaper at Natchitoches at this time in which possibly this Declaration was printed, or it may have come from "a long account written by Benjamin Edwards," to which Barker, in his Life of Austin, in a note at p. 175, says Foote had access. Dr. Barker discusses this treaty at p. 193-195 of his Life of Austin, and Mr. E.W. Winkler has a more detailed account in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for October, 1903, Vol. VII, p. 138-151.

Freeman, Thomas, d. 1821, and Custis, Peter.

An Account of the Red River, in Louisiana,
Drawn up from the Returns of Messrs. Freeman &
Custis, to the War Office of the United States, Who
Explored the Same, in the Year 1806.
[Washington?]. [1807?]

1040; 63 p., 2 folding tables. 21 cm.; This is a colorful account of an official American expedition up the Red River in the spring and summer of 1806 to a point thought to be thirty miles or so west of the present north-south boundary of Louisiana and Texas. On July 29 the expedition, under the command of Thomas Freeman, was halted by a force of Spanish cavalry and foot soldiers under the command of Captain Francisco Viana. The Spanish force was much larger, so after claiming sovereignty Freeman decided against attempting any further advance. The next day he began the return journey, reaching Natchitoches on August 23. Map makers and later writers are far from agreement as to where on the Red River Freeman was halted by Captain Viana. Thwaites, editor of the James-Long expedition (Early Western Travels, Vol. XVIII) is clearly wrong in stating that the halt occurred where the Little River joins the Red. This is fifteen miles or so east of the Texas-Louisiana north-south boundary and thirty miles or so east of the western boundary of Arkansas. The long note in Wagner-Camp to the 1810 Pike is delightfully indefinite on this point, as is Thomas M. Marshall in his History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. My guess is that the Freeman party was halted near the little Texas village of River View on the Red River about thirty miles or so west of the north-south Texas-Louisiana boundary. This may be the "handsome bluff" mentioned in the Freeman account. This would fairly well agree with the location for the halt given in the famous Robinson Map of Mexico, Louisiana ..., Philadelphia, 1819 (entry No. 1073), which places it twenty-five miles or so west of the present Texas-Louisiana line. The map in the Philadelphia, 1810, Pike (entry No. 1047), "The First Part of Capt. Pike's Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana," is invaluable for following the route of the Freeman expedition up the Red River, but its legend for "the exploring Party stopped here" seems to be too far west by at least a degree of longitude; and Map No. 55, showing Arkansas Territory, in P.M.G. Van der Maelen's Atlas Universel, Bruxelles, 1827 (entry No. 1095), is almost certainly in error in the legend it has at the confluence in Oklahoma of the Red River and Boggy Creek (about 80 miles west of the Texas-Louisiana line), "La R. rouge a été reconnue jusqu'ici par Th. Freeman." The 1807 date given here to the Freeman pamphlet was suggested by the late Wilberforce Eames, on what was for me a memorable occasion when, not long before his death, Mr. Eames, accompanied by Lathrop Harper, spent the day with me in Morristown. He pointed out that as the copies of the Freeman pamphlet and the undated Account of a Voyage up the Mississippi River ... in the Years 1805 and 1806. Compiled from Mr. Pike's Journal had come to the Library of Congress and to the Bancroft Library sewn together and as in his copy of the Account there was laid in a letter of presentation signed by General Dearborn, the Secretary of War, and dated, "War Department, March 9, 1807," there was a strong presumption that the Freeman pamphlet was published early in 1807. Edwin James in his Account of An Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, Philadelphia, 1823, says he had access to the Freeman journal, now lost, and at pages

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306-314 of Volume II gives an account of the expedition which, in places, supplements the Account entered here. There is an interesting article on Freeman in the Dictionary of American Biography. That article gives the place where Freeman was halted as near "where the present boundaries of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas meet."; Rader 1475. Sabin 25787. Wagner-Camp 9, note, at p. 25.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. LNH. MBA. MiU-C. MH. TWS.

Reel: 16

Freemasons, Texas. Austin Lodge, No. 12, Austin.

By-Laws of Austin Lodge, No. XII. Austin: Sentinel Print. [1840?] 385; 13 p. 15.2 cm.; On p. 9 after the By-Laws is the printed statement, attested by George Fisher, Grand Secretary, that these By-Laws were ratified by the Grand Lodge on February 2, 1840. The Appendix, p. [11]-13, gives extracts from the Constitution and records of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat in TWS.

Reel: 6

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Annual Circular.
[At end:] < S. Whiting's Print, City of Austin, Texas >. [1841] 442; The Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas, of True and Accepted Ancient York Masons, to the worthy Fraternity of Masons, wherever dispersed over the surface of the Globe -- Greeting: -- ... [Signed and dated at end:] Your Brothers and Companions, Given under our hands, and the Seal of our said Grand Lodge, this ----- day of ----- Anno Domini, 1841: ----- Anno Lucis 5841. [Blanks for signatures of Grand Master and five other officers.]; Broadsheet, verso numbered 2. 28.5 x 22.5 cm.; The circular is general in terms and reads in part, "we congratulate ourselves upon the marked prosperity which has signalized the institution of Masonry in this young Republic." The blanks for signatures are filled in on the copy located with the signatures of the Grand Master, A. Butler, and other officers of the Grand Lodge. The circular with the names of the officers signing it is given in full in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Vol. I, p. 87-89. It appears on p. 84 of the Proceedings that five hundred copies were to be printed.; Locations: PPFM.

Reel: 6

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Circular.
[New York]. [1838?]
1308; The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas, of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, to the Masonic Fraternity, Dispersed over the Superfices [sic] of the Globe, Send Greeting: Health, Peace, Union.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 32 x 20 cm.; This Circular was the result of a resolution proposed by George Fisher at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Texas held May 11, 1838, which said, "The public morals of the people of Texas as a nation, have, on many occasions, been unjustly traduced in the public prints ... in foreign countries," and called for a circular on the subject to be sent to the Grand Lodges throughout the world. The circular was to be accompanied by the recently drafted Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and also, due to another resolution of May 18, 1838, by the Anson Jones Address of that date before Holland Lodge. It appears from Ruthven's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, 1837-1857, Galveston, 1857, that this Circular, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge (entry No. 1309), and the Address delivered by M.W. Anson Jones (entry No. 1315) were all sent to New York for printing in the spring of 1838, and though they had not been received back by November 24, 1838, it has been surmised from a February 25, 1839, manuscript dating of the Circular that they were all probably printed by the end of 1838. The Circular is given on pages 1 and 2 of the 4-page folder and is followed by a copy of the Fisher resolution on page 3. The text of the Circular with the names and titles of the five signers is given in Ruthven, Volume I, at pages 51-53, and the resolution in Volume I at page 19.; Locations: DSC. PPFM.

Reel: 27

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Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Circular ... to the Masonic Fraternity, dispersed over the Superfices of the Globe.
See entry No. 1308. This Circular was printed in New York, probably in 1838, but apparently not issued until 1839, since the only copy located thus far is dated in manuscript February 25, 1839.

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Circular ... to the Masonic Fraternity, dispersed over the Superfices of the Globe ... [1838?].
See entry No. 1308.

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Constitution ... Adopted at the Grand Communication held in ... Houston, on the 10th Day of May, 1838.
See entry No. 1309.

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas, of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons.
[New York]. [1838?]
1309; Adopted at the Grand Communication held in the City of Houston, on the 10th Day of May, 1838--A.L. 5838.; 15 p. 23 cm.; At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas held on May 10, 1838, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was adopted. Its text and the vote to adopt it are given in Ruthven's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Volume I, at pages 14-18. The reasons for the "1838?" date are given in the note to entry No. 1308.; Locations: DSC. IaCrM. MBFM. NNFM. PPFM. TxWFM.

Reel: 27

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Constitution of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas.
Austin. Printed by Comp. Sam. Whiting, Congress Avenue. 1842
513; Revised in Grand Annual Communication, Dec. 19th, A.D. 1841; A.L. 5841.; 21 p., 1 leaf with List of Subordinate Lodges, folding leaf with Form of Return to be Observed by Subordinate Lodges. 19.5 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same except "Most Worshipful" omitted. On verso of back wrapper: Officers of Grand Lodge for 1842. The text of the Constitution is given in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Vol. I, p. 103-108, and the vote adopting it on p. 111.; Locations: DSC. IaCrM. MBFM. NNFM. TxWFM (lacks wrappers).

Reel: 8

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Masonic Kalendar.
Telegraph Press. [Houston]. [1839]
314; Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas, Established in Convention by Delegates duly authorised by the W. Holland Lodge No. 36, at Houston; Milam Lodge No. 40, at Nacogdoches, and McFarlane Lodge No. 42, at San Augustine, in the Republic of Texas, under the authority of Charters from the M.W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, assembled at the City of Houston on the 20th day of December, A.L. 5837. ... [Followed by rosters of officers of the Grand Lodge and of the nine subordinate lodges, with dates when the latter were constituted. Dated and signed at end:] Geo. Fisher, Grand Secretary G.L.R. of T. City of Houston, A.D. 1839, A.L. 5839.; Broadside in two columns, within border of type ornaments.; 55 x 42 cm.; That some copies were printed without an imprint is shown by the copy at the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge Library. This broadside with its dates, sometimes of when one of the first nine lodges was "constituted," sometimes of the charter, sometimes of when the lodge first convened, and sometimes of "dispensation granted" (May 10, 1838-April 4, 1839), and with its lists of their officers, gives useful information. It lists two lodges at Houston, and lodges at Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Brazoria and Columbia (one lodge), Matagorda, Washington, and De Kalb. The officers of a lodge at Galveston, not yet finally organized, are given. The interesting article on Freemasonry in the Handbook of Texas says that Holland Lodge opened at Brazoria on December 27, 1835. In the two-volume Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, there is on p. 43 of the first volume a resolution of the Grand Lodge adopted December 30, 1838, calling for setting up this "Masonic Almanac" and the printing of 250 copies. The broadside is reproduced on p. 180 of the Texas Grand Lodge Magazine, Fort Worth, Vol. II, No. 5 (April, 1937), where it is incorrectly stated that it was published at Austin.; Locations: DSC. PPFM. TxWFM.

Reel: 5

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, at Its Seventh Grand Annual Communication.
Washington: Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1844
587; Ordered to be read in the several Lodges within the Republic of Texas.; 30 p., blank leaf. 21.5 cm.; The sessions of this meeting of the Grand Lodge were held at Washington, Texas. They opened on January 8 and closed on January 28, 1844. The proceedings are given in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Vol. I, p. 131-149.; Locations: DSC. MBFM. NNFM. PHI. PPFM. TxWFM.

Reel: 9

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Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, at its Sixth Grand Annual Communication. Ordered to be read in the several lodges within the Republic of Texas.

Austin: Printed at Western Advocate Office.

MDCCCXLIII

557; 32 p. 21.1 cm.; This is apparently the first instance of the printing of the proceedings of the annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. The report of these proceedings is given in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Vol. I, p. 115-131.; Sabin 95085.; Locations: DSC. MBFM. NNFM. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 9

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Lodge.

Transactions of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the Republic of Texas, at its Eighth Grand Annual Communication.

Vindicator Office--Washington. 1845

620; Ordered to be read in all Lodges under this Jurisdiction, for the information of the Brethren.; 48 p. 20.5 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Imprint on front wrapper: National Vindicator Office--Washington. 1845. There is a list of officers of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Chapter of the Republic of Texas for 1845 on the verso of the back wrapper. The Grand Lodge assembled at Washington, Texas, on Monday, January 13, 1845, and adjourned finally on January 25. There is a report of its proceedings in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Vol. I, p. 149-177.; Sabin 95085, note.; Locations: DSC. IaCrM. MBFM. NNFM (lacks wrappers). PPFM (lacks front wrapper). TxU (lacks front wrapper). TxWFM.

Reel: 10

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

Constitution of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Republic of Texas.

Austin: Printed by Comp. Sam. Whiting, Congress Avenue. 1842

514; Adopted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Dec. 21, A.D. 1841, A.L. 5841.; 11 p. 20 cm.; The formation of this Grand Royal Arch Chapter is described in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, Vol. I, p. 112, and this Constitution is reprinted in the Proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Houston, 1897, p. [1]-6.; Locations: NNFM. TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Freemasons, Texas. Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

Proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Republic of Texas, at their Annual Communications, in Washington, for Jan'y, A.L. 5844-'45; R.A.M. 2374-'75; A.D. 1844-'45. National Vindicator Office--Washington. 1845 621; 24 p. 19.8 cm.; A reprint of the title page and text are given in the Proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Republic of Texas, from Its Organization, December 14, 1841, to Its Final Close ... 1849, Houston, 1897, p. [7]-24.; Locations: IaCrM. MBFM. NNFM. PPFM. TxWFM.

Reel: 10

Freemasons, Texas. Holland Lodge, No. 1, Houston.

[By-Laws of Holland Lodge, No. I].

[Houston: Printed at the Houstonian Office]. [1843] 558; Pamphlet.; No copy located, but the By-Laws are mentioned in the Diary of Christian Friedrich Duerr, March 21, 1839 to December 31, 1844 (original in the Baylor University Library), called to my attention by Mr. E.W. Winkler. The pertinent entries made during May 1843 read: "Tuesday 23 Bought S.E. Powers' claim against Holland Lodge (For printing By Laws 25\$) at 15\$ specie. Powers leaves on the Boat." and, "Wednesday 24. Munroe and myself spend the day stitching the By Laws and find it considerably troublesome." (p. 39 of typescript in the University of Texas Library). Samuel E. Powers was editor of the Houstonian who, according to Duerr, got into trouble and left Houston hurriedly. Duerr was a member of Holland Lodge and a Houston merchant.

Reel: 9

Freemasons, Texas. Lone Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, Austin.

By-Laws of Lone Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3. Chartered Dec. 21, A.D. 1841, A.L. 5841.

Austin: Printed by Comp. Sam. Whiting, Congress Avenue. 1842

515; 12 p. 18.5 cm. Plain wrappers.; Sabin 95084.; Locations: TxU (wrappers bound in).

Reel: 8

Freemasons, Texas. Trinity Lodge, No. 14, Swartwout.

By-Laws of Trinity Lodge No. 14. Chartered June 17, A.D. 1840.

Austin. Printed at Gazette Office. 1840

386; A.L. 5840; 15 p. 13 cm. Stitched.; Streeter had not seen a copy of this but entered it on the basis of a receipt for the printer's bill which Miss Winnie Allen had found in the Masonic files in the Archives at the University of Texas. Subsequently Mr. Fred R. Cotten of Weatherford, Texas, located a copy in the Military Archives of Mexico and supplied title, imprint and collation.; Locations: MxCty-SDNag.

Reel: 6

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Freemen of Texas To Arms!!! To Arms!!!!.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
66; "Now's the day, & now's the hour." [Text begins:] Camp of the Volunteers, Friday Night, 11 o'clock; October 2, 1835. Fellow Citizens: --We have prevailed no [sic] our fellow citizen Wm. H. Wharton, Esq. to return and communicate to you the following express ... David Randon, [and nine others including J.W. Fannin, Jr., and B.T. Archer. Followed by:] Copy of a letter from John H. Moor[e], to Messrs. Step [i.e. Elijah Stapp], Sutherland & Kerr, and to all whom it may concern. Gonzales, Oct. 1st, 1835 [and by address signed and dated at end:] Wm. H. Wharton. Brazoria, September 3d [i.e. October 3d], 1835.; Broadside in two columns. 44 x 17.5 cm.; The postscript of "To Arms!!! To Arms!!!!," which reads, "An action took place on yesterday at Gonzales, in which the Mexican Commander and several soldiers were slain--no loss on the American side," probably makes this broadside the first printed announcement of the skirmish which is often referred to as the Battle of Lexington of the Texan Revolution. Though the date at the beginning is "Friday Night, 11 o'clock; October 2, 1835," the postscript must have been written the next day for all accounts of the engagement agree that it took place on the morning of October 2, 1835, Col. Moore with his Texans having secretly crossed the Guadalupe the night before. Col. Moore's letter asks for aid, and Wharton's address calls for troops to aid in the capture of San Antonio. Wharton's address of October 3 is given in full in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 272-273.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 1

Freemen of Texas To Arms!!! To Arms!!!!.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
66A; Another issue [of entry No. 66] also without imprint, with type rearranged to allow for four new lines at end, reading: A meeting of the Committee of Safety &c. is requested on the 6th inst. at Brazoria. John A. Wharton.; Broadside. 42 x 18.2 cm.; The postscript of "To Arms!!! To Arms!!!!," which reads, "An action took place on yesterday at Gonzales, in which the Mexican Commander and several soldiers were slain--no loss on the American side," probably makes this broadside the first printed announcement of the skirmish which is often referred to as the Battle of Lexington of the Texan Revolution. Though the date at the beginning is "Friday Night, 11 o'clock; October 2, 1835," the postscript must have been written the next day for all accounts of the engagement agree that it took place on the morning of October 2, 1835, Col. Moore with his Texans having secretly crossed the Guadalupe the night before. Col. Moore's letter asks for aid, and Wharton's address calls for troops to aid in the capture of San Antonio. Wharton's address of October 3 is given in full in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 272-273.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 1

A Friend to Texas.

Strictures on "A Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay ... by William E. Channing," ... 1837.
See entry No. 1292.

Gaceta de San Luis Potosí.

Alcance á la Gaceta de San Luis Potosí núm. 202. ... 1841.
See entry No. 963A.

Gaceta de San Luis Potosí.

Alcance a la Gaceta Num 241.
[At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio, á cargo de V. Carrillo. [San Luis Potosí]. [1842]
977; San Luis Potosí Marzo 17 de 1842.; Broadside in two columns. 31.4 x 21.7 cm.; This publishes two letters from General Arista, of which one dated from Monterrey, March 12, 1842, transmits copy of letter from General D. Rafael Vasquez dated at Bejar, March 5, 1842, reporting on the occupation of that city by his troops. Comment by the newspaper on news from Texas follows. This Vasquez report of March 5 had been published a few days before at Monterrey in a separate broadside, Toma de la Ciudad de Bejar por el Valiente General D. Rafael Vazquez, entry No. 986. See note to that entry.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

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Gaceta de Texas, Natchitoches, Louisiana.
[Natchitoches, Louisiana: Printed by Aaron Mower].
[1813]

Gaceta de Texas. No. 1.> Nacogdoches, 25 de Mayo, de 1813. (Vol. 1.); Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 31 x 18.5 cm.; The late Ike H. Moore, in a most interesting article, "The Earliest Printing and First Newspaper in Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1935, Vol. XXXIX, p. [83]-99, came to the conclusion from contemporary references that a bilingual newspaper called El Mejicano had been printed at Nacogdoches in May, 1813, on a press introduced into Texas by José Álvarez de Toledo. Mr. Moore had not, however, seen or heard of an example of such a newspaper. That this newspaper, said to have been printed at Nacogdoches in May, 1813, was in fact Vol. I, No. 1, of the Gaceta de Texas was made known by Kathryn Garrett in an article, "The First Newspaper of Texas: Gaceta de Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1937, Vol. XL, p. 200-215. Miss Garrett shows from a letter dated June 12, 1813, written to the State Department by William Shaler, United States Special Agent to Cuba and Mexico, enclosing a copy of the Gaceta, that though its type had been set in Nacogdoches, the type and press, because of a dispute between Toledo and José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara, had been carried back to Natchitoches where this issue of the Gaceta was later printed. It was in Spanish, not bilingual. Miss Garrett goes on to record that the plans of Shaler and Toledo to publish a weekly political newspaper in English and Spanish were carried out by their publishing a newspaper, El Mexicano, at Natchitoches, with the first and only known issue dated June 19, 1813. Clarence S. Brigham in his History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820, Worcester, 1947, briefly tells the story of these two newspapers (see Vol. II, p. 1069 for the Gaceta de Texas, and Vol. I, p. 183, for El Mexicano). Miss Garrett gives a translation into English of the single issue of the Gaceta in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1938, Vol. XLII, p. 21-27.

Gaceta del Gobierno de México.

Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno de México del Miércoles 8 de Diciembre de 1819.
[At end:] En la imprenta de D. Juan Bautista de Arizpe. [Mexico]. [1819]

680; Cuarta Invasion (Destruida) de Facciosos de varias naciones y sectas en estos dominios del Rey Nuestro Señor, que se publica de orden de este Superior Gobierno para tranquilidad de los buenos vasallos de S.M. y Su satisfaccion.; Broadsheet. 20 x 15.5 cm.; This is an announcement of a message from Joaquin de Arredondo, Comandante general of the Internal Provinces of the East, dated November 18, stating that the troops under Lt. Col Ignacio Pérez, which left Bexar on September 27, had reached Nacogdoches, having taken various prisoners and cleared the country of rebellious groups. It goes on to say that though foreign newspapers had reported the flag of rebellion, supported by thousands of men, as flying in the center of loyal Texas, yet the leader, "Mr. Jaime Long," who had been responsible for such reports, had doubtless fled for there was no report of him.; Locations: Cty TxU.

Reel: 12

Gaceta del Gobierno de México.

Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno de Mexico.
Del Miercoles 16 de Julio de 1817.
See entry No. 679.

Gaceta extraordinaria de Nuevo Leon del miercoles 14 de Marzo de 1827.

[At end:] Imprenta del gobierno a cargo del ciudadano Lorenzo Antonio de Melo. 1827
723; Broadsheet 31 x 22 cm.; Streeter had not seen this, but it is the original printing from which his entry No. 723, (now entry No. 723A) was taken.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 12

Gaceta Estraordinaria; Noticia Estraordinaria de la Prision del Comisionado Regio en el Estado de Tejas.
[At end:] Mexico. Oficina del Ciudadano Alejandro Valdés. 1827

723A; Another edition [of entry No. 723]; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 28 x 18 cm.; This includes three documents, the first a report by Anastasio Bustamante, Commandant General of the Eastern Internal Provinces, dated Laredo, March 6, 1827, to the Governor of the State of Nuevo León, telling of the collapse of the Fredonian Rebellion and the death of Richard Fields, one of its leaders. It is followed by report, dated Nacogdoches, February 9, 1827, to Bustamante, of Ahumada, who commanded the Mexican troops, saying the rebels fled across the Sabine the night of January 28. The date for this given in the Handbook of Texas is January 31st. That report is in turn followed by a report of Peter Ellis Bean to Bustamante, dated Nacogdoches, February 9, 1827, giving the accounts of minor military officials.; Locations: BM.

Reel: 12

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Galli, Fiorenzo.

Texas.

Mejico, publicado y litografiado por Linati sobre el dibujo de Galli. 1826
713; Map. 23 x 28 cm.; Graphic scale in "Leguas Marinas," about 230 miles to the inch. This is the first separately printed map of Texas recorded in this bibliography. There are earlier printed maps of New Spain showing the Texas region, such as the Alzate y Ramirez 1768 map, but none of Texas alone. Here Texas is bounded on the east by the Sabine, on the north by the Red River, on the west and southwest by the Nueces, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. Land grants of Bean, Thorn, Edwards, Leftwich, Austin, DeWitt, Milam and Prunell are shown, though the boundaries are not very clear. I have not been able to learn anything about Prunell, who is listed on the map as "Dr." Prunell. His grant is between San Antonio de Bexar and the Nueces, and seems to be more or less the same as the August 16, 1828, grant to McMullen and McGloin. Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda describes and reproduces the map in his Three Manuscript Maps of Texas by Stephen F. Austin, Austin, 1930, at page 31 and following, taking his description from the copy at the University of Texas which has many manuscript notes in the margins, thought by Dr. Castañeda to be in the handwriting of Manuel de Mier y Teran. The copy at the University of Texas, apparently the only one known, came from Henry Wagner, who told me many years ago that it had been in his Berlandier Collection and that he thought the manuscript notes were in the handwriting of Rafael Chovel. Chovel and Berlandier were the authors of *Diario de Viage de la Comision de Limites, Mexico*, 1850. The expedition was under the general orders of Mier y Teran. There are photostats of the Wagner copy at Pomona College, Claremont, California, and the Library of Congress. Mr. Castañeda was kind enough to call to my attention and loan me a recent sketch of Linati in *Documentos para la Historia de la Litografia en Mexico*, Mexico 1955, from which it appears that Linati, an Italian, born 1790, died 1832, was the first lithographer of Mexico. He arrived there late in 1825 and remained there less than a year. Fiorenzo Galli, who did the map, was a friend of Linati, who joined with him early in 1826 in publishing a periodical, *El Iris*, in which there were several lithographs by Linati. This important map lithographed by Linati is not mentioned in the detailed accounts of his works referred to in the above *Documentos*.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Galveston.

Galveston City, To His Excellency, the Admiral Baudin, Commander-in-Chief of his most Christian Majesty's Blockading Squadron off the Coasts of Mexico.
Gladwin & Mims, Printers. [Galveston]. [1839] 315; We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Galveston [etc., offering the freedom of the city "in consideration of your gallant deportment at the siege and capture of St. John de Ulloa," dated at end, May 14, 1839, and signed by John M. Allen, Mayor, eight Aldermen, including Gail Borden, jr., and other officials]. Broadside. 23.5 x 36.5 cm. Printed on silk.; This broadside should be dated May 13, instead of May 14, as the festivities took place on the former day. The San Jacinto Museum also has the original letter, written in excellent English by Admiral Baudin and dated May 13, 1839, thanking the Mayor and Aldermen of Galveston for their courtesies. The text of the broadside and Admiral Baudin's reply are published in the *Galvestonian* for May 16, 1839 (copy at the University of Illinois). For a short account of the visit of the French officers to Brazoria, Houston, and Galveston see Blanchard and Dauzats, *San Juan de Ulúa*, Paris, 1839, p. 522-525.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 5

Galveston & N. Orleans Steam Packets.
[Below engraving of steamboat:] Printed at the office of the Louisiana Advertiser, corner of Bienville and Old Levee Streets, New Orleans]. [1837] 1274; [Advertisement reading:] The Line Steam Boat [engraving of steamboat] Constitution, Captain Auld, will positively leave for Galveston Bay and Houston, on Tuesday, the 16th Inst. Her accommodations are superior, and every attention will be shown for the safety and comfort of passengers. Emigrants and travellers will find it to their advantage to take passage in the Steam Boat Line ... For freight or passage apply on board at the head of Common street, or to Wm. Bryan, 36, Old Levee St. [Dated in lower left:] New Orleans, May 9th, 1837.; Broadside. 44 x 57 cm.; The engraving, 38 x 14 cm., is of the steamboat, "Constitution," proceeding at full steam against background of plaza with buildings. In lower left corner: Engraved by E. Martin for the Cincinnati Type Foundry. Printed perpendicularly on both sides of the cut: Texas!; The late Dr. Alex Dienst wrote me many years ago, "This was the first steamboat to regularly ply a river in Texas ... Constitution Head is still the name of a point above Houston, where this long ship had to travel in order to turn around."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

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Galveston Artillery Company.

The Charter and Constitution of the Galveston Artillery Company, Organized Sept. 13th, 1840. See entry No. 516.

Galveston Artillery Company.

The Charter and Constitution of the Galveston Artillery Company, Organized Sept. 13th, 1840. Printed by S. Bangs, Galveston Chronicle Office. [1842?]

516; 8 p. 20.2 cm.; The act incorporating the company, approved January 30th, 1841, is given on p. [2], with the Constitution following on p. 3-7, and a list of officers and privates on p. 8. Listed among the honorary members are Col. M.B. Menard, Hon. Samuel M. Williams, and T.F. McKinney, Esq. At the foot of p. 7 is a statement that this constitution was adopted at a meeting of the company held October 26, 1842. The constitution here has less of the character of that of a social club than the constitution of the Milam Guards, entry No. 325, and the Travis Guards, entry No. 430.; Locations: TxGR (Original (?) buff wrappers bound in). TxU (Original (?) pale blue wrappers).

Reel: 8

Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

[At end:] E.S. Mesier's Lith. [New York]. [1830] 1117; [At left:] No -- [At right:] 177 136/1000 Acres. [Engraved form of certificate of right to locate one labor of land in the company's grants, the boundaries of which are described. Text begins:] This Certifies, That the Subscribers as the Trustees and Attorneys of Lorenzo de Zavala, Joseph Vehlein, and David G. Burnet ... [At end are blanks for signatures of three "Trustees & Attorneys" and for "Sec'y", and the engraved date, "New York 16th October 1830."] Broadside. 33 x 20 cm.; Map of northeast Texas, without title, in lower left corner, indicating location of lands under the control of the company by shading. Without border but approximately 7 x 11 cm.; According to Dr. Barker (Life of Austin, p. 298), the sale of scrip to finance a company promoting the sale of Texas land was first undertaken in the summer of 1829, and he cites an instance of this which, as he says, was undoubtedly fraudulent. Dr. Barker does not give the form of the scrip he refers to, but it should be noticed that this certificate merely gives the holder the right to locate a certain area of land on the grants of the Galveston Bay Company and does not purport to give the holder any further interest. The certificate lists by date the four grants to the three empresarios (there were two grants to Vehlein) and gives the bounds of the resulting tract. At the end is a provision that the location of the land is to be under the supervision of the agent "residing on the land" of the Trustees, who on surrender of the scrip reports to the Commissioner appointed by the Government, who issues titles "Subject to the payments required by the Laws of the State." All the certificates I have seen have the original signatures of the three trustees, Dey, Sumner and Curtis, and Secretary W.H. Willson. The only class of scrip which has come to my attention has been for one labor of land, but the company's Map of 1835 (entry No. 1164) refers in the text to scrip for a sitio as well as for a labor.; Locations: Tx. TxAm-CA. TxDaHi. TxGR. TxH. Tx-LO. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 21

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Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

[Boston]. [1835]

1163.1; [Form for an agreement between a representative of William H. Sumner, one of the three trustees of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, and a prospective colonist who agrees to apply for land held by the Galveston Bay Company. Text begins:] Indenture, made in the City of Boston ... this ----- day of ----- in the year of ... [1835] between ----- of said City, of the first part, and ----- of ----- of the second part. Broadsheet. 33 x 21 cm.; This interesting form provides that the colonist shall proceed to Texas and report to the agent of William H. Sumner, one of the trustees of the Galveston Bay Company, and follow the directions of the agent in applying to the government commissioner for land in the Galveston Bay Company grants. The colonist agrees to take the oath of allegiance to Mexico, to cultivate the land, and in case he is granted by the commissioner title "to a greater tract of land than he had agreed to accept," to give title to the excess to Sumner's agent. There is a provision prohibiting the colonist from settling on any other land within a year, and an elaborate provision under which he renounces rights given under the law of Coahuila and Texas to "repent and refuse" going through with an agreement to execute a title. There is also a renouncement by him of other laws "that treat of Lesira or things sold and bartered for more or less than half of their value."; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 23

Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

[New York?]. [1834]

1148.1; [A prospectus, in the form of a lithographed reproduction of manuscript, of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, dated and signed on the unnumbered second page:] New York 30th Sept. 1834 A. Dey, W.H. Sumner, George Curtis, Attorneys and Trustees. Followed by a guarantee, on a single page, by A. Dey, one of the trustees, of the script he has sold, and followed in turn by a five-page account of Texas.; [8] p. 33 cm.; It appears that the printing of this prospectus in newspapers was authorized at a meeting of the directors held September 29, 1834. It emphasizes the repeal of the law of April 6, 1830, and reports on the legislation favorable to Texas passed at the last session of the Congress of Coahuila and Texas. Captain Archibald Hotchkiss was reported to be the agent of the empresarios at Nacogdoches, and Major George A. Nixon the commissioner of the government for issuing titles. The five-page account of Texas is printed with a short addition in Emigrant's Guide to Texas (entry No. 1148) at pages 29-35.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

[Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company].

An Address to Emigrants.

[Boston]. [1835]

1163; Texas; 8 p. 17 cm.; Caption title.; This Address was probably published not only after the Galveston Bay Company had in its Documents relative to the Galveston [sic] Bay and Texas Land Company, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1143) begun again to seek emigrants for its Texas lands, after the repeal of the prohibition in the law of April 6, 1830. The pamphlet begins with the Address, dated September 30, 1834, and is signed as usual by Dey, Sumner, and Curtis as Attorneys and Trustees. It reports that Captain Archibald Hotchkiss had been appointed Agent of the Empresarios and Major George A. Nixon "Commissioner of the Government for making titles to the lands," and that both had their offices in Nacogdoches. A notice follows, dated New York, 20th January, 1835, reporting the arrival of these representatives at Nacogdoches on September 9 "and that 247 titles had been issued before the 18th of October last." Next comes a short account of Texas and at the end is a statement signed by James A. Foster, No. 7 Congress-Street, Boston, that further information to Emigrants may be had of him. For translation of this into French, see entry No. 1161.; Locations: MWA. TWS.

Reel: 23

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Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Address to the Reader of the Documents relating to the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company, which are contained in the Appendix.

New-York: Printed by G.F. Hopkins & Son, 44 Nassau-Street. January 1, 1831

1123; 37, [1] p., blank leaf; appendix, 69 p., verso blank, blank leaf.; 24 cm.; When in the fall of 1830 the Galveston Bay Company was organized to colonize its Texas land grants on a large scale, the colonization of Texas thus far had been very largely carried on by Stephen F. Austin and though, as Dr. Barker points out (Life of Austin, p. 298), the fraudulent promotion of a land company had been attempted in 1829, the Galveston Bay Company is the first of such companies which actually sent colonists to Texas. The organization by John Charles Beales of the Arkansas and Texas Land Company (entry No. 1119) followed a few months later. The Address to the Reader (p. [3]-37), giving an account of Texas and its opportunities for emigrants, is well done and is one of the earliest accounts of Texas in English. It refers, though a little disingenuously, to the prohibition against immigration in the law of April 6, 1830, and later refers to it as "occasional and temporary," but it does give the complete text in the appendix. The prohibition of the law, however, was very real and colonists sent to Texas late in 1830 were not allowed to go to the company's lands. The company apparently then decided that the issue of further literature was useless until after the repeal of the law became effective in May, 1834. There were two publications that year, Documents (entry No. 1143) and the Emigrant's Guide (entry No. 1148). The Articles of Association printed in the appendix provide for one thousand shares of capital stock and for scrip, and give the text of their respective certificates. There are also English translations of various other documents. These include the law of April 6, 1830, already referred to; the texts of the empresario grants and their accompanying papers; the colonization laws of January 4, 1823, August 18, 1824, and March 24, 1825; and the regulations for surveys dated September 4, 1827. Many years ago Mr. Winkler suggested to me that the law of April 6, 1830, appeared in English translation here for the first time. That is almost certainly the case as far as appearance in a book or pamphlet form is concerned. It will be seen by the foregoing that the Address and its documents provide a compendium of information on much of the history of Texas colonization.; Rader 1521. Sabin 93710.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 21

Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Emigrant's Guide to Texas, containing Important Statements, and Documents concerning That Interesting Country, also Documents relative to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

New York: Printed by Henry Mason, 39, Cedar Street. October 23, 1834

1148; 35, [1] p. 18 cm.; This pamphlet was published late in 1834 after the repeal had become effective of the provision in the Mexican law of April 6, 1830, prohibiting, except in the case of already established colonies such as those of Austin and De Witt, the introduction of citizens of countries adjacent to Mexico. When shortly after the publication of its first pamphlet early in 1831 (entry No. 1123), the Galveston Bay Company had been blocked, because of the law of April 6, 1830, in its efforts to introduce colonists on its grants, it seems to have done little or nothing thereafter to get emigrants until this publication and the reprinting of its Documents (entry No. 1143). However, the article by Kate Mason Rowland, "General John Thomson Mason. An Early Friend of Texas," in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association for January, 1908, Volume XI, shows that from as early as April, 1831, until October, 1834, General Mason spent considerable time for the company, much of it in Mexico City and at the state capital of Coahuila and Texas, endeavoring to remove the obstacles to its colonization program. This Guide reprints, at pages [3]-29, extracts from the opening "Address" in Address to the Reader of the Documents relating to the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company, New York, 1831 (entry No. 1123), and follows (p. 29-35) with "Texas, Communication, published in the New York American, by order of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, October 23, 1834." The latter tells of the repeal of the prohibition in the law of April 6, 1830, and describes Texas in glowing terms.; Sabin 95087.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

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Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Instructions pour le Lecteur des Documents Cijoints relatifs a la Compagnie de la Baie de Galveston et des Terres du Texas, New-York, 1830. Paris, Imprimerie de L.-E. Herhan, 380, Rue Saint-Denis. 1835

1123A; An edition [of entry No. 1123] in French; (Traduction de l'anglais.); 95 p. 22 cm.; When in the fall of 1830 the Galveston Bay Company was organized to colonize its Texas land grants on a large scale, the colonization of Texas thus far had been very largely carried on by Stephen F. Austin and though, as Dr. Barker points out (Life of Austin, p. 298), the fraudulent promotion of a land company had been attempted in 1829, the Galveston Bay Company is the first of such companies which actually sent colonists to Texas. The organization by John Charles Beales of the Arkansas and Texas Land Company (entry No. 1119) followed a few months later. The Address to the Reader (p. [3]-37), giving an account of Texas and its opportunities for emigrants, is well done and is one of the earliest accounts of Texas in English. It refers, though a little disingenuously, to the prohibition against immigration in the law of April 6, 1830, and later refers to it as "occasional and temporary," but it does give the complete text in the appendix. The prohibition of the law, however, was very real and colonists sent to Texas late in 1830 were not allowed to go to the company's lands. The company apparently then decided that the issue of further literature was useless until after the repeal of the law became effective in May, 1834. There were two publications that year, Documents (entry No. 1143) and the Emigrant's Guide (entry No. 1148). The Articles of Association printed in the appendix provide for one thousand shares of capital stock and for scrip, and give the text of their respective certificates. There are also English translations of various other documents. These include the law of April 6, 1830, already referred to; the texts of the empresario grants and their accompanying papers; the colonization laws of January 4, 1823, August 18, 1824, and March 24, 1825; and the regulations for surveys dated September 4, 1827. Many years ago Mr. Winkler suggested to me that the law of April 6, 1830, appeared in English translation here for the first time. That is almost certainly the case as far as appearance in a book or pamphlet form is concerned. It will be seen by the foregoing that the Address and its documents provide a compendium of information on much of the history of Texas colonization. A copy of the Address in private hands has inserted after the first sequence a leaf with heading: Texas. Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, Office 78 Cortlandt Street, New-York, offering inducements to prospective settlers, and a leaf of Summary bound between pages 18 and 19 of the second sequence. The date 1830 in the title of the Paris, 1835, edition is probably an error.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 21

Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Instructions pour le lecteur des documents Cijoints ... 1835.
See entry No. 1123A.

Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Map of the Colonization Grants in Texas. [New York.] [At foot:] Maps like the above are to be obtained at David Woodman, jr's. Land Office, 8 Congress-street, Boston. [1835]

1164A; Another issue [of entry No. 1164], with same title, but with three lines giving names of officers at Nacogdoches, Archibald Hotchkiss, Agent, and two others, added between the list of trustees and the "Comparison of Measures," a Boston agent for the sale of maps named in the place of Dey, and a note "To Purchasers and Contractors." added at the end below that notice. Broadside. 65 x 50 cm.; The title, map and text are arranged as in the earlier issue, but a number of minor changes have been made in the text. This prospectus and the company's less important Emigrant's Guide, published late in 1834, mark the renewal of its activities to settle its grant after the prohibition in the law of April 6, 1830, against colonists from the United States, had been repealed, effective May, 1834. Another publication in 1835 was the Guide to Texas Emigrants by its agent David Woodman, Jr., entry No. 1177. The text announces the repeal of the prohibition in the law of April 6 and reports that Captain Archibald Hotchkiss has been appointed agent of the empresarios with his office at Nacogdoches, where also was the office of the commissioner appointed by the Mexican government for issuing titles, Major George A. Nixon. In the second issue their names are also added in large type in the roster of directors and officers. There follows an interesting section entitled, "Inducements for persons to locate and colonize the Lands within the grants of the Company, and instructions how to proceed." This in turn is followed by a section with the title "Texas." In the second issue, the notice at the foot, "To Purchasers and Contractors," announced that Edward Russell of North Yarmouth, Maine, has been employed to survey the grants and assist the settlers. The map extends on the north to about 32 [degrees] 30' and from east to west runs from about 89 [degrees] 30' to about 100 [degrees] 30'. The southern boundary is a little below the mouth of the Rio Grande. The inset of the Plan of the Port of Galveston appeared in the Burr map of 1833. I also have in my files a photostat of what is probably an earlier issue of the broadside as it has no map and apparently never had one. It also lacks the notice "To Purchasers and Contractors" of the second issue and the references in the opening section of the text in both issues telling of the laws passed at the last session of the state legislature and of the repeal of the law of April 6, 1830. Unfortunately I did not note its source.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 23

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Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Map of the Colonization Grants in Texas.
 [New York] [At foot:] Maps like the above are to be obtained at the office of A. Dey, 63 Cedar-street, New-York. [1835]
 1164; Made to the Empresarios, (Contractors,) Lorenzo de Zavala, Joseph Vehlien [sic], and David G. Burnet; and now under the agency and control of "The Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company." January, 1835. [Lists of directors and trustees, and "Comparison of Measures" of land, signed and dated: Joseph F. Bridges, Surveyor ... Jan. 1, 1831. Title in upper right and map in upper left part of sheet, followed by text, in three columns with caption "The Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company," dated and signed in lower part of second column: "New-York, January, 1835. Anthy. Dey, Wm. H. Sumner, George Curtis, Attorneys & Trustees."] Broadside. 60 x 47 cm.; Map: Map of the Colonization Grants to Zavala, Vehlein & Burnet in Texas, Belonging to the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Co S. Stiles & Co. N.Y. 24 x 31 cm. Three grants colored. Graphic scale: about 55 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Plan of the Port of Galveston, Made by order of the Mexican Government. By Alexander Thompson of the Mexican Navy in 1828.; This prospectus and the company's less important Emigrant's Guide, published late in 1834, mark the renewal of its activities to settle its grant after the prohibition in the law of April 6, 1830, against colonists from the United States, had been repealed, effective May, 1834. Another publication in 1835 was the Guide to Texas Emigrants by its agent David Woodman, Jr., entry No. 1177. The text announces the repeal of the prohibition in the law of April 6 and reports that Captain Archibald Hotchkiss has been appointed agent of the empresarios with his office at Nacogdoches, where also was the office of the commissioner appointed by the Mexican government for issuing titles, Major George A. Nixon. In the second issue their names are also added in large type in the roster of directors and officers. There follows an interesting section entitled, "Inducements for persons to locate and colonize the Lands within the grants of the Company, and instructions how to proceed." This in turn is followed by a section with the title "Texas." In the second issue, the notice at the foot, "To Purchasers and Contractors," announced that Edward Russell of North Yarmouth, Maine, has been employed to survey the grants and assist the settlers. The map extends on the north to about 32 [degrees] 30' and from east to west runs from about 89 [degrees] 30' to about 100 [degrees] 30'. The southern boundary is a little below the mouth of the Rio Grande. The inset of the Plan of the Port of Galveston appeared in the Burr map of 1833. I also have in my files a photostat of what is probably an earlier issue of the broadside as it has no map and apparently never had one. It also lacks the notice "To Purchasers and Contractors" of the second issue and the references in the opening section of the text in both issues telling of the laws passed at the last session of the state legislature and of the repeal of the law of April 6, 1830. Unfortunately I did not note its source.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

Texas.
 [At end below rule:] Lord & Bartlett, Printers, No. 76 Maiden-Lane. [New York]. [1831?]
 1124; [Text begins:] A Vessel is expected to sail for Galveston Bay in the course of a short time. Persons who may want passage to Galveston, or such as are desirous of settling in that country may apply to William M. Willson, the Secretary of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company ... for information of the terms on which they will be carried and permitted to settle. ... ; Broadside. 21 x 27 cm.; The announcement goes on to say, "A vessel has already sailed to Galveston Bay, with German and Swiss colonizers, who will have dwellings prepared for the accommodations of such as shall follow them until they can select their own farms." The vessel was undoubtedly the schooner Angelica, mentioned on page 97 of A Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155), as having sailed from New York on December 29 [1830] and anchored at Galveston Bay, February 18, [1831]. For a general note on the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company see the note following entry No. 1123A.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 21

Galveston City Company.

Report.
 [Galveston: Printed at the Galvestonian Office?]. [1841]
 443; [Minutes of the annual meeting of the Stockholders held by various adjournments from Nov. 1 to Dec. 20, 1841; and report on the affairs of the Company, for the period ending Oct. 31, 1841. Signed at end:] Henry H. Williams, Chairman. James Love, Sect'y.; Broadside in two columns. 24 x 19 cm.; This interesting report records the sale to October 31, 1841, of 1,543 lots "amounting in the aggregate to \$1,218,911.18 Texas money, of this sum \$901,011.65 has been paid in stock." It appears that "the first sale of lots was made in April, 1838. The City Contains five hundred and ninety six business and dwelling houses, and a population of three thousand souls. It has four churches nearly completed." Gail Borden, Jr., the agent of the company, is given high praise for his management of the company's affairs. According to the sketch of Williams in the Handbook of Texas he was at this time Texas Consul at Baltimore, where he is said to have acted as consul from July, 1838, to at least March 31, 1845, and probably until annexation. Love (1795-1874) is said in the Handbook to have been a successful planter, with extensive holdings on the Brazos and to have been a supporter of Lamar and a political opponent of Houston.; Entered from a copy at TxU now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Galveston County. Citizens.

Address to the People of Texas, by the Committee appointed for that purpose, at a meeting of the citizens of Galveston County and City, on the 21st inst., favorable to an immediate ratification of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America, offering to Texas, Annexation.

[At end:] < Galveston News, Print. > [Galveston]. [1845]

622; [Signed by Memucan Hunt and five others, and dated, Galveston, March 28, 1845.]; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages, in three columns. 24 x 34 cm.; This address urges annexation rather than a "stringent commercial alliance" with England. The Constitution of the United States is declared to be "almost the only protection against the growing power ... and reckless violence of Abolitionism." Economic advantages which would result from annexation are stressed. The text of this address is given on p. 56-78 in Address of Memucan Hunt, to the People of Texas, Galveston, 1851 (Winkler, Texas Imprints, 231), a pamphlet in the University of Texas Library to which my attention was called by Mr. Winkler.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 10

Galveston Institute.

Rules for the Galveston Institute.

[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston Gazette Office?]. [n.d.]

668; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 24.7 x 19.8 cm.; This folder, with twelve rules for the conduct of the students at Galveston Institute, is signed in manuscript at the end, Amasa Turner, the only located copy being in the Amasa Turner Papers at the University of Texas. The rules make interesting reading. Rule 9 for example reads: No Student during his connection with the Institute must [sic] speak in disparaging terms either of his Preceptor or a fellow Student or report any transaction of the school. I have not been able to learn anything about the Galveston Institute except that it had these rules.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 11

Galveston Volunteer Battalion.

Head Quarters Galveston Volunteer Battalion, Camp at Saccharapp, April, 18, 1844.

[Galveston]. [1844]

588; [Invitation "to meet a soldier's greeting, and partake of soldiers' fare" at the encampment, at three the following afternoon. Blanks at end for the signature of the Major Commanding, and for the countersign and the parole.]; 4-page folder printed on page [4]. 19.4 x 12.7 cm.; The copy at the Texas State Library is signed in manuscript by C.G. Bryant as the Major Commanding, with "San Jacinto" filled in as the countersign, and "Lone Star" as the parole. It is addressed to "Gen M.B. Lamar" and printed in full in the Lamar Papers, No. 2170a, Vol. V, p. 511. An invitation, identical except for the date, April 18, 1840, is entered in the Lamar Papers, No. 1778, Vol. III, p. 375. That copy was missing at the Texas State Library in November, 1953, and may well be the present one, first entered under the wrong year.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 9

Galveston. Christmas Eve Ball.

[Invitation dated Galveston, December 4th, 1839, signed by A. Turner and nine other managers, including P.J. Menard and Levi Jones, to "a Ball to be given at the Tremont House on Tuesday evening the 24th nist (sic)".]

[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian Office]. [1839]

316; Broadside. 19.5 x 12.5 cm.; Entered from a copy at TxU now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 5

Galveston. Dinner in Honor of General Henderson.

[Invitation, dated Jan. 13th, 1840, "to a Dinner to be given in Honor of General Henderson, at the Tremont House, this evening at 3 o'clock".]

[Galveston: Printed at the Galvestonian Office]. [1840]

387; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21 x 12.8 cm.; James Pinckney Henderson, though at this time not quite thirty-two years old, had already had a distinguished career in Texas as attorney general and secretary of state in Houston's first administration and as diplomatic agent of Texas in England and France. Later he was to be the first governor of the State of Texas and afterwards a United States Senator in succession to Rusk. At the time of this honorary dinner he had just returned to Texas from his diplomatic post in France. Henderson settled in San Augustine, and not as said in the sketch in the Dictionary of American Biography at San Antonio.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 6

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Galveston. San Jacinto Ball.

San Jacinto Ball.

[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian Office]. [1839] 317; [Invitation dated Galveston, March, 1839, signed by Levi Jones and eleven other managers, to a ball "to be given on Monday Evening, 22nd of April, at the New Hotel, in commemoration of the Battle of San Jacinto."]; Broadside. 11.9 x 11 cm.; Locations: TxAuDR (printed on white silk).

Reel: 5

Galveston. University.

Project of the Galveston University.

[Galveston: Printed at the Daily Courier Office]. [1840] 388; [Draft of a "Charter of the Galveston University, in the Republic of Texas," in twenty-eight sections, followed by a resolution passed at a meeting of citizens, February -- 1840, resolutions passed at meetings of the trustees held Feb. 19 and 27, 1840, and an undated memorial asking Congress for a charter adopted at a meeting of citizens.]; Broadside in three columns. 38.5 x 31.5 cm.; The memorial of the citizens asking for a charter is followed in the Texas State Library copy, on the lower margin of the recto and on the otherwise blank verso, by a group of original signatures of prominent citizens. Allen's "Reminiscences of Texas, 1838-1842," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, for January, 1914, Vol. XVII, p. 298, has the remark, "In 1840, the Rev. W.L. McCalla set Galveston all astir on the subject of starting a great University in the Island City." A charter along the lines of that proposed in the broadside, but with some changes, was approved by Burnet on January 30, 1841, Laws of the Fifth Congress, p. 75-77. An interesting provision in the final charter, but not in the draft, is that the trustees "shall be required to confine themselves solely to the advancement of literature, together with the arts and sciences, studiously avoiding all undue connections with any religious or political denominations." In the Amasa Turner Papers in the University of Texas is a small undated broadside, Rules for the Galveston Institute (entry No. 668), giving twelve rules for the observance of students. I do not know whether or not this was the same institution. The Handbook of Texas says that Galveston University ceased to exist in 1844.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 6

Galvestonian.

Address of the Carrier of the Daily Galvestonian, January 1, 1842.

[Galveston: Printed at the Galvestonian Office]. [1842]

517; Broadside in two columns. 24 x 19.2 cm.; Text in rhyme, within columns and arch of type ornaments.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 8

[Ganilh, Anthony].

Ambrosio de Letinez, or The First Texian Novel, embracing a Description of the Countries Bordering on the Rio Bravo, with Incidents of the War of Independence.

New-York: Published by Charles Francis & Co., 252 Broadway. George W. Wood & Co., Printers, 45 Gold St. 1842

1414; By A.T. Myrthe [pseudonym]. [One line, quotation from Don Diego del Chile.] Vol. I.[-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, 202 p., blank leaf; Vol. II, 192 p. 19 cm. Plain boards, with printed paper label on cloth backstrip: Ambrosio de Letinez, or The First Texian Novel Vol. I.[-II.]; Copyright notice, on verso of titles, in name of Anthony Ganilh, dated 1842. My copy of this 1842 edition has a long presentation inscription on the flyleaf preceding the title, addressed to Reverend Mr. Bellows, and signed, "The Author." In it the author says "Let not the title make you imagine it is an irreverent offering. The work is really historical, and a book of travels in disguise." The New York Public Library copy of this edition is also a presentation from the author, with his real name, Anthony Ganilh, signed in both volumes. For information about Ganilh and this book see the note to the first edition, his Mexico versus Texas (entry No. 1310).; Raines, p. 154. Sabin 51651. Wright 1018.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NN (presentation). Tx. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS (presentation). Also other libraries.

Reel: 31

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[Ganilh, Anthony].

Mexico versus Texas, a Descriptive Novel, Most of the Characters of Which Consist of Living Persons.

Philadelphia: N. Siegfried, Printer, No. 36 North Second Street. 1838

1310; By a Texian. [Quotation, one line.]; 348 p. 19 cm. Cloth with printed paper label on spine. On verso of title in place of copyright notice: The author, being a Texian, cannot take a copyright, yet he forewarns all roguish booksellers against pirating his work A later edition of this with title, Ambrosio de Letinez, or the First Texian Novel, with A.T. Myrthe, a pseudonym, stated as the author and with the copyright in the name of Ganilh, is entered here under the year 1842 (entry No. 1414). A Study of the First Four Novels of Texas by Sister M. Agatha Sheehan of the Congregation of the Incarnate Word and Blessed Sacrament, Houston, Texas (a Master of Arts thesis issued in 1939 but only in mimeograph form), gives a penetrating discussion of the two editions of the book and of Anthony Ganilh, its author. At the time of writing her thesis, Sister Agatha did not know of the presentation copy of the 1842 edition in the New York Public Library signed by Ganilh, but she shows very conclusively that Ganilh, a native of France and a somewhat erratic Roman Catholic priest, who probably openly strayed from the faith sometime before the publication of the second edition, must have been the author. The scene of the novel is laid in Mexico and Texas at the time of the Texas Revolution. Throughout there are satires on the Mexican clergy and thinly veiled attacks on the Roman Catholic Church. It is obvious, as Sister Agatha points out, that as Ganilh was a priest of the church at the time of publication of the first edition in 1838, "He returned to Kentucky in 1838, and filled for about two years the position of professor of modern languages in the college of St. Joseph, Bardstown," he had to remain anonymous. No trace of his name appears in the Catholic Directory after 1841. Since in 1842 he probably was no longer in the church, he was not averse to giving a clue to his authorship by copyrighting the second edition in his own name, though even at this time the ostensible name of the author is a pseudonym. Sister Agatha also shows that in the Ambrosio de Letinez of 1842 the author pays off some old scores in his new chapter giving the history of Flambeau, a "quarteroon boy" of Louisiana, in which Flambeau gossips maliciously about "Scratchnoodle College" at New Orleans and mentions one, and possibly two, of the priests with whom Ganilh had served at New Orleans by name. There is no doubt that Ganilh occasionally rather enjoyed unsheathing his claws. On page iii of the 1838 edition is a dedication "To his Excellency Samuel Houston, President of the Republic of Texas." In 1830 appeared Odes, and Fugitive Poetry. By the Rev. Anthony Ganilh, Boston: Printed by William Smith, 1830 (Sabin No. 26524, located at LC), followed by Southern Liberty, a Satire: and Other Poems. By Anthony Ganilh, New York: Published by the Author, 1834. Both of these pieces are in the famous poetry collection of Brown University Library at Providence. Neither has any Texas interest.; Rader 1525. Sabin 95143. Wright 1017.; Locations: CtY. DLC. NN. Tx. TxDaHi. TxU. TWS (A presentation to the French consul at Philadelphia). Also other libraries.

Reel: 27

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Gaona, Antonio.

Representacion que el General D. Antonio Gaona Dirije al Ecsmo. Sr. Presidente de la Republica. Monterey: Imprenta del Nivel, propiedad de Lorenzo A. de Melo. 1836
853.1; [A reply by Gaona to official correspondence in El Diario del Supremo Gobierno for June 15, 1836, that reflected on Gaona's conduct in the retreat of the Mexican army after the battle of San Jacinto. Dated and signed at end:] Monterey 31 de Julio de 1836. ... Antonio Gaona.; Broadsheet. 30 x 21 cm.; The contents of the Diaro of June 15, 1836, are referred to in the note to the Supplement of La Opinion of San Luis Potosí, entry No. 903.; Locations: TxU. TxArU.

Reel: 14

Gazette.

See entry Nos. 502 and 503.

Gazette -- Extra.

See entry No. 391.

A Gentleman of St. Louis.

An Account of the Birth, Parentage ... and Early Pursuits of John McDaniel and Joseph Brown ... together with their Adventures in Texas ... 1844.
See entry No. 1467.

Georgia Messenger, Macon, Georgia.

Georgia Messenger --- Extra. Nov. 12. [1835].
See Macon, Georgia. Citizens, entry No. 1170.

Gesammelte Aktenstücke des Vereins zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas.

Mainz, Verlag von Victor von Zabern. [On verso of title:] Gedruckt bei F.P. Lechner in Bonn. 1845

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1625; Nebst einer Karte.; Leaf of title, 80 p.; leaf of Bekanntmachung, verso blank; Inhalt, [1] p., verso Berichtigungen, [1] p., folding map. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same; ruled border on back wrapper. Map: Karte von Texas entworfen nach den Vermessungen welche in den Acten der General-Land-Office der Republic liegen bis zum Jahr 1839. 31 x 39 cm. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Small scale map, without title, showing the relation of Texas to the United States and Mexico. A note on this important collection of documents relating to the famous Society for the Protection of German Emigrants to Texas that was responsible for the emigration of several thousand Germans to Texas, needs a brief introduction. The Mainzer Verein or more briefly the Adelsverein, as the Society was usually called, had its beginning at Biebrich on the Rhine in April, 1842, when a group of German noblemen met to consider ways and means of purchasing lands in Texas and sending there German emigrants. Two representatives were sent to Texas and as a result the Society in the fall of 1843 took under consideration a project submitted by Bourgeois d'Orvanne to acquire a participation in his colonization contract with Texas of June 3, 1842. The Society was organized formally at Mainz, on March 25, 1844, under the name of Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwander in Texas, and on April 7, 1844, the formal agreement with Bourgeois was closed. The story of Bourgeois and his contract of June 3, 1842, and of his subsequent dealings with the Mainzer Verein is briefly referred to in the note to the entry for Bourgeois's French company, Compagnie Général de Colonisation (entry No. 1452). On June 24, 1844, the Verein bought an interest in the Texas colonization contract dated June 7, 1842, of Henry Fisher and Burchard Miller. Neither Bourgeois nor Fisher were able to carry out their contracts but in March, 1845, Prince Solms Braunfels, the Commissioner General of the Verein, purchased the Comal tract where New Braunfels is now situated and there settled the first lot of 700 emigrants sent by the Verein to Texas. Included among the documents are: (1) what might be called a prospectus (p. 3-13) giving the purposes of the Society, its capitalization, administrative set up and so on; (2) the Fisher colonization contract of June 7, 1842, with Texas and the agreement of sale of June 24, 1844, to the Society (p. 15-23) (the Bourgeois d'Orvanne contract is not listed, probably because by this time he had been dropped from the Society's staff); (3) program of the Society dated Mainz, April 9, 1844, with announcement that the first group of emigrants would leave for Texas in September (p. 24-28); instructions for the Acting Director, p. 53-56; and so on. Biese in his *German Settlements in Texas* quotes extensively from this prospectus. One of the most interesting and important sections of the prospectus is its appendix (p. 76-80). Under the general heading, *Survey of Eye Witnesses' Books on Texas*, this lists by title and date of publication: I. Accounts of Texas by Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans; II. Descriptions of Texas in fiction; III. Texas in her political aspects; IV. Maps of Texas. I do not recollect seeing any reference to this important

survey in any article or book on Texas. Forty-five items are listed.; Raines, p. 4. Sabin 95131.; Locations: CtY. MoSM. TxDaM. TxU.

Reel: 37

Gibbons, James Sloan, 1810-1892.

... Humanity's last appeal to the abolitionists of the United States, against the increase of slave territory. [New York]. [1844]
1498.1; Broadsheet in three columns. 42 x 31 cm.; At head of p.[1]: New-York Tribune - Extra.; Signed: James S. Gibbons. A protest against the annexation of Texas, issued as Whig campaign literature.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 33

Giddings, Joshua Reed, 1795-1864.

A Letter from Hon. J.R. Giddings, upon the Duty of Anti-Slavery Men in the Present Crisis. Ravenna, Ohio. Printed by William Wadsworth. 1844 1499; 16 p. 24 cm.; In this Letter Giddings, a militant anti-slavery congressman from Ohio, advises his followers to vote for Clay in the coming election, rather than to split the opposition to annexation and to slavery by voting for Birney, the candidate of the Liberal party. As it turned out the fifteen thousand odd votes for Birney in New York were sufficient to give that state to Polk by a margin of only five thousand votes. The request for the views of Giddings are in a prefatory letter dated Ravenna, 16th Aug., 1844. There is an article on Giddings in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.; Locations: DLC. ICN. NN.

Reel: 34

Gill, John Porter, 1801-1869, and others.

Circular.
[n.p.]. [1841]
444; [Issued by supporters of Robert Mitchell Forbes as candidate for representative from Brazoria County, including two statements both dated, Columbia, Aug. 24, 1841, signed respectively by John P. Gill and four others, and by James Wilson and 23 others; also one signed Tod Robinson. Text begins:] The undersigned have been informed that Mr. Rob't M. Forbes has been charged ... with having embezzled a portion of the Army Stores ... during the campaign of '36 ...; Broadside in two columns. 27.5 x 20 cm.; At this time Forbes seems to have been a successful merchant at Brazoria. He won the election to the House.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 6

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Gilman, James B.

Texan [five-pointed star] Universal Pills. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 233; Prepared after a careful personal examination of the diseases incident to this climate, and with a particular reference to the health, comfort, and happiness of the Citizens of this Republic: By James B. Gilman, [text begins:] The want of some general Medicine within the reach of every one, and particularly where no physician can be consulted, has often been the subject of much regret in this community. ... [At end:] Houston, 1838. These Pills can always be obtained of the regular appointed Agents, at -- Galveston, Harrisburg, Houston, Velasco, Quintonia, Brazoria, Columbia, Richmond, San Felipe, Washington, Bastrop, Matagorda, &c.; Broadside in two columns. 33 x 18.5 cm.; Mr. Gilman in his write-up makes it clear that he regards as a "foul aspersion [the statement] that Texas is an unhealthy country," but says that his pills are prepared "with a particular adaptation to the climate of this country ... to obviate ... the serious evil ... [of] scattered settlements ... without any medical aid [which] has no doubt sent many to an untimely grave." They are to be taken "in all violent and sudden attacks of any disease, such as Bilious Fever, Congestive Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c." From the lurid text it is evident that these pills were extremely purgative. With the copy in Mrs. Landauer's collection at the New-York Historical Society is an original pill box with the label, "Texan Universal Pills Good at [five-pointed star of Texas] all times. Price 4 Bitts."; Locations: DLC. NHi. Tx. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 3

Girard, A.

[City of Houston according to a plan of said city made by P. Krag in 1839]. [Lithographed by J.F. Watson, Philadelphia]. [1844?] 1499.1; No copy located, but entry supplied from statements on two deeds recorded in Deed Records of Harris County, Texas, kindly reported to me by Mr. A.C. Blocher, Jr., of Houston, Texas. The deed from which the entry is made is in Volume J, page 277, of Deed Records and has an April, 1845, date. The other deed is in Volume J, at page 506, and has a September, 1845, date. The drawing by P. Krag is from a manuscript map in the Houston Public Library with the legend in the lower left corner, "City of Houston and Its Vicinity Drawn and Partly Surveyed by A. Girard, Late Chief Engineer of the Texas Army January, 1839." In the note to the Plan of the City of Houston, [New Orleans. 1836.], entry No. 1208, I mention that the partially lithographed map there mentioned was the only lithographed plan of Houston obviously issued by 1845 which had come to my attention, so it is gratifying to be able now to refer, thanks to Mr. Blocher, to this map lithographed by J.F. Watson. Miss Llerena Friend in her article, "Seals of Texas," in the Handbook of Texas, states that Krag drew the design for the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas.

Reel: 34

Giraud, Jacob P., Jr.

A Description of Sixteen New Species of North American Birds, Described in the Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. New York George F. Nesbitt, Printer, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water Streets. 1841 1379; By Jacob P Giraud, Jr. Collected in Texas, 1838.; [18] leaves, 8 plates.; Entry from the catalogue of the sale of the ornithological library of the late Dr. Evan Norton Evans at the Parke-Bernet Galleries on December 6, 1955, when the copy brought \$575. There is also a description of the book and the eight plates in the "Bibliographical Appendix" of Elliott Coues's Birds of the Colorado Valley, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1878 (Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey of the Territories, Miscellaneous Publications, No. 11), where Coues describes the eight plates at pages 630-631. The Evans sale catalogue says that Dr. Evans's private catalogue had this note about the work, "Nine of these sixteen were undescribed species and still bear today the specific names which Giraud gave them, while seven have been found in Texas or Arizona. ... This work has been the cause of no little controversy since, on account of its rarity, the new names proposed were not generally recognized, while the fact that the birds were really obtained in Texas was almost immediately questioned. It is certain that the collection as a whole never came from Texas, although many of these birds since actually have been found in either Texas or Arizona. All of the species occur in Mexico and some of them only occur in Southern Mexico ... Giraud never published them in the Annals of the Lyceum of New York nor did he ever say who collected them nor how they came into his possession. ..."; Locations: PPAN.

Reel: 29

A Glance at the Currency and Resources ... of Texas. By a Citizen of the Country, 1838. See entry No. 232.

Go-Ahead Louisiana and Texas Almanac for 1839. New Orleans. [1838?] 1311; 8vo.; No copy located, but listed as at the American Antiquarian Society in Sabin 27617. Mr. Brigham wrote in May, 1941, that he found no record of it.

Reel: 27

Gómez Farías, José María Valentín, 1781-1858.

Proyecto de Ley General sobre Colonizacion. [At end:] Mexico: Oficina de D. José María Ramos Palomera. 1822 687; Leído en el Soberano Congreso de México el día 20 de Agosto de 1822 cuando iba á discutirse el de la Comision sobre el mismo asunto.; 8 p. 18.5 cm.; Caption title.; Signed at end: Gomez Farías; For an account of this see the note to the Gutierrez de Lara Proyecto de Ley General sobre Colonizacion, entry for which follows.; Locations: C-S. BNM.

Reel: 12

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Gonzales, José María.

El Ciudadano Jose Maria Gonzalez, Coronel de Caballeria Permanente del Ejercito Mejicano, á sus Concuidadanos [sic].
[At end:] En la imprenta de Baker y Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
68; [Text begins:] Mejicanos, la voz de liberated salió de entre las ruinas en que la perfidia mas inaudita sepultara la constitucion de nuestra patria. En Tejas se ha tremolado la estandarte de la federacion ...
[Dated and signed at end:] Campo sobre Bejar, Diciembre 10, de 1835. Jose Maria Gonzalez.; Broadside in two columns. 32.5 x 20 cm.; This is an appeal by a Mexican liberal who had recently commanded Mexican cavalry at Bexar for support of the cause of the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and the Texans. Gonzales, in company with former governor Agustin Viesca, had reported to Philip Dimitt at Goliad on November 11, 1835, but had received such an unsatisfactory reception that he was inclined to go no further. Austin intervened and on November 30 Gonzales was the guest of the General Council and was ordered to retain command of the Mexicans under his charge and report to General Burleson at Bexar. This appeal is the result. Filisola in his Memorias para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, R. Rafael, 1848-1849, Vol. II, p. 171-173, note, reprints this Gonzales proclamation from this broadside of "Beker y Berdens, en S. Felipe de Austin." Robles reprints the proclamation in part in Vol. II of his Coahuila y Texas, 1821-1848, Mexico, 1945-1946, p. 67-68, saying that Gonzales was an ignorant man and that from the style it might have been written by Lorenzo de Zavala.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Gonzales. Committee of Safety.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1835]
69; [Circular from the Gonzales Committee of Safety]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but there is a charge under date of October 6 in Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), for printing 100 copies of a "Circular from Gonzales Committee of safety." For a guess it contained a letter from the Gonzales committee to the Committee of Safety of Mina dated Gonzales, September 25th, 1835, and signed, G.W. Davis, Secretary; and a letter from Austin as chairman of the San Felipe committee acknowledging its receipt, dated San Felipe de Austin, September 29th, 1835. Foote in his Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 69-70, gives the text of these two letters; and the Austin letter, with part left out, is given in Volume III of the Austin Papers at page 139.

Reel: 1

Gonzalez Pavon, Francisco.

See Pavon, Francisco Gonzalez.

[Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de].

Correspondencia ... 1836.
See Mexico (republic). Legación. United States, entry No. 1220.

[Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de].

Correspondencia ... 1837, and Correspondance ... 1837.
See Mexico (republic). Legación. United States, entry Nos. 1220A and 1220B.

[Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de].

Correspondencia ... entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados-Unidos ... Mexico, 1837.
See entry No. 1220.

Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de.

... Gorostiza Pamphlet ... 1838.
See Mexico (republic). Legación, United States, entry No. 1220C.

[Gorostiza, Manuel Eduardo de, 1789-1851].

Dictámen Leído el 3 de Junio de 1840 en el Consejo de Gobierno, sobre la Cuestion de Tejas. México. Imprenta de la Casa de Correccion. 1844 999; Leaf of title, verso blank, Advertencia, [2] p., 21 p. 16.7 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Dictámen sobre la Cuestion de Tejas. México. Impreso en la casa de Correccion. 1844. Advertencia signed: M.E. de G. Signed at end: Gorostiza. The statement of June 3, 1840, urged Mexico to attempt to recover its former Texas territory before further American immigration into the region made this impossible. In the foreword here dated July 3, 1844, Gorostiza says the task of conquering Texas is much more difficult than it would have been four years earlier, but that it still should be attempted.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MiU-C. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 15

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Grayson, Peter W., 1788-1838, and others.

Correspondence between Col. P.W. Grayson and His Friends.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 234; [Contains letter to Editors of the Telegraph, dated Houston, May 24, 1838, signed by Wm. Pettus, Edwd. Bureson, M.B. Menard, and Thos. F. McKinney, enclosing letter to Col. Peter W. Grayson dated Houston, May 21, 1838, and signed by D.C. Hall and 30 others asking Grayson to be a candidate for the presidency, Rusk having declined, and letter of Grayson dated Houston, May 24, 1838, agreeing to be a candidate.]; Broadside in two columns. 40.7 x 32.6 cm.; Reading now Grayson's lengthy letter, where one has to wade through interminable reflections about this and that before learning towards the end that he would be a candidate for the presidency, makes me wonder how many Texans would have cast their votes for him in the September election if he had lived. As a matter of fact, shortly after writing this letter Grayson went to Kentucky, and committed suicide there in July. Grayson had been appointed Attorney General in the interim government of Texas by Burnet and was later Attorney General for a time in Houston's first term.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 3

Great Britain. Admiralty.

... The Coast of Texas from documents furnished by W. Kennedy Esq. H.M. Consul at Galveston 1844. London Published according to Act of Parliament at the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty. Sold by R.B. Bate Agent for the Admiralty Charts 23 Poultry [At lower right, below neat line:] J. & C. Wallace Sculpt. Augst 20, 1844
1500; 72 x 108 cm.; No graphic scale for main chart but about 14 miles to the inch. Insets: Paso Cavallo Bar and the entrance to Matagorda Bay by Commodore Moore Texan Navy 1841; San Luis Harbour; Galveston Harbour by Commodore Moore Texan Navy.; Mouth of the River Sabine Surveyed by Captains Lee and Pillans United States & Texan Engineers 1840. At head of title is seal, "Price Three Shilgs" and "America." Chart number, "1639," in lower right-hand corner. The coast of the Gulf of Mexico is shown with soundings from the "Southwest Pass into the Mississippi" at about 89 [degrees] 30' to a little south of the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte. The inlets and bays are poorly done. The upper part of Galveston Bay is called Galveston Lake and Copano Bay is called Copano Lake. Newberry (Ayer) has a later issue identical with this, except that the inset of Galveston Harbour is "by Mr Tipton Walker 1848."; Locations: BM.

Reel: 34

Great Britain. Laws.

... An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.
[At end:] London: Printed by George E. Eyre and Andrew Spottiswoode, Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1843
1456; <11th April 1843.>; Pages [165]-180. 32 cm. Signatures Tt-Yy in twos.; Caption title, preceded by a cut of the royal arms, and the heading: Anno Sexto Victoriae Reginae. Cap. XV.; Pages 165-176 reprint the treaty. The act has provisions relating to seizing ships "liable to suspicion" and to division of bounties, amounting to five pounds for each slave seized, among the officers and crews of British warships making the seizure. The treaty is entered under 1842 (entry No. 1416).; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 32

Great Britain. Treaties, etc.

Convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, containing Arrangements Relative to Publick Debt.
London: Printed by T.R. Harrison, St. Martin's Lane. [1842]
1415; Signed at London, November 14, 1840. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty, 1842.; 4 p. 34 cm.; Caption title on p. [3] same as title page through the date November 14, 1840, followed by the line: <Ratifications exchanged at London, June 28, 1842.> At end: (L.S.) Palmerston. (L.S.) J. Hamilton. This Convention was one of three treaties between England and Texas signed in November, 1840. For entries for the other two see entry Nos. 1416, 1416A and 1417, the first in point of execution being the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed November 13, 1840, which, when ratified, would automatically mark the recognition of Texas. Under the above Convention of November 14, it was agreed that England should offer to mediate between Texas and Mexico and that Texas should assume one million pounds sterling of the Mexican foreign debt if within six months of the time Mexico received notice of the Convention a treaty of peace should be concluded. For the delay in the ratification of this treaty by England see the note to entry No. 1416. The three treaties are discussed in "Diplomatic Relations of England and the Republic of Texas," Texas State Historical Association Quarterly for July, 1905, Volume IX, at pages 11-15. The text of the Convention is in Gammel, Volume II, pages 886-888.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH-L. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 31

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Great Britain. Treaties, etc.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

London: Printed by T.R. Harrison. [1844]
1416A; Another edition [of entry No. 1416] with similar title, but with addition of a "Declaration" dated at Washington [Texas], February 16, 1844, and signed by Charles Elliot and Anson Jones, modifying the treaty.; 11 p., verso blank, "Declaration," 1 leaf. 34 cm.; The Declaration was signed by Anson Jones, as Secretary of State of Texas, and Charles Elliot, British chargé d'affaires. It modified the original treaty by providing that slaves "found on board Texian vessels detained on the coast of Brazil" might be taken to Trinidad or Demerara instead of to one of the British settlements on the coast of Africa. This amendment does not seem to be in Gammel.; Locations: MH-L. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 31

Great Britain. Treaties, etc.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

London: Printed by T.R. Harrison, St. Martin's Lane. [1842]
1416; Signed at London, November 16, 1840. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty, 1842.; 12 p. 34 cm.; Caption title on p. [3] same as title page through date, November 16, 1840, but followed by line: <Ratifications exchanged at London, June 28, 1842.> At end of treaty on p. 8, and at end of Annex A and Annex B: (L.S.) Palmerston. (L.S.) J. Hamilton. This was one of the three treaties signed in November, 1840, referred to in the note to entry No. 1415. Hamilton, the Texas agent who negotiated the three treaties, rightly fearing that this one might be unpalatable to Texas, delayed its transmission for a short time until it could be taken to Texas by his associate, A.T. Burnley (see Hamilton's letter of January 4, 1841, to Lamar, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, Vol. III, p. 926-929). It arrived in Texas after the adjournment of Congress so was not ratified by the Texas Senate until January, 1842. Palmerston, who had made this slave trade treaty the price of recognition, would not ratify the other two treaties until this treaty had been ratified by Texas, so the three treaties were not finally ratified by England, and Texas formally recognized, until June 28, 1842. The text of this Treaty is in Gammel, Volume II, pages 889-904.; Locations: CtY. DLC. ICU. MH. NHi. TxGR. TxH. TWS.

Reel: 31

Great Britain. Treaties, etc.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade. ... [1844].

See entry No. 1416A.

Great Britain. Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas.

London: Printed by T.R. Harrison, St. Martin's Lane. [1842]
1417; Signed at London, November 13, 1840. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty, 1842.; 6 p. 34 cm.; Caption title on p. [3] same as title page through date, November 13, 1840, but followed by line: <Ratifications exchanged at London, June 28, 1842.> At end: (L.S.) Palmerston. (L.S.) J. Hamilton. This treaty, which when ratified by both countries marked the formal recognition by England of Texas, has the customary provisions for carrying on trade between the two countries. For a further report on this and the two other treaties with England signed in November, 1840, see the notes to entry Nos. 1415 and 1416. The text of this Treaty is in Gammel, Volume II, pages 880-885.; Locations: CtY. DLC. ICU. MH-L. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 31

Green, A.M.

To the Public.

[Galveston: Printed at the Office of the News]. [1844]
589; [Notice claiming that Genl. Wm. S. Murphy, Chargé of the U.S. in Texas, had failed to give Green any satisfaction in reply to a letter from the latter inquiring about an alleged slander. Text begins:] Genl. Murphy having ... in the presence of several gentlemen ... spoken of me in terms which he knew ... to be utterly false ... [At end:] I am left no other alternative than to proclaim him ... a most gross and infamous Slanderer, Liar and Cowardly Scoundrel. A.M. Green, Consul U.S. at Galveston. Galveston, May 21, 1844.; Broadside. 31.5 x 17.5 cm.; The slander was to the effect that Green had been "connected with some dishonorable transactions with the Bank of Virginia [and that] in consequence of these transactions, I dared not return to Virginia." Justin Smith in his Annexation of Texas, New York, 1919, p. 361, quotes a reference to Murphy as a "silly old man," and at about this time, his recess appointment having failed confirmation by the United States Senate, he was recalled. There is a sketch of Murphy in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2).

Reel: 9

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[Green, Thomas].

Memorial, and Documents concerning the First Texian Loan.

Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838

235; Presented to the Congress of Texas, May, 1838.; 12 p., Appendix, xx p.; Opinion of the Attorney General ..., 1 leaf, verso blank; blank leaf. 23.8 cm.; This Memorial, presented at the adjourned session of the Second Congress by the holders of the First Texian Loan made in January, 1836, to the Provisional Government of Texas, tells the interesting story of the first loan of any size to the new government and attaches some important historical documents as exhibits, which make the little volume a fundamental source for the early loan and land policy of Texas as an independent government. The Memorial is signed on page 12, "Thomas Green, of Richmond, Va.," and dated, "May, 1838." In the opening paragraph Green, who was not named in the loan agreement, says that he had advanced the sums subscribed for by Robert Triplett and Wm. Fairfax Gray, or "more than a moiety of the whole of the first loan." It would be interesting to know something about this Thomas Green of Richmond, but so far I have found nothing about him. Among the historical documents given in the Appendix are the complete texts, as executed, of the two loan agreements negotiated at New Orleans by Austin and his two fellow commissioners, Branch T. Archer and William H. Wharton, the first for \$200,000 dated New Orleans, January 11, 1836, and the second for \$50,000 dated January 18. I have not run across any other printing of the text of these two loan agreements or of the "Compromise Agreement" referred to below. Twenty thousand dollars was paid down on the first loan and nearly \$46,000 on the second. The terms of the loans, especially the first one, seemed onerous to the members of the Convention of March, 1836, and one of the documents in the appendix is the "Compromise Contract" of April 1, 1836, signed by Burnet and other officials for Texas and by Triplett and W.F. Gray for the lenders. Dr. Barker in his "Finances of the Texas Revolution" (Political Science Quarterly, Vol. XIX, p. 629-632) has an excellent account of the entire transaction which he characterizes as being, as far as the lenders were concerned, "simply a gigantic land speculation." There was considerable bickering before the land required for the compromise was made available, but by an act of the second session of the First Congress approved June 3, 1837, the holders of the second loan were voted what Gouge in his Fiscal History of Texas, Philadelphia, 1852, at page 63, figures out to be 121,589 acres of land, and finally by an act of the second session of the Second Congress approved May 24, 1838, the holders of the first loan, on which only \$20,000 had been paid in, were voted what amounted, according to Gouge, to 40,000 acres on account of the principal of the loan and 113,357 acres by way of bonus under the compromise of April 1, 1836. Although the terms of these two loans, even as finally adjusted, seem perhaps rather stiff, Yoakum comments (Vol. II, p. 62), "These funds enabled the Texas agents to throw into the country at a critical moment such supplies as kept the army together." Across the title page of my copy is the manuscript notation, apparently made long ago, "Written by Wm. F. Gray." Gray was in New Orleans on his way to Texas in January, 1836, and in his diary, From Virginia to Texas, 1835,

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Houston, 1909, has some interesting comments on the loans, with that for Saturday, January 9 (p. 71) reading, "The negotiations for the Texian loan is this day concluded ... I think it a most advantageous arrangement and lament my inability to go largely into it. There is but one chance against it being a splendid speculation, that of Santa Ana conquering Texas. Can he do it? I think not." See also p. 74 and 77, the latter reference telling of receiving the land scrip on January 16 and its cost. Entry No. 1294 is Memorial of the Texian Loan Contractors to the Congress of Texas, New Orleans, 1837, signed at the end, Robert Triplett, Wm. F. Gray, where an old note on the title page of my copy reads, "Written by R. Triplett -- but not presented to Congress." This earlier Memorial clears up some features of the negotiations which are a little vague in this May, 1838, Memorial.; Sabin 95101.; Locations: DLC (lacks Opinion). Tx. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 3

Green, Thomas Jefferson.

See also Texas (republic). Army, entry No. 1238.

Green, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1863.

Journal of the Texian Expedition against Mier; Subsequent Imprisonment of the Author; His Sufferings, and final Escape from the Castle of Perote.

New-York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff Street. 1845

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1581; With Reflections upon the Present Political and Probable Future Relations of Texas, Mexico, and the United States. By Gen. Thomas J. Green. Illustrated by drawings taken from life by Charles M'Laughlin, a fellow-prisoner.; xiv p. (including preliminary blank leaf); List of Engravings, 1 leaf; [17]-487 p., 11 plates (including frontispiece), 2 plans (1 folding). 24 cm. Cloth, with title and imprint stamped in gilt on spine: Mier Expedition. Mexico, and Texas. By T.J. Green. New-York Harper & Brothers. Plates and plans as in the list of engravings except that "Shooting Capt Cameron" instead of facing p. 285 is used as the frontispiece, although the list does not call for one. In September, 1842, Mexican troops under command of General Woll entered San Antonio pillaged the town, abducted some of the prominent citizens, and took them as prisoners into Mexico. Troops were soon assembled for a retaliatory expedition and Green, who had been prominent in Texas affairs at the time of the Texas Revolution and had then sunk into obscurity, enlisted as a volunteer. After the volunteers had followed Woll to the Rio Grande, and had reconnoitered along that river, orders to return were given. These were flouted by some 250 militant Texans, and, with Green in command of the right wing, an attack was made on the town of Mier on the Mexican side of the river on Christmas day, 1842. The attack failed, the Texans surrendered, and then began one of the dramatic episodes in Texas history, the ordeal of the long overland journey of the enlisted men to the Mexican fortress of Perote, not far from Vera Cruz. On the way, at Salado, in February, 1843, they overpowered their guards and made a dramatic escape, but after great hardships and near death from thirst they surrendered, and then was held the ceremony of drawing the black bean and the immediate execution of one man out of ten. Green and a few officers were in advance of the main body of captives at the time of the escape and reached Perote on March 25, 1843. The enlisted men, after a toilsome march, came to the outskirts of Mexico City on April 16. The summer was spent in hard labor and in September they were taken to Perote where they were held as prisoners for almost a year. In the meantime, Green and a few others had made an exciting escape from the fortress in July, 1843. There are three separately printed contemporary accounts of the expedition, this by Green, Stapp's Prisoners of Perote (entry No. 1610), and Bell's Narrative ... of the Mier Prisoners (entry No. 1563). Green's account is by one who was much better treated by his captors than were the enlisted men and who had escaped fourteen months before the main body were released. Bell and Stapp had suffered the hardships and privations of the other enlisted men until Perote was reached in September, 1843, and Bell was imprisoned until the general release of September, 1844. Stapp had been released the previous May. Green was a somewhat contentious character (e.g. see entry No. 1582), and his opening chapters and his general chapter at the end are marred by his hatred of Houston, but the book as a whole tells a graphic story. His account of the escape at Salado is of course not his, but it is well done. The appendix gives useful lists under various categories, such as of those who

fought at Mier, those decimated, and so on. Green's arrival at Perote as a prisoner on March 25, 1843, was only two days before the release from Perote of the civilian groups taken as prisoners at San Antonio the previous September. The contemporary accounts of the Bexar prisoners, so called, were assembled and edited by Mr. Winkler for their first appearance in print in his article "The Bexar and Dawson Prisoners," Texas Historical Association Quarterly for April, 1910, Volume XIII, and add a background to the accounts of the Mier expedition by Green, Bell and Stapp. Brief notes on the last two accounts are given after their entries here.; Rader 1670. Raines, p. 98. Sabin 28562.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxW. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

Green, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1863.

To the Electors of the Western Congressional District of the State of Texas.
Published at the Office of the Daily & Weekly Globe, by Levi D. Slamm & C.C. Childs. [New York]. [1845]
1582; [Campaign address as Democratic candidate for representative from the above district, with references to the hardships of the Mier prisoners, of whom he was one, and statement of his own views on the surrender of public lands to the United States, the Rio Grande as boundary, etc., also an attack on President Houston. Text begins:] Fellow Citizens: Some months since at the request of many friends, I consented that my name might be used as a candidate for the United States House of Representatives, for the western district of Texas. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Thomas J. Green, City of New-York, Oct. 25, 1845.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 32 x 20 cm.; Green had left Texas in April, 1845, and at the time of this address was in New York attending to the publication of his Journal of the Texian Expedition against Mier. As he did not return to Texas until 1854 he apparently did not take his own candidacy very seriously. The address begins and ends with a vitriolic attack upon Sam Houston, some of it almost unprintable. Mrs. Kate Reinhardt cites this address from its republication in the La Grange Intelligencer of December 23, 1845, in her thesis (p. 126), "The Public Career of Thomas Jefferson Green," University of Texas Library.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 36

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Green, Thomas Jefferson, 1802-1863.

To the Friends of Liberty throughout the World!. [New Orleans]. [1836]
1203; [Proclamation citing the wrongs of Texas and asking for support in her struggle for independence. Text begins:] It has pleased the government of my adopted country to transfer me, a voluntary citizen soldier in her cause, to my present responsible station, and order me to my native country, to ask for ... means of prosecuting our war of National and Religious Emancipation ... [Signed:] Thomas J. Green, Brigadier General of the Texian Army.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 27 x 22 cm.; This extraordinary proclamation in high flown grandiloquent language asking for aid for Texas is reprinted in Volume I of the Lamar Papers at pages 347-349. It is referred to there as "Genl. Green's Proclamation New Orleans April 5 1836." Much of the proclamation is directed at Santa Anna, of whom one of several characterizations reads: Yes! Let it be remembered and told to the yet unborn, that in this age, in this century, there lives a tyrant whose brutality disregards the pains and helplessness of the sick couch--who answers the wants of sickness and disease with the bayonet!! Ought I, shall I tell the rest?--their bodies were burned to ashes, with savage delight, in the presence of wives, mothers and daughters!! Green, a colorful character, is the subject of an article in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 24

Greene County, Georgia. Citizens.

To the Citizens of Greene County. [n.p.]. [1844]
1501; [Preamble and resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas as a slave state, drawn up by a committee of the Annexation Meeting held at the Court House, Greene County, June 4, 1844, and rejected by the meeting, together with an address in support of the committee's position and "Note A.", a "Dialogue Between an old Politician and a Pupil ready to take his degree." (p. 12).; Dated on p. 11, Greene County, June 18th, 1844.]; 12 p. 22 cm.; Caption title. The rejected preamble and resolutions were an outright endorsement of slavery, and Great Britain is attacked for seeking to abolish slavery in Texas by diplomacy. It is unusual to find that a majority in a meeting held in the South at this time were opposed to resolutions for annexation.; Locations: MH.

Reel: 34

Gregg, Josiah.

Commerce of the Prairies ... 1845.
For editions published in this year, see first edition, 1844, entry Nos. 1502B, 1502C, and 1502D.; Karawanenzüge durch die westlichen Prairien ... 1845. For editions in German published in this year, see first edition, 1844, entry Nos. 1502E and 1502F.

Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

Commerce of the Prairies: or The Journal of a Santa Fé Trader, during eight expeditions across the Great Western Prairies, and a residence of nearly nine years in Northern Mexico.
New York: Henry G. Langley, 8 Astor House. 1844

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1502D; Another issue [of entry No. 1502], with the words "Third Edition." in the place of "Second Edition.", otherwise apparently with the same imprint and collation as 1502C.; No copy located, but listed in Sabin 28712, and noted in Rader 1684. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled *Commerce of the Prairies*, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in *Commerce of the Prairies*, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his *Monsieur Violet* of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his *Commerce of the Prairies*, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the question of authorship and concludes that Gregg was the author and that the contribution of John Bigelow was merely editorial. There is an article on Gregg in the *Handbook of Texas*.

Reel: 34

Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

Commerce of the Prairies: or The Journal of a Santa Fé Trader, during eight expeditions across the Great Western Prairies, and a residence of nearly nine years in Northern Mexico. New York: Henry G. Langley, 8 Astor House. [On versos of titles:] S.W. Benedict & Co., Stereotypers and Printers, 16 Spruce st. 1844

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1502; Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. By Josiah Gregg. In two volumes. Vol. I.[-II.] 2 vols.: Vol. I, 320 p., frontispiece and 2 plates, folding map facing p. [17]; Vol. II, 318 p., blank leaf, frontispiece and 2 plates, map facing p. [9]. 19 cm. Black cloth, with title stamped in gilt on spine: Commerce of the Prairies. Gregg. Vol. I.[-II.] Mounted rider stamped in gilt on front cover within border in blind, border repeated on back cover; and Indian with bow and arrow stamped in gilt on spine. Maps: A Map of the Indian Territory Northern Texas and New Mexico Showing the Great Western Prairies by Josiah Gregg [At lower left, below neat line:] Entered ... 1844 by Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese in the ... Southern District of New York 32 x 40 cm., [Legend:] Note The tinted portions are Prairie, the white Timber. Graphic scale: about 60 miles to the inch. Map of the Interior of Northern Mexico. 14 x 9 cm. No graphic scale, but about 120 miles to the inch. Facing p. [9], Vol. II. Plates: 1. Arrival of the Caravan at Santa Fé. E. Didier. A.L. Dick. New York, Henry G. Langley, 8 Astor House. Vol. 1, page 110. [Frontispiece of Vol. I.]; 2. March of the Caravan. [Facing p. 102, Vol. I.]; 3. Mexican Arrieros with an Atajo of Pack-Mules. [At lower left of plate:] Lossing, Sc. [Facing p. 182, Vol. I.]; 4. Indian Alarm on the Cimarron River. E. Didier. A.L. Dick. New York, Henry G. Langley, 8 Astor House. Vol. 1, page 74. [Frontispiece of Vol. II.]; 5. Camp Comanche. [At lower left of plate:] Lossing, Sc. [Facing p. 38, Vol. II.]; 6. 'Dog Town,' or Settlement of Prairie Dogs. Vide also p. 36. [At lower right of plate:] Lossing, Sc. [Facing p. 230, Vol. II.]; Rader 1684. Raines, p. 99. Wagner-Camp 108.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. DLC. ICN. NN. Tx. TxSa. TxU. TWS (two presentation copies, one to "Thos. C. Rockhill, Jun. Esq.," to whom the book is dedicated, the other to "Geo. Wilkins Kendall, Esq. Con los mejores Deseos y Las consideraciones mas finas de Su Amigo y Compadre, Josiah Gregg."). Also other libraries. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled Commerce of the Prairies, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in Commerce of the Prairies, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its

outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his Monsieur Violet of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his Commerce of the Prairies, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the question of authorship and concludes that Gregg was the author and that the contribution of John Bigelow was merely editorial. There is an article on Gregg in the Handbook of Texas.

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Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

Commerce of the Prairies: or The Journal of a Santa Fé Trader, during eight expeditions across the Great Western Prairies, and a residence of nearly nine years in Northern Mexico.

New York: Henry G. Langley, 8 Astor House; London: Wiley and Putnam. 1844

1502A; Another issue [of entry No. 1502] with the same title, date and collation, but with the London imprint of Wiley & Putnam added to that of Langley.; Sabin 28712.; Locations: DLC (Vol. II only). MnHi. MnU. TxDaM. (Vol. II only; imperfect). TxU. TxWB. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled Commerce of the Prairies, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in Commerce of the Prairies, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his Monsieur Violet of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his Commerce of the Prairies, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the question of authorship and concludes that Gregg was the author and that the contribution of John Bigelow was merely editorial. There is an article on Gregg in the Handbook of Texas.

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Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

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New York: J. & H.G. Langley, 8 Astor House. 1844

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1502C; Another issue [of entry No. 1502], with the words "Second Edition." and the imprint of J. & H.G. Langley as in No. 1502B, but with a Glossary, p. 321-323, added at the end of Vol. I, and an Index, p. [322]-327 (p. 319-321 omitted in the pagination, p. [322] a recto) added at the end of Vol. II. Collation otherwise the same as in No. 1502, including the large folding map in Vol. I. 19 cm. Brown cloth, with same stamping in gilt on front covers and spines as in No. 1502, but with a different frame stamped in blind on the spine, and with an ornament, not present in No. 1502, stamped in blind in the center of the back cover. Without gilt edges.; "Preface to the Second Edition." substituted here, p. [iii]-iv, for the dedication which appears on the recto of that leaf in the issues listed above. All the copies of this issues examined have had a 24 page "Catalogue of Important Works published by Henry G. Langley, 8, Astor House, Broadway, New-York. 1844." inserted at the end of Volume I.; Rader 1684, note. Sabin 28712.; Locations: CSmH. ICU. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled *Commerce of the Prairies*, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in *Commerce of the Prairies*, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his *Monsieur Violet* of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his *Commerce of the Prairies*, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the

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Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

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New York: J. & H.G. Langley, 8 Astor House.
[Imprint of Benedict & Co. on versos of titles as before]. 1845

1502B; Another issue [of entry No. 1502], with the words "Second Edition." added above the imprint. Collation same, except that there is no large folding map in Vol. I. 19 cm. Apparently printed on thinner paper than the other issues listed here. Black cloth, stamped in blind on front and back covers with a lattice design; brief title stamped in gilt on spine, but no figures in gilt on front cover or spine. Without gilt edges.; Locations: CSmH (Vol. I only). DLC (Vol. I only). MiU. MoSM. NN (Vol. I only). TxDaHi. TxDaM. TxU. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled Commerce of the Prairies, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in Commerce of the Prairies, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his Monsieur Violet of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his Commerce of the Prairies, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the question of authorship and concludes that Gregg was the author and that the contribution of John Bigelow was merely editorial. There is an article on Gregg in the Handbook of Texas.

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Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

Karawanenzüge durch die westlichen Prairien und Wanderungen in Nord-Mejico. Nach dem Tagebuche des Amerikaners Josias Gregg bearbeitet von M.B. Lindau. Erster [-Zweiter] Theil; mit einem Titeltupfer und einer Karte. Dresden & Leipzig: Arnoldische Buchhandlung. [At end of both volumes:] Druck von C.C. Meinhold und Söhnen in Dresden. 1845
1502E; An edition in German [of entry No. 1502].; 2 vols. in one: Vol. I, X, 208 p., folding map at end, frontispiece; Vol. II, vi, 245, [1] p., map at end. 21 cm.; Raines, p. 99. Sabin 28714.; Locations: CU-B. DLC(Vol. I only). TxFw. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled *Commerce of the Prairies*, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in *Commerce of the Prairies*, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his *Monsieur Violet* of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his *Commerce of the Prairies*, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the question of authorship and concludes that Gregg was the author and that the contribution of John Bigelow was merely editorial. There is an article on Gregg in the *Handbook of Texas*.

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Gregg, Josiah, 1806-1850.

Karawanenzüge durch die westlichen Prärien, und Wanderungen in Nord-Mexico. Nach des Verfassers Tagebuch bearbeitet von M.B. Lindau. Leipzig: Arnold. 1845
1502F; Another edition in German [of entry No. 1502]. xvi, 453 p. 8vo.; No copy located, but entered from Sabin 28715, and noted in Rader 1684. This classic of the Santa Fe trade, aptly entitled *Commerce of the Prairies*, is of direct Texas interest because of Gregg's account of crossing the Texas Panhandle above Amarillo in the spring of 1839 and early months of 1840 in journeys between Van Buren, Arkansas, and Santa Fe. In addition his accounts of his expedition from Santa Fe to Chihuahua and return across the western tip of Texas in 1839, his discussion of the Snively Expedition of 1843 and the previous murder of Chaves and sack of the New Mexican town of Mora (Vol. II, p. 166-177), and his references to the Texan Santa Fe expedition make this an important Texas book as well as one of the great books on the West. Gregg's narratives of his journeys occur in Chapters I-VI and XVI of Volume I and Chapters I-IX of Volume II. The other chapters tell of the ways of the inhabitants of New Mexico and Chihuahua, their government and trade, and of the Indians on the Plains, all interspersed with the keen observations of a scientific mind on animals, plants, and native features. The folding map in Volume I has been quite properly characterized (p. xx in *Commerce of the Prairies*, edited by Max L. Moorehead, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), as the most complete and reliable map of the prairies then in existence. It is especially helpful in its outlines of various routes. These include "Regular Route of the Santa Fe Caravans," "J. Gregg's Route to Santa Fe in 1839," also his return route in 1840, and "Route of Caravan Chihuahua to Arkansas 1839," and the return route of 1840. The latter is to supplement an account of a Mexican trading expedition across Texas from Chihuahua (Vol. II note, p. 163-164). It should be noted that in his preface Gregg calls attention to the copying verbatim and without credit by Captain Marrayat in his *Monsieur Violet* of long extracts from Gregg's letters on the Santa Fe trade published in newspapers in 1841 and 1842. Instead of citing here from the many articles and comments on Gregg and his *Commerce of the Prairies*, the reader is referred to the definitive Norman, Oklahoma, 1954, edition cited above, where they are assembled and most competently discussed and previous editions noted by its editor, Max L. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead goes fully into the question of authorship and concludes that Gregg was the author and that the contribution of John Bigelow was merely editorial. There is an article on Gregg in the *Handbook of Texas*.

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Grimes, Jesse, 1788-1866.

To the qualified Electors of the Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Washington, Montgomery and Brazos. [Washington?]. [1844]
589.1; Broadside in two columns 21 x 18 cm.; Signed: Jesse Grimes and dated January 5th, 1844. Announces his candidacy for the Senate and gives his views on a number of public questions.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 9

Guanajuato (Mexican state). Gobernador (Juan Bautista Morales).

Exposición que hace el E. Sr. Gobernador del Departamento de Guanajuato, con el objeto de escitar el patriotismo y generosidad de los habitantes del mismo Departamento, á que contribuyan para los gastos que deben erogarse en la guerra contra Tejas y los Estados Unidos de América. Guanajuato. Impresa por Juan E. Oñate, calle de Sopeña núm. 11. 1845
1010; Leaf of title, 8 p., leaf with vignette of cannon on verso, within border of type ornaments. 20.1 cm.; Signed at end: Juan Bautista Morales.; After devoting four or five pages to an exposition in lofty terms of the duty of Mexicans to resist attempts of the North Americans and "perfidious" Texans to despoil Mexico, a request follows for contributions to aid carrying on the Texas war. Unhappy experiences in the past handling of such contributions are referred to and Governor Morales promises he will keep close watch and will publicly denounce even the most minor abuse in the handling of these contributions. This is signed at the end, Juan Bautista Morales.; Sabin 50498.; Locations: CtY. TWS.

Reel: 15

La Guerra de Tejas sin Mascara. Mexico. Imprenta de V.G. Torres, Calle del Espíritu Santo No. 2. 1845
1011; 20 p. 21.2 cm.; This is an anonymous and bitter attack on Santa Anna and his followers who, it is alleged, are in favor of a war over Texas and against granting the government authority to hear the propositions made by Texas. The government had asked for this authority on April 21, 1845, and it had been granted by decree of May 17, entry No. 1020. At the end of the pamphlet are printings of the two agreements made by Santa Anna in May, 1836, when he was a prisoner of the Texans.; Sabin 95089.; Locations: C-S. CtY. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 15

La Guerra de Tejas sin Mascara. Oaxaca. Reimpreso por Ignacio Rincon, calle de Santo Domingo. 1845
1011A; Another edition [of entry No. 1011] with the same title.; 12p. 21.3 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Guide des Émigrés au Texas, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, contenant la description de ce pays, d'après des Documents officiels. Paris, Imprimerie de Guiraudet et Jouaust, Rue Saint-Honoré, 315. 1836
1204; 15 p. 19 cm.; This pamphlet refers to the "brochures" printed in New York by the Colorado and Red River Land Company and the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company, and to the Beales and Royuela and Milam grants held by the first named company. Much of the pamphlet is taken from the Colorado and Red River Land Company pamphlet of 1835 (entry Nos. 1157 and 1157A), and Chancellor Kent's opinion is again printed.; Sabin 29202.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 24

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Gutierrez de Lara, José Antonio, 1770-1843.

Proyecto de Ley General sobre Colonizacion. [At end:] México: En la Oficina de D. José Maria Ramos Palomera. 1822
688; 35 p. (including plans on p. 27-35). 19.7 cm.; Caption title.; Signed on p. 26: Gutierrez de Lara. Austin had arrived at the city of Mexico on April 29, 1822, to secure confirmation of the grant for colonization made to him as heir of his father, Moses Austin, by Governor Martinez of Texas in the summer of 1821. The Constituent Congress which had assembled on February 24, 1822, had already had under consideration a general colonization law for Texas and the two Californias, and the government being fully informed of Austin's colony the latter expected he could soon obtain the necessary confirmations. However ordinary procedure was somewhat interrupted by an uprising which resulted, on May 19, in the election by the Constituent Congress of Iturbide as emperor. A general colonization law was not passed until January 4, 1823, and the necessary final changes in the decree of February 18, 1823, relating to Austin's colony were not made until April 14. Austin finally left the city of Mexico on his return journey to Texas on April 18, 1823. Discussions of a colonization law continued in Congress in June, 1822, and later, and it appears from this Proyecto de Ley General sobre Colonization that on July 16 a committee of seven, of which Gutierrez de Lara, Lorenzo de Zavala and Manuel Terán were members, submitted the draft of a colonization law in thirty-one sections. The text is given on pages 7-12 and is followed by the draft of a law proposed by Gutierrez de Lara in forty-two sections, given on pages 12-26. Plans for a sitio, a pueblo, and other divisions of land follow at pages 27-35. On August 20, Gómez Farías, as noted in entry No. 687, submitted a draft of a colonization law. These three drafts are discussed at some length by Barker in his *Life of Austin* at pages 61-67, in the chapter "Austin in Mexico." Barker continues at pages 68-77 with the events leading to the final granting of a colonization decree to Austin on April 14, 1823. McElhannon in his "Imperial Mexico and Texas, 1821-1823," in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for October, 1949, Vol. LIII, has an account of this in the section at pages 138-150, entitled "Imperial Efforts to Colonize Texas." For another statement of Gutierrez de Lara's ideas on colonization see the entry under his name for the year 1823, entry No. 693.; Locations: C-S. BNM. Zacatecas.

Reel: 12

Gutierrez de Lara, José Antonio, 1770-1843.

Proyecto Reglamentario de Colonizacion Particion de Tierras y Agua, Formacion de Lugares y Provincias de la Nacion Mexicana. Mexico: Imprenta Nacional del Supremo Gobierno en Palacio. [1823]
693; Su Autor B.J.A.G. de L.; Leaf of title, verso blank, text, p. 2-29, [1] p., even numbers on rectos, including 7 maps on p. 24-[30]. 19 cm.; "Recomendacion." on p. 2 dated and signed: año de 1823. Br. José Antonio Gutierrez de Lara. This pamphlet should perhaps be referred to in the note to the general colonization law of January 4, 1823, entry No. 694, rather than having this separate entry. It is included because it incorporates the ideas of a prominent actor in the debates of the summer of 1822 which resulted in the adoption in November, 1822, of a bill which, with slight modifications, became the January, 1823, colonization law. The maps are formal representations of a sitio, a cuadra of 110 varas, and so on. Though this Gutierrez de Lara pamphlet was not printed until 1823, there is a note at the foot of plate No. 7, "concluido [sic] por su autor en Juneo de 1822." For the draft of a colonization law presented to Congress by Gutierrez de Lara in the summer of 1822 see entry No. 688.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 12

Gutierrez de Lara, Jose Bernardo Maximiliano, 1774-1841.

Alcance al Semanario Politico del Jueves 31 de 1839. [1839]
941.2; [Text begins:] Sr. D. Antonio Zapata. -Octubre 22 de 1839. -Mi siempre querido amigo ... [Letter to Antonio Zapata urging him to abandon the Federalist cause and return to his allegiance. At end:] Es copia, Ciudad Guerrero. Octubre 23 de 1839.- José Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara. Es copia. Villa de Mier Octubre 24 de 1839.- E. Lopez, Secretario.; Broadside 30.8 x 21 cm.; A long and emotional appeal in which Gutierrez tells Zapata that his former friends now hate and despise him for associating with the Texans; that even if they succeed in setting up an independent state in the north it will be taken over by the Texas, and that none of the Mexicans in Texas who supported the revolution have achieved positions of leadership. Zapata ignored this appeal and was later captured and executed by the Centralists.; Locations: CtY.

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Gutiérrez de Lara, José Bernardo Maximiliano, 1774-1841.

Breve Apologia Que el Coronel D. Jose Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara Hace de las Imposturas Calumniosas Que Se le Articulan en un Folleto Intitulado: Levantamiento de un General en las Tamaulipas contra la Republica o Muerto Que Se le Aparece al Gobierno en Aquel Estado. Ymprenta del Ciudadano Pedro Gonzalez y socio en Monterrey. 1827

721; Leaf of title, 44 p., blank leaf. 19.3 cm.; Control of the Texas region was of great strategic importance in the Mexican revolution against Spain which started with the Hidalgo revolt of 1810, as its control by the revolutionists would make it available as a pathway into Mexico for supplies and men for the Mexican cause. In this struggle for Texas Bernardo played an important part as one of the leaders of the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition of 1812-1813 across Texas which ended triumphantly with the capture of San Antonio de Bexar. In this Breve Apologia Bernardo gives an account of the expedition and of the intrigues against him of representatives of Álvarez de Toledo which forced his retirement early in August, 1813, as head of the revolutionary government of Texas. The ultimate downfall of the revolutionists at the battle of Medina shortly afterwards was due as much as anything to the disorganization brought on by the treacherous murders of Governors Manuel de Salcedo and Simón de Herrera and their top officers after they had surrendered as prisoners to the Bernardo forces. In disgust several of the American leaders of the expedition left for the United States. Here Bernardo tries quite unsuccessfully to lay the blame for the murders on the emissaries of Toledo. The earliest easily available printed report of the expedition I know of is Bernardo's account to the Mexican Revolutionary Congress dated at the end New Orleans, August 1, 1815, and given in Volume I of the Lamar Papers at pages 4-29. Here Bernardo makes a lame excuse for the murders of the distinguished prisoners of war. Miss Garrett's Green Flag Over Texas, New York, 1939, and H.M. Henderson's "The Magee-Gutiérrez Expedition" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1951 Volume LV, at pages 43-61, are the important modern accounts. Miss Garrett is sympathetic to Bernardo and reports only briefly on the murders of Governor Salcedo and his associates and makes no mention of any responsibility of Bernardo for this. Henderson's brief account of the expedition is most helpful in recording the numerous differences of the authorities, from Yoakum to this day, as to the dates of important events of the expedition. The account in the Handbook of Texas makes a glaring error when it includes Nemesio de Salcedo, the Loyalist Commandant General of the Eastern Internal Provinces, in the list of the dignitaries executed near San Antonio. The Breve Apologia was reprinted at Mexico in 1915 for the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadística with an interesting introduction by the historian José L. Cossio, in which the rarity and importance of the original edition is mentioned. Cossio is quite critical of Bernardo. For an address by Bernardo in August, 1812, to the "Republic Volunteers at Nacogdoches," see entry No. 1049. Bernardo was a brother of José Antonio Gutiérrez de Lara, whose Proyecto de Ley General sobre Colonización is found under the year 1822, entry No. 688.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Gutiérrez de Lara, José Bernardo, 1774-1841.

... The Following Is the Address, (by Proclamation) of Colonel Bernardo, to the Republic Volunteers at Nachogdoches [sic]. [Alexandria, Louisiana]. [1812] 1049; ... [Editorial note followed by address, beginning:] Fellow Soldiers and Volunteers in the Mexican cause. ... [Signed at end:] Jose Bernardo Gutierrez.; Broadside in three columns. 28 x 20 cm.; At head: The Herald Extra. Alexandria, (Lous.) August 31, 1812.; This broadside, giving Gutiérrez's congratulations to his troops on entering Nacogdoches without resistance, with the usual statements about European tyranny and enslaved Mexicans, marks the auspicious beginning of the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition into Texas to take over the province from the Spanish royalists. The auspicious beginning had a disastrous ending a year later when the revolutionary forces under Toledo were routed at the battle of Medina. In the meantime Gutiérrez had entered San Antonio with his troops after brief resistance at the battle of Rosillo on March 29, 1813, and then shortly afterwards had been deposed from his command.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 17

[Haeberlin, Carl Ludwig].

De Landverhuizers naar Texas. ... 1842.
See Die Auswanderer nach Texas, 1841, entry No. 1380A.

[Haeberlin, Carl Ludwig, 1784-1858].

Die Auswanderer nach Texas.
Leipzig, Verlag von C.L. Fritzsche. 1841
1380; Historisch-romantische Gemälde aus der neuesten Zeit von H.E.R. Belani [pseudonym]. [Quotation, two lines.] Erster[-Dritter] Theil.; 3 vols.: Vol. I, leaf of title, 333 p., advts. [1] p.; Vol. II, leaf of title, 301, [1] p.; Vol. III, leaf of title, 316 p. 16 cm.; From the article on Haeberlin in Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Leipzig, 1879 (Vol. 10, p. 279-280), we learn that he began life as a petty German official, was imprisoned for misconduct, and that after his release in 1828 he made his living by his pen, and under the anagram H.E.R. Belani began "the distinguished series of historical, ethnological and biographical novels, which collectively read lightly and smoothly, and show much imagination." His talent is shown by the comment of Miss Raunick in her "Survey of German Literature in Texas" (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, p. 141-142), that his Die Auswanderer teems with historical allusions of particular interest to Texas, with complete incidents from the lives of such historical characters as Austin and Houston. That he was a prolific writer is shown by his statement on his anniversary in 1851 of his twenty-fifth year as a writer, that he had then published fifty-nine novels in 120 volumes; Sabin 29494, and cross reference following 95070.; Locations: TxU. BM.

Reel: 29

[Haeberlin, Carl Ludwig, 1784-1858].

De Landverhuizers naar Texas. Histor. romant. verhaal uit den jongsten tijd. Uithet Hoogduitsch. Groningen: R. J. Schierbeek. 1842
1380A; An edition [of entry No. 1380] in Dutch. 2 vols. 8vo.; No copy located, but listed in Sabin 29495. From the article on Haeberlin in Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Leipzig, 1879 (Vol. 10, p. 279-280), we learn that he began life as a petty German official, was imprisoned for misconduct, and that after his release in 1828 he made his living by his pen, and under the anagram H.E.R. Belani began "the distinguished series of historical, ethnological and biographical novels, which collectively read lightly and smoothly, and show much imagination." His talent is shown by the comment of Miss Raunick in her "Survey of German Literature in Texas" (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, p. 141-142), that his Die Auswanderer teems with historical allusions of particular interest to Texas, with complete incidents from the lives of such historical characters as Austin and Houston. That he was a prolific writer is shown by his statement on his anniversary in 1851 of his twenty-fifth year as a writer, that he had then published fifty-nine novels in 120 volumes.

Reel: 29

[Hale, Edward Everett, 1822-1909].

... A Tract for the Day.
Boston: Redding & Co. 8 State St. March 17, 1845
1583; How to Conquer Texas, before Texas Conquers Us.; 16 p. 24 cm. Stitched.; At head of title: Price three cents. Hale, later to become a famous and beloved American, and at this time not quite twenty-three years old, wrote this tract when news came to New England that President Tyler had signed on March 1, 1845, the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. The tract begins, "What shall we do ... Massachusetts and New England have resolved, in this emergency, not to withdraw from the Union. They have resolved rightly." Hale then advanced the novel and highly original idea that the North should promote the emigration of its citizens to Texas so that by "a systematic and united effort, ... free labor and free institutions, may obtain a predominance in that territory." Arthur Ikin (see his Texas: Its History, London, 1841, entry No. 1384) and Mrs. Houstoun (see her Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, London, 1844, entry No. 1506) are cited for their accounts of Texas and Hale declares, "There can be no question that Texas, particularly the upper country of Texas, is naturally one of the finest agricultural countries in the World." There is an article on Hale in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Sabin 29626.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hale, John Parker, 1806-1873.

Letter from John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, to His Constituents, on the Proposed Annexation of Texas.

Blair & Rives, Printers. [Washington]. [1845] 1584; 8 p. 23 cm.; Democrats in the North who opposed annexation, and Whigs in the South who favored it, were out of step with their respective parties. Hale was elected to the 28th Congress from New Hampshire, then a Democratic stronghold, but voted against his party on annexation, explaining this course to his constituents in this Letter on the ground that annexation meant the continuance of slavery. It appears, from the article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography, that, as a result, in a special convention held on February 12, 1845, the Democrats of New Hampshire solemnly read him out of the party. Undaunted, Hale organized a movement of Whigs and Independent Democrats, and in 1846 was elected to the United States Senate for a six-year term. The Letter is dated at the end, House of Representatives, January 7, 1845.; Sabin 29641, note.; Locations: MH. MHi. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

Hamden, pseudonym.

Letter to the Hon. John C. Calhoun ... 1844.
See [Hammond, Jabez Delano], entry No. 1503.

Hamilton, James, 1786-1857.

[At foot of first column:] Printed at the office of the "Red River Gazette." [n.p.]. [1836] 1205; Gen. J. Hamilton; of South Carolina. [Extracts from newspapers, apparently reprinted in July, 1836, relating to an alleged "plot" to replace General Houston by General Hamilton in the command of the Texan army, with Hamilton's denial of any part in such a plot, addressed "To the Editors of the Mercury" followed by a letter of Wm. H. Wharton to Col. Webb, dated Washington, June 13, (1836), denying that the "Texian commissioners" have ever made a proposition to supersede Gen. Houston. Text begins:] We clip the following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper of the 24th ultimo ... ; Broadside in two columns. 31 x 22 cm.; The Colonel Webb referred to in the entry was James Watson Webb, editor and proprietor of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer. In his paper for June 17, 1836, he has an editorial about the rumors of dissatisfaction with Houston, and to the editorial is appended Wharton's letter of June 13. I have not been able to locate the place of publication of the Red River Gazette of the imprint. The only Louisiana newspaper for the year 1836 in the Union List with "Red River" a part of the title is the Red River Herald of Natchitoches. That is presumably a continuation of the Red River Chronicle of Natchitoches. The Union List has two papers printed in Alexandria with Red River in the title, but apparently they date from 1838, one the Republican and the other the Whig. There is no record of a paper published in Texas in 1845 or earlier with "Red River" in its title. Mr. Winkler, in a letter written to me many years ago, said he had been unable to run down the whereabouts of the Red River Gazette. He also made the comment that though Houston's correspondence has no mention of any effort to have him superseded by Hamilton, "the first secret joint resolution by Congress in December, 1836, proposes this very thing and Houston approved it (Secret Journals of the Senate, page 315)."; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 24

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Author Index

Hamilton, L.

Statistics of the United States & Texas.
Entered ... 1845, by L. Hamilton, in the ... Northern [sic] District of New York. [At foot of one of tables in lower right part of sheet:] Oliphant's Power Press, Exchange Buildings, 96 Genesee-St. Auburn. [1845] 1585; [Cut of eagle, with legend:] Books for Reading, Statistics for Reference. [In lower left corner:] 2nd Edition--6,000.; Broadside containing numerous tables of statistics, etc. 95 x 63 cm. Title, cut, and ornamental border colored. This huge broadside is entered only because of "Texas" in the title. The only Texas data is a short column headed "Population of the chief Towns in Texas, &c," listing the population of twenty towns. This includes, "No. of Free Whites 140,000, No. of Slaves 22,410."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 36

Hamilton. Company of the Town of Hamilton.

... Constitution of the Company, of the Town of Hamilton.
[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1839]
318; [Text begins:] Whereas, there has been a Town laid off on the West side of the Sabine upon a tract of land granted to Wm. Kerr by the Republic of Texas ... and said Town has been divided into six shares which are held by Sam Houston, Wm. Keer [i.e. Kerr, and four others.] ... we, the share-holders, of the original shares, do adopt ... the following Constitution. ... [Dated at San Augustine, April 28, 1839 and signed:] Sam. Houston, Wm. Kerr, [and four others].; Broadside. 37 x 19.5 cm.; At head of title is star with letters, Texas, one in each point. The other four incorporators of the town, in addition to Kerr and Houston, were Philip A. Sublett and his nephew Henry W. Sublett, A.G. Kellogg, and Dexter Watson. All but Watson are the subject of sketches in the Handbook of Texas. Hamilton is shown on the 1845 edition of the Hunt and Randel Map of Texas as being located on the Sabine in Shelby County at the mouth of Tanaha Creek. It is also shown on the Creuzbaur map of 1849, but at the mouth of Marlines Bayou somewhat to the south. The town of Hamilton of present-day Texas is in Hamilton County, west of Waco, Texas. This Constitution is interesting for the light it throws on the financing of these towns. There were to be fifteen hundred lots, none to be sold for less than \$200 a lot, and \$300,000 in scrip in lots of \$50,000 each was issued to the six incorporators in payment for the property turned over to the town. All scrip presented in payment for lots was to be cancelled.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat at TxU.

Reel: 5

[Hammeken, George Louis].

Brief Remarks on Dr. Channing's Letter to Hon. Henry Clay.
Boston: Marden & Kimball, Printers. [At end:] Power-Press of Marden & Kimball. 1837
1275; By a Texian; 21 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Brief Remarks on Dr. Channing's Letter to Hon. Henry Clay. This is signed and dated, "G.L.H. Boston, September, 1837." The author, who refers to his intimate acquaintance with Austin, was almost certainly George L. Hammeken. For further information on Hammeken see entry No. 191, note to Hammeken's translation of Filisola's Representacion. The Brief Remarks are temperately written, and very effectively answer some of Dr. Channing's errors of fact. There are only a few pages on slavery and they are confined to a discussion of slavery in Texas. There is an article on Hammeken in the Handbook of Texas.; Sabin 95141.; Locations: CtY. MB. MBAt. MHi. MWA. NHi. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

[Hammond, Jabez Delano, 1778-1855].

Letter to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on the Annexation of Texas.
Cooperstown: Printed by H. & E. Phinney. 1844
1503; 34 p. 22 cm. Plain wrappers.; Signed at end: Hamden. Hammond was well known in his time as the author of The History of Political Parties in the State of New-York, Auburn, 1842, a book that went through four editions. Here in a document written after Polk's election he learnedly refutes various arguments for annexation such as one advanced in, Letter of Mr. Walker (No. 1556), that annexation would slowly cause the end of slavery. The Lamar Letter (No. 1517) is quoted to show that annexation will perpetuate slavery. The Letter is signed Hamden on page 31 and dated Otsego County, Nov. 25, 1844. The article on Hammond in the Dictionary of American Biography refers to this Letter.; Sabin 95098.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MB. MH. MWA. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 34

Hancock, pseudonym.

Essays on Texas.
New York: Printed by Thomas W. McGowran, 30 Wall Street, Corner of William. 1837
1276; 20 p.; 21 cm.; This is a series of short papers, each signed Hancock, that advocate the annexation of Texas. Jonathan Russell of Massachusetts, who died in 1832, used the pseudonym Hancock in an address entitled The Whole Truth, Boston, 1808, and he is given as the author of these essays in one or two catalogues, the 1832 date of his death having apparently been overlooked. The actual author is unknown.; Rader 1760. Sabin 30194.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. NHi. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 25

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Handy, Richard Eden, 1807-1838. Estate.

Public sale of valuable lands belonging to the succession of Robert Eden Handy, and the late firm of Handy & Lusk, to take place at Richmond on Tuesday, December 3, 1839. [Richmond?]. [1839] 318.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Richmond, October 28, 1839. John Levering, administrator of the succession of R.E. Handy. William Lusk, surviving partner of Handy and Lusk.; Broadside 26 x 16.6 cm.; Handy and Lusk, who had been in the mercantile business in Brazoria, founded Richmond in 1837 and engineered its choice as county seat of Fort Bend County. There is a good account of this and of Handy in Clarence R. Wharton's history of the county. Very little is known of Lusk, who seems to have drowned mysteriously in 1842.; Locations: CtY (mutilated, affecting a few words of text.).

Reel: 5

[Harcourt, Edward, d. 1836].

[Sketch of a Lithographic Chart of Galveston Bay and the Brazos River, with the Soundings, Bayous, Creeks, and Settlements, by Colonel Edward Harcourt, Chief of Engineers of Texas]. [New Orleans]. [1837?] 1277; No copy located, but title supplied by Mr. E.W. Winkler from a criticism of this "sketch" published in the July 22, 1837, issue of the Telegraph and Texas Register of Houston, edited by Francis Moore, Jr. After mentioning the receipt of the chart the editor says: "This sketch, which has lately been 'printed from stone' in New Orleans, would disgrace even a novice at drawing; we therefore have every reason for believing that Colonel Harcourt never authorized the assertion that it was 'compiled from his own surveys'. This gentleman died before he had completed the survey of Galveston Bay. ... The soundings of the bar at the entrance of the harbour are sketched in so careless ... a manner that a stranger might readily conclude ... that the water on the bar is only eleven feet in the shallowest part of the channel at the east pass, whereas it is well known that the depth of water is fourteen feet even at low tide. Again, the water at the west pass is given on this chart at eighteen feet. The true depth on the bar at this pass is only four or five feet.".

Reel: 25

Harris County. Citizens.

... [Report]. [Houston: Printed at the Houstonian Office]. [1842] 518; [Text begins:] At a large meeting of the citizens of Harris county, assembled at the Court House this forenoon, in pursuance of a call from the Committee of Vigilance and Safety ... the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adoptd: ... [Signed:] Barnard E. Bee, Chairman. J.W. Pitkin, Secretary. [Followed by a short letter from Houston to the committee dated at the beginning, "Houston City, March 15, 1842."]; Broadside in two columns. 30.5 x 24.5 cm.; At head: The Houstonian. Extra. March, 15, 5 o'clock P.M. At the meeting which had been called because of the Mexican entry into San Antonio, one of the resolutions declared that the time had now come for "carrying the war into the enemy's territory." Houston wrote a characteristic letter saying, "let us expel the enemy, and then we will know what is needful."; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 8

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Author Index

Harris, Caroline.

History of the Captivity and Providential Release Therefrom of Mrs. Caroline Harris ... who, with Mrs. Clarissa Plummer ... were [sic], in the Spring of 1835 ... taken prisoners by the Camanche [sic] tribe of Indians, while emigrating ... to Texas; and after ... nearly two years in bondage, were ... redeemed therefrom.

New York: G. Cunningham. 1838

1312A; Another edition [of entry No. 1312], with slightly varying title; 23 p. including frontispiece. 23 cm.; As this is one of four narratives of Texas captivities that are often confused with each other, a preliminary note on the four seems to be in order. The other three narratives are, that of Clarissa Plummer, New York, 1838 (entry No. 1320), the narrative of Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Harris written by E. House, St. Louis, 1839 (entry No. 1347), and the narrative of Rachel Plummer, entry No. 242. This Caroline Harris narrative and the Clarissa Plummer narrative, both published in 1838, tie in more or less together but are not the same narrative with a different title page as stated in Sabin No. 63462, an error repeated in the 1921 edition of Wagner, *Plains and Rockies*, in its entry No. 62 for the Clarissa Plummer narrative, and in Ayer, *Narratives of Indian Captivity*, Chicago, [1912], No. 209. The error was corrected in the 1937 edition of the *Plains and Rockies* where the Clarissa Plummer narrative is No. 71. Except for the incidents of the babies, there is very little in common between the Harris and Clarissa Plummer narratives on the one hand, and those of Mrs. Horn and Rachel Plummer on the other. The Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer narratives have every appearance of being fiction, but the Rachel Plummer narrative is clearly an authentic first hand account. The Horn narrative, written by E. House, includes an account of a Mrs. Harris and has what seems to be an authentic first hand account of the Beales colony in Texas. The Mrs. Harris of the Horn narrative appears to be quite a different person than the Caroline Harris of the 1838 narrative. Rachel Plummer returned to Texas from her captivity on February 19, 1838 (Parker narrative, p. 31-32), and died February, 1839. It is quite possible that word of mouth accounts of her captivity reached the East and led some enterprising person to write in the first person the Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer narratives. The Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer captivities (both fictitious) have to be included in a Texas bibliography for their party was said to have been taken captive after they had crossed the Sabine into Texas in the late spring or early summer of 1835. According to the two accounts, which differ quite considerably in details, they were separated for most of the time until they were purchased from the Indians "early in the fall of 1837." The final page of each account has an almost identical certificate by a native of Georgia of their redemption. The two stories of the Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer captivities were combined into one account entitled "Gefangennehmung der Frauen Harris und Plummer, nebst Ermondung ihrer Gatten und Kinder, durch die Camansche Indianer," and published in *Neuer Gemeinnütziger Pennsylvanischer Calender ...* 1841, Lancaster [1840] (copies in the American Antiquarian Society and in my collection). The Caroline Harris captivity appears again in *Interesting Narrative of the Sufferings of Mr. Joseph Barker, [captured] ... in 1777 Originally Published by Solomon Barker ... To Which Is Added the History of the Captivity ... of Mrs. Caroline Harris, Who Was Taken Prisoner ... By the Camanche Tribe of Indians, While Emigrating ... to Texas.* Rochester, N.Y., Revised and Republished by Cunningham & Brooks,

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1848 (40 p., including 4 full page illustrations. 24 cm., uncut. p.p.w.). The Harris narrative with half title, "Capture and Sufferings of Mrs. Caroline Harris, Among the Camanche Indians," follows page 12. This edition is not listed by Field or Sabin or in the Newberry Library's Narratives of captivity ... in the ... Ayer collection, or its Supplement I. It is entered here from Mc-Murtrie's Rochester Imprints, No. 189.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 27

Harris, Caroline.

History of the Captivity and Providential Release Therefrom of Mrs. Caroline Harris ... who, with Mrs. Clarissa Plummer ... were [sic], in the Spring of 1835 ... taken prisoners by the Camanche [sic] tribe of Indians, while emigrating ... to Texas; and after ... nearly two years in bondage, were ... redeemed therefrom.

New-York: Perry and Cooke, Publishers. 1838

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1312; [Woodcut of Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Plummer being separated by two Indians.] ... ; 23, [1] p. including frontispiece. 22 cm.; Copyright, dated 1838, in the name of Ebenezer Cooke on verso of title. Signed on p. 23: "Caroline Harris."; As this is one of four narratives of Texas captivities that are often confused with each other, a preliminary note on the four seems to be in order. The other three narratives are, that of Clarissa Plummer, New York, 1838 (entry No. 1320), the narrative of Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Harris written by E. House, St. Louis, 1839 (entry No. 1347), and the narrative of Rachel Plummer, entry No. 242. This Caroline Harris narrative and the Clarissa Plummer narrative, both published in 1838, tie in more or less together but are not the same narrative with a different title page as stated in Sabin No. 63462, an error repeated in the 1921 edition of Wagner, *Plains and Rockies*, in its entry No. 62 for the Clarissa Plummer narrative, and in Ayer, *Narratives of Indian Captivity*, Chicago, [1912], No. 209. The error was corrected in the 1937 edition of the *Plains and Rockies* where the Clarissa Plummer narrative is No. 71. Except for the incidents of the babies, there is very little in common between the Harris and Clarissa Plummer narratives on the one hand, and those of Mrs. Horn and Rachel Plummer on the other. The Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer narratives have every appearance of being fiction, but the Rachel Plummer narrative is clearly an authentic first hand account. The Horn narrative, written by E. House, includes an account of a Mrs. Harris and has what seems to be an authentic first hand account of the Beales colony in Texas. The Mrs. Harris of the Horn narrative appears to be quite a different person than the Caroline Harris of the 1838 narrative. Rachel Plummer returned to Texas from her captivity on February 19, 1838 (Parker narrative, p. 31-32), and died February, 1839. It is quite possible that word of mouth accounts of her captivity reached the East and led some enterprising person to write in the first person the Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer narratives. The Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer captivities (both fictitious) have to be included in a Texas bibliography for their party was said to have been taken captive after they had crossed the Sabine into Texas in the late spring or early summer of 1835. According to the two accounts, which differ quite considerably in details, they were separated for most of the time until they were purchased from the Indians "early in the fall of 1837." The final page of each account has an almost identical certificate by a native of Georgia of their redemption. The two stories of the Caroline Harris and Clarissa Plummer captivities were combined into one account entitled "Gefangennehmung der Frauen Harris und Plummer, nebst Ermondung ihrer Gatten und Kinder, durch die Camanche Indianer," and published in *Neuer Gemeinnütziger Pennsylvanischer Calender ... 1841*, Lancaster [1840] (copies in the American Antiquarian Society and in my collection). The Caroline Harris captivity appears again in *Interesting Narrative of the Sufferings of Mr. Joseph Barker, [captured] ... in 1777 Originally Published by Solomon Barker ... To Which Is Added the History of the Captivity ... of Mrs. Caroline Harris, Who Was Taken Prisoner ... By the Camanche Tribe of Indians,*

While Emigrating ... to Texas., Rochester, N.Y., Revised and Republished by Cunningham & Brooks, 1848 (40 p., including 4 full page illustrations. 24 cm., uncut. p.p.w.). The Harris narrative with half title, "Capture and Sufferings of Mrs. Caroline Harris, Among the Camanche Indians," follows page 12. This edition is not listed by Field or Sabin or in the Newberry Library's *Narratives of captivity ... in the ... Ayer collection*, or its Supplement I. It is entered here from Mc-Murtrie's *Rochester Imprints*, No. 189.; Rader 1794. Sabin 30466. Wagner-Camp 71, note.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. MoSM. NjP. NN. TWS.

Reel: 27

Harrisburg, pseudonym.

To the voters of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Harrisburg, Liberty and Galveston. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office for the Editor of the Morning Star]. [1839] 319; [Text begins:] To the Public: the friends of Doct. Francis Moore, feeling a deep interest in the approaching election for Senator ... deem it proper that he should be placed before the people in his true light ... [Followed by three letters to the editor of the Houston Morning Star dated, respectively, Aug. 16, 21, and 27, 1839, and signed, Harrisburg.]; Broadside in four columns. 60.1 x 42.9 cm.; These three letters by "Harrisburg" are largely devoted to severe criticism of Dr. Moore's two opponents for the Senate, Robert Barr, Postmaster General under both Houston and Lamar, and A.S. Thruston, Quartermaster General under Houston. Barr is especially criticized for his activities in securing one of the eleven-league grants and for being in fact a resident of Robertson County, above the Falls of the Brazos. Dr. Moore won the election and Barr died shortly afterwards on October 11, 1839. I have not been able to learn "Harrisburg's" real name. Thruston is called "Thurston" in the *Handbook of Texas* and in the index to the *Writings of Sam Houston*, but the sketch of him in the *Writings*, the *House Journals*, and this broadside all refer to him as "Thurston."; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 5

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Harrisburg, Texas. Proprietors.

Deed of Trust of Harrisburg Property, to John Birdsall, J.W. Moore, and David G. Burnet. Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1840 389; Leaf of title, verso blank, 22 p. 18.5 cm.; A note on this pamphlet sent me many years ago by Mr. Winkler says that it consists of a preliminary address, "To the Public," signed "A. Briscoe, Agent" and dated Harrisburg, July, 1839, followed by the Deed of Trust on p. [5]-22. Mr. Andrew Forest Muir in his article, "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Vol. XLVII, p. 355-370, has an account of the original organization of Harrisburg as provided in the deed of trust entered here, and of the subsequent activities of the owners toward building the Harrisburg & Brazos Rail-Road. Mr. Muir subsequently wrote me that the records of a directors' meeting held June 28, 1839, show that Andrew Briscoe was authorized to have printed 100 copies of the above pamphlet.; See entry No. 320, for stock certificate of this company.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 6

Harrisburg. Town Company.

Town of Harrisburg. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1839] 320; This Certificate of the Consolidated Stock of the Town of Harrisburg, Entitles ----- ... to receive from the Agent of John Birdsall, David G. Burnet, and John W. Moore, Trustees, for the benefit of the holders of these Certificates, one Share of the net proceeds of the Sales of Property in said Town. ... Attest: [Blanks for signatures of President, Trustees, Board of Directors and Agent for the Trustees.] Harrisburg, [blank for date] 18--; Broadside. 17 x 20.5 cm.; At left and right, respectively, of title: No. - - [and] -- Shares. The certificate at the San Jacinto Museum is made out for 400 shares to "Mrs. Mary Jane Briscoe," signed by Stephen Richardson as President and by A. Briscoe as Agent for the three trustees named in the certificate, and is dated July 4, 1839. Mrs. Briscoe was the daughter of John R. Harris, who had founded the town of Harrisburg in 1826. The town was incorporated in 1837, and on June 23, 1839, or shortly before the date of the certificate referred to here, was consolidated with Hamilton, on the opposite side of Buffalo Bayou, under the name of the Harrisburg Town Company. Moore, one of the incorporators, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Birdsall was a brother-in-law of the Allen brothers who founded Houston, and Attorney General of Texas for a part of Houston's first administration. For a prospectus of this company see entry No. 389.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 5

Hartmann, L. and Millard.

Le Texas, ou Notice Historique sur le Champ d'Asile, comprenant tout ce qui s'est passé depuis la formation jusqu'à la dissolution de cette Colonie, les causes qui l'ont amenée, et la liste de tous les Colons français, avec des renseignements utiles à leurs familles, et le plan du camp, Dédiée Messieurs les Sou-scripteurs en faveur [sic] des Réfugiés; par MM. Hartmann et Millard, Membres du Champ d'Asile, nouvellement de retour en France. A Paris, Chez Béguin, éditeur, rue Jean-Pain-Mollet, no 10 [list of three other booksellers] ... [On verso of half title:] Imprimerie de Brasseur Ainé, rue Dauphine, No 36. Juin 1819 1069; 3 preliminary leaves (half title, "Explication de la Planche", and title), dedication [4] p., preface, ix p., verso blank; text [11]-135 p., frontispiece (folding plan of "Champ d'Asile."). 22 cm. Mottled paper wrappers.; Statement certifying these as copies of an authorized edition on versos of half titles, signed in Ms. by Hartmann and Béguin in some copies. This is the second of the three books relating to the Champ d'Asile published in Paris in 1819. For a discussion of the background of the colony and later publications regarding it, see note to the account by D---, C. (entry No. 1077) published in 1820. Le Texas, which is in the form of two diaries, the first at pages [11]-111 by Hartmann and the second, pages 112-132, by Millard, is the only one of the three to give a brief but more or less consecutive account of the founding of the colony, the life there, the retreat to Galveston, and the dispersal of the colonists to the four winds. Lallemant's Manifesto is given in full at pages 44-48, and a list of the colonists at pages 51-57, but nothing is said about the code of laws which L'Héritier (entry No. 1072) describes in such detail. What Miss Ratchford calls "an abbreviated version" of Hartmann and Millard is given in English translation in her edition of The Story of Champ d'Asile, Dallas, 1937.; Rader 1807. Raines, p. 109. Sabin 30706.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NN. Tx (imperfect). TxDaM. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 18

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

[Hartnel, Richard?].

... Texas and Mexico, a Few Hints to the Creditors of Mexico, Who Hold Her Active and Deferred Bonds, and who consented to the Conversion of 1837, in the Faith of 45,000,000 Acres of Land Pledged by Mexico in Texas.

London; Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill. (Price one shilling.) [On verso of title:] London: L. Thompson, Printer, 19, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate. 1841

1382; By a Mexican Merchant.; (Price One Shilling.) 48 p., text printed in double columns. 21 cm.; At head of title: No. 1. This account of Texas geography and of the high spots of its history for the three or four years preceding the Texas Revolution seems to have been published to give a vehicle for warnings to British investors against investments in Texas lands and especially to investments being promoted by the Texas Land Company, that is the Texan Land and Emigration Board (entry No. 1398). That this is almost certainly by Hartnel, the compiler of Texas and California, entry No. 1381, but which was published some months later, is shown by the comment at the end of the text, on page 46, where the author remarks that he understands the Texas Land Company will be the subject of favorable comment in the work soon to appear on Texas by Kennedy, and continues, "I purpose publishing my second number after I have been enlightened by Mr. Kennedy's work." Texas and Mexico is dated at the end Feb. 13th, 1841. Both books are published by Smith, Elder.; Rader 3071. Sabin 95119.; Locations: DLC. TxWB. WHi. WU. TWS.

Reel: 30

Hartnel, Richard, compiler.

Texas and California.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. Price two shillings. [At end:] W. Tyler, Printer, Bolt court, Fleetstreet. 1841

1381; Correspondence, through the "Times" Newspaper, of William Kennedy and Nicholas Carter, Esquires, and Richard Hartnel, showing the Danger of Emigrating to Texas, and the superior advantages of the British Colonies.; 48 p., text printed in double columns, folding map. 20 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title, with contents on verso; back wrapper, prospectus of Maillard's History of Texas (entry No. 1422), and advertisement of Texas and Mexico, by a Mexican Merchant (entry No. 1382). Caption title on p. [1]: Texas and California. Letters of William Kennedy, Nicholas Carter, and Richard Hartnel, to "The Times"; with sundry French and other extracts. This is a most useful reprinting of more or less fugitive material relating to Texas, first published in England and France in the years 1840 and 1841, much of it not being available elsewhere except in collections of newspapers of the period. Hartnel was much opposed to the making of British investments in Texas and to foreign loans to the Texas government. Texas and California is a compilation of letters and articles in English and French newspapers on Texas, where the ones by Kennedy and Carter, favorable to Texas, are included by Hartnel to give him the opportunity to print here his replies, as the Times, evidently regarding him as a busybody, had printed only one of them. The articles hostile to a loan to Texas, reprinted from French newspapers, were published in the first half of 1841 when James Hamilton was carrying on negotiations with French bankers for a loan. In addition to the printing of these letters and articles, Hartnel includes at pages 16-21, again so as to give him the opportunity of making sarcastic comments, the full text of Proposed Texan Association. An explanatory paper, designed only for private distribution. This is a prospectus of an organization for the sale of Texas lands endorsed by Messrs. Hamilton and Burnley, the Texas commissioners. It is entered from this printing as entry No. 1365. Also given, at pages 21-23, is a reprinting of a printed advertisement issued by the Association, probably as a broadside or broadsheet, entitled The Texan Land and Emigration Board. Established upon Anti-Slavery Principles. This is entered from this printing, as entry No. 1398. From the dates of the various extracts it would appear that Texas and California was published in the fall of 1841, or some months after Hartnel's first publication, Texas and Mexico (entry No. 1382). The map listed in the collation has nothing to do with Texas, being of townships of Upper Canada. That Hartnell and Maillard had a common ground in their dislike of Texas is perhaps the reason for including on the back wrapper an advertisement of the coming publication of Maillard's History of Texas. Maillard in turn quotes favorably from Hartnel in his History.; Sabin 95118.; Locations: CSmH (lacks map). TxU (lacks map and p.p.w.) TWS (lacks map and p.p.w.).

Reel: 30

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hayes, John Lord, 1812-1887.

Remarks Made at a Democratic Meeting in Portsmouth, on the 7th of January 1845, in Defence of the Course of John P. Hale, Member of Congress from New-Hampshire, in relation to the Annexation of Texas.

[Portsmouth]. [1845]

1586; 12 p. 21 cm.; Hayes vigorously defends Hale's course in the House, where, though a Democrat, he had voted against annexation, pointing out that the Democratic party of New Hampshire had supported Van Buren for the presidential nomination and that in the election of Polk the annexation issue was not there a factor. Hayes asserts that the instructions of the New Hampshire legislature to support annexation, though binding on a senator who had been elected by the legislature, were not so on a congressman who was elected by the people. Feeling on this issue had been running high in New Hampshire, for it appears from the introduction that at a public meeting called to discuss Hale's course Hayes had been prevented from speaking. For Hale's Letter ... to His Constituents on this same subject see entry No. 1584.; Hayes is characterized in the Dictionary of American Biography as lawyer, author and scientist.; Sabin 31024.; Locations: CtY. MB. MBAt. MH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

Haynie, Samuel G.

Chart of Phrenology ... Austin [1840?].
See entry No. 390.

Haynie, Samuel G., 1806-1877.

Chart of Phrenology, by Doctor S.G. Haynie, of the Republic of Texas.
[At end:] <Whiting's Press, Austin>. [1840?]
390; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 28.2 x 22.3 cm.; W.R. Hogan in The Texas Republic [1946], discusses phrenology in Texas on p. 181-182 and gives an interesting account of a phrenological examination at Houston in 1838 of the heads of two recently hanged murderers. Haynie settled in Austin in 1839, where he practiced medicine and became prominent in various fields, being mayor of Austin in 1850 and 1851. I can find nothing about him, however, as a phrenologist. There is a sketch of Haynie in the Handbook of Texas. Whiting's Press was established at Austin late in 1839 and continued until 1842. The date 1840 is a guess. Although the word "Chart" might suggest diagrams, there are none present or called for in the text.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 6

Hecke, J. Valentin.

Reise durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika in den Jahren 1818 und 1819.
Berlin, in Commission bei H. Ph. Petri. [At end of Vol. I:] Gedruckt bei A.W. Schade, alte Grunstrasse Nr. 18. [On p. 326 of Vol. II:] Berlin, gedruckt bey G. Hayn. 1820[-1821]
1078; Nebst einer kurzen Uebersicht der neuesten Ereignisse auf dem Kriegs-Schauplatz in Sued-Amerika und West-Indien. Von J. Val. Hecke, Königl. Preuss. Lieutenant ... Erster [-Zweiter und letzter] Band. Mit einem Kupfer.; 2 vols.: Vol. I, viii, [2], 228 p., frontispiece; Vol. II, xvi, 326 p., advts. [2] p. 21 cm. Gray marbled boards, with leather label on spine: Reise durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika 1. [-2.]; Vol. II has title: Reise durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika und Rueckreise durch England. Nebst einer Schilderung der Revolutions-Helden, und des ... Zustandes von St. Domingo ...; Frontispiece: Paly (Mary) eine Quarteron Sclavin in Maryland. Hecke devotes Chapter 13 of Volume I and Chapter 31 of Volume II exclusively to Texas, making it probably the earliest German book dealing somewhat extensively with Texas, though the earliest German book exclusively relating to Texas is Detlef Dunt's Reise nach Texas, Bremen, 1834 (entry No. 1144). Biesele in his History of the German Settlements in Texas 1831-1861, at pages 23-24, characterizes Hecke's plan as "the most ambitious proposed for German colonization in Texas," and devotes two pages to its favorable comments on the possibilities of Texas. Tiling, History of the German Element in Texas, also gives, at pages 7-9, an extensive account of Hecke's operations and says that his book was the first to bring notice of Texas to the German people.; Buck 130. Sabin 31202.; Locations: DLC. IU. MiU-C. MoSM. NHi. NN. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 18

Heinrich, Anthony Philip (1781-1861).

Texas and Oregon Grand March for the Piano Forte.
New York, Published for the Author by C.G. Christman, 104 Pearl St. ... [At end:] S. Ackermann. 1844
1504; Composed and most respectfully dedicated to His Excellency John Tyler, President of the United States of America, by Anthony Philip Heinrich. Pr. 25C. nett. Sheet music, with title on p. [1] and music on p. 2-5.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 34

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Henrie, Arthur.

Texas.

[New Orleans?]. [1838?]

1313; [Text begins:] The undersigned was appointed to examine the surveys made for the colonists in Burnet's, Vehlier's [sic], and Zavala's colonies, before deeds were executed to them ... and was also legally authorized ... to sign the Empresario's names ... [and] he now offers his services as agent to those who want to sell or buy lands in Texas. ... [Signed:] Arthur Henrie. Broadside. 23 x 19 cm.; Henrie's fees were 20% on all sales under \$5,000, 15% on sales over \$5,000 and under \$10,000, and 10% on all sales over \$10,000. "For each certificate, one hundred dollars." New Orleans is given as the place of printing as the broadside was originally enclosed in a letter from John M. Henrie to Lamar dated New Orleans, November 25, 1838 (Lamar Papers, Vol. II, Document No. 891).; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 27

Hill, William G.

To the Public.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836]

122; [Statement dated and signed, Wm. G. Hill. Brazoria, Feb. 20th, 1836, followed by letter to him from Alex. Thomson and J.D. Clements, dated at beginning, Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin, February 14th, 1836, and his reply dated Brazoria, February 20th, 1835 (i.e. 1836).]; Broadside in two columns. 19.3 x 15.2 cm.; On January 9, 1836, the breach between Henry Smith, named by the Consultation as governor of the Provisional Government of Texas, and the majority of the General Council became final because of a vitriolic letter of Governor Smith's to the General Council in which he said in part, "Look round upon your flock! Your discernment will easily detect the scoundrels. ... They are parricides, piercing their devoted country already bleeding at every pore." This was answered by resolutions of the General Council ordering the suspension of Governor Smith from his office and that charges against him, attached to the answer, be tried either by the General Council or by the General Convention called to assemble in March. Messrs. Thomson and Clements had been appointed by the General Council to conduct this prosecution, and as a step in this had asked Hill in their letter of February 14, 1836, for a letter Governor Smith had written to him on January 17. Hill's preliminary statement and his reply to the request are bitter attacks on Governor Smith's enemies in the Council. Smith's letter of January 9 and the action of the Committee of the General Council taken on January 11 are given in John Henry Brown's *Life of Henry Smith*, p. 188-200. Hill's statement, the letter of Thomson and Clements asking for a copy of the letter written by Governor Smith to Hill dated about January 17, 1836, and Hill's indignant reply are given in the *Life of Henry Smith*, p. 280-282. The copy of the letter demanded of Hill was perhaps Smith's undated letter to Colonel Hill published with the statement of February 8, 1836, of the advisory committee of the General Council, entry No. 142. One's expectation that this piece was printed at Brazoria rather than San Felipe, because of the Brazoria dating on Hill's statement and letter, is confirmed by the narrower columns of the broadside, which are characteristic of Gray's press.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

A History of Texas, or The Emigrant's Guide ... 1844.

See Lawrence, A.B., entry No. 1361B.

A History of Texas, or The Emigrant's Guide ... 1845.

See Lawrence, A.B., entry No. 1361C.

A History of Texas: from the Discovery of America, to the Present Time ... 1836.

See [Dwinell, Jeremiah W.], entry No. 1197.

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole.

Der geraubte Knabe. ... 1842.

See The Stolen Boy, entry No. 1107G.

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole.

Little Manuel, the Captive Boy ... [n.d.].

See entry No. 1107C.

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole.

Little Manuel, the Captive Boy. ... [1831?].

See The Stolen Boy, entry No. 1107C.

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole.

The Stolen Boy ... 1830.

See entry Nos. 1107A and 1107B.

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

Der geraubte Knabe. Eine amerikanisch-indianische Erzählung.

Reutlingen, Druck und Verlag von Joh. Conr. Mäcken jun. 1842

1107G; An edition in German [of entry No. 1107]; Von Mrs. Hofland. Nach dem Englischen. Mit Titelpuffer.; 206 p., frontispiece (colored lithograph). 14 cm. Plain boards with printed paper label on cloth backstrip: Der geraubte Knabe von Mrs. Hofland; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Natchitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's The Voice of the Old Frontier, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

Little Manuel, the Captive Boy. A True Story. Boston: B. Franklin Edmands, 24, Court Street. [On verso of title:] Press of James Loring. [On back cover:] Also sold by Charles S. Francis, New-York. [1831?]
 1107C; A condensation [of entry No. 1107]; By Mrs. Hofland.; 63, [1] p. including frontispiece and full page woodcuts. 7 x 6 cm. Printed cloth covers. Series title on front cover: Edmands's Lilliputian Quarto. No. 1. ... Boston: B. Franklin Edmands, 24 Court Street. Advertisement of series on verso of back cover.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's *The Voice of the Old Frontier*, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 21

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

Manoël ou l'Enfant Dérobé; aventures extraordinaires d'un jeune Espagnol, prisonnier des Indiens. Paris, F. Denn, Libraire-Éditeur, rue Pavée-Saint-André-des-Arts, No 5. [On verso of title:] Imprimé par E. Dézairs, a Blois. [1836]
 1107E; An edition in French [of entry No. 1107]; ... Traduit de l'Anglais, de Mme Hoffland [sic] ... Orné de 4 figures. ... ; 257 p. 14 cm.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's *The Voice of the Old Frontier*, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

Manuel ó el Niño Robado, aventuras de un Español joven cautivado por los Indios; traducido del Frances, por D. F. Bielsa. Paris, Libreria de Rosa. [On verso of half-title:] Versailles [sic].--Imprenta de Marlin. 1836 1107F; An edition in Spanish [of entry No. 1107]; Leaf of half-title, leaf of title, 230 p. 14 cm.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's *The Voice of the Old Frontier*, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.; Locations: BN. TWS.

Reel: 21

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy, or Little Manuel's Adventures Among the Indians, and his extraordinary escape; a Story Founded on Facts. Paris. Truchy's French and English Library, 18, Boulevard des Italiens. 1835 1107D; Another edition of the full text [of entry No. 1107]; By Mrs. Hofland ... ; 171 p. 14 cm.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's *The Voice of the Old Frontier*, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts. Cincinnati, U.P. James. [1844?] 1107H; Another edition [of entry No. 1107] with same title as the London edition of 1829; 160 p., frontispiece. 16 cm.; Engraved title page added.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's *The Voice of the Old Frontier*, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 21

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts. London: Printed for A.K. Newman and Co. 1830 1107A; Another London issue [of entry No. 1107] with the date 1830. This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's *The Voice of the Old Frontier*, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.; No copy located, but listed in the catalogue of a Heartman sale, Oct. 12, 1929.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts.
 London: Printed for A.K. Newman and Co. [At foot of half title and on p. 168:] London--Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall Street. [n.d.]
 1107J; Another edition [of entry No. 1107] with the same title and imprint as the London "New Edition", but with collation: Half-title, engraved title, printed title, versos blank, To the Reader, p. [v]-vii, verso blank; text, p. [9]-179, advt. on verso, frontispiece. 14 cm.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's The Voice of the Old Frontier, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 21

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts.
 London: Printed for A.K. Newman and Co. [At foot of half title and on p. 168:] London--Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall Street. [1829?]
 1107; By Mrs. Hofland, Author of The Clergyman's Widow ... &c. &c. [Three lines from Shakespeare.]; Half title, engraved title, printed title, versos blank, To the Reader, p. [v]-vii, verso blank; text, 168 p.; advt. [2] p., frontispiece. 14 cm. Marbled boards with leather backstrip stamped in gilt: Stolen Boy. Engraved title begins: The Stolen Boy, an Indian Tale. by Mrs Hofland [etc., with same imprint as printed title].; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's The Voice of the Old Frontier, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Locations: TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 21

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Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts.
 London: Printed for A.K. Newman and Co. [On verso of half title and at end:] London.--Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall Street. [n.d.]
 1107I; Another edition [of entry No. 1107] with the same title as the London edition of 1829 but with "New Edition." added to the title.; vii, verso blank, 172 p., frontispiece. 15 cm.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's The Voice of the Old Frontier, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Locations: ICN. NH. NN.

Reel: 21

Hofland, Barbara (Wreaks) Hoole, 1770-1844.

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts.
 New-York: W.B. Gilley, 94 Broadway. G.L. Austin & Co. Printers. 1830
 1107B; Another edition [of entry No. 1107] with printed title and engraved title the same (except for minor differences in punctuation, list of Mrs. Hofland's works, etc.) as in the London edition; Engraved title, half title, printed title, versos blank, To the Reader, 1 leaf, verso blank, text [7]-154 p., blank leaf, frontispiece. 14 cm. Boards with leather backstrip stamped in gilt: Stolen Boy.; This is the many times printed story of the capture near San Antonio, Texas, of a Spanish boy, Manuel del Perez, by the Comanche Indians, and his escape two or three years later, and his journey across Texas and along the Red River to the settlement at Natchitoches. On page 148 of the first edition recorded here is a reference to Audubon's visit to the Red River country. "To the reader" states that "the Story of the Stolen Boy is founded on facts, which were communicated to the writer by Mr. Parker, a gentleman now in this country, but who resided at Nachitoches at the period of the boy's return, where the circumstances created considerable sensation among all classes of the community who became acquainted with the extraordinary escape of the boy."; The preface continues, "The following Story, in its principal incidents, was published in the Juvenile Souvenir for 1828 ..." It seems probable that the first separate issue was printed not long after the original publication, probably by 1829, with dated editions in one form or another to as late as 1844, and also an undated edition. It was printed in New York as early as 1830. The undated "New Edition," London, in 172 pages, is taken from its listing as No. 67 in the Supplement of the Newberry Library Narratives of Indian Captivities. There are no other entries for this Hofland account in the Newberry list and no entries for it in Sabin. It is too late for inclusion in R.W.G. Vail's The Voice of the Old Frontier, Philadelphia, 1949. There is an article on Mr. Hofland and a list of her writings in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Locations: NN. TxSaA. TWS.

Reel: 21

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Höhne, Friedrich.

Wahn und Ueberzeugung.
Weimar bei Wilhelm Hoffman. [On p. 435:] Druck der Albrecht'schen priv. Hof-Buckdruckerei. 1844 1505; Reise des Kupferschmiede-Meisters Friedrich Höhne in Weimar über Bremen nach Nordamerika und Texas in den Jahren 1839, 1840 und 1841. Wahrhafte und ergreifende Schilderungen der Bremer Seelen-Transportirungen, der Schicksale deutscher Auswanderer ... und ausführliche Rathschläge für Ansiedler ... Zum Nutz und Frommen deutscher Auswanderer von ihm selbst gesammelt ... Nebst seiner Ruckreise über England und Frankreich. Mit 7 Tafeln Abbildungen.; Leaf of title, verso blank; leaf of dedication, verso blank; vi, 435 p., advts. [3] p., 2 maps, 5 plates. 15 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same; advts. on verso of front wrapper and recto and verso of back wrapper.; Also issued in marbled boards with paper label on spine stamped in gilt: Höhne Reise nach Amerika. This "Journey of the Master Coppersmith" is made up of a collection of 52 letters relating his travels in the United States. Letters 25-27 (p. 176-198) tell of his travels in Texas from San Augustine to Galveston in January and February, 1840. Höhne has a low view of the climate of Texas and of the morals of its people but does give considerable information on opportunities for employment, cost of living and so on. The other letters report on his travels from New York to New Orleans via Albany, Niagara Falls and Cincinnati. After his Texas visit he sailed from Galveston to New Orleans and then to Baltimore, with the later letters describing conditions in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. I am indebted to Mrs. Harry Wintsh of New Haven, Connecticut, for a careful summary of this book.; Sabin 32375.; Locations: CtY. NN. TxU (p.p.w.). TWS (boards).

Reel: 34

Hoit, Samuel, d. 1835?.

Stop the Slanderers!.
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten].
[1830]
18; \$150 Reward, for the delivery to me, on this side of the Sabin, the Editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent, Mississippi... [Signed and dated at end:] Samuel Hoit San Felipe de Austin, Texas, June 26, 1830.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 24.8 x 20 cm.; This is a rather weak reply to a blistering piece in a May, 1830, issue of Port Gibson [Mississippi] Correspondent headed "Stop the Swindler! 150 Dolls. Reward," with the text beginning, "Ran away from this place on the night of the 9th inst. an arrant scoundrel by the name of Samuel Hoit, Esq." Hoit is charged with absconding with \$2000 or so of cash entrusted to him as Justice of the Peace, and taking with him to Texas a Negro girl and her mulatto son "of which [sic] the old man is very fond." Hoit, who was the father-in-law of Ira Ingram, admits in this reply that he did conceal his departure for Texas, but denies the misappropriation and says nothing about the mulatto boy.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Holley, Mary (Austin), 1784-1846.

The Brazos boat glee.
New York, Firth & Hall, 1 Franklin Square. [At foot of first page:] Entered ... by Firth & Hall, in the ... Southern district of N.Y. 1838
1314; Written by Mrs Holley. Composed arranged & dedicated to Henry Austen [sic], Esqr by Wilhelm Iucho.; 3 p. 35 cm.; Sheet music, with caption title as above and song in three stanzas and refrain. First stanza reads: Come whistle my boys to the good San Antonio, Whistle my boys that fav'ring gales blow. Bright shines the morning sun, Long ere the day is done, We'll moor in our forest home, Far o'er the wave. I find no record of this song written by Mrs. Holley in Miss Hatcher's Mary Austin Holley, Her Life and Her Works 1784-1846, Dallas, 1933. I have in my collection another song in two stanzas by Iucho, Oh Lady Do Not Bid Me Sing, a Song Written, Composed & Dedicated to Mrs. Holley, By Wilhelm Iucho, New York, Entered ... 1835. Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, advises me that they have fifty-one pieces of music (including variations of imprint) by Wilhelm Iucho and that "We have tried to identify Iucho several times, but so far without results."; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 27

Holley, Mary (Austin), 1784-1846.

The Texan Song of Liberty.
New York: Dubois & Bacon. [1836]
1206; Composed & Dedicated to General Houston, by Wilhelm Iucho. Sheet Music. 3 p.; Folio.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

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Holley, Mary (Austin), 1784-1846.

Texas.

Baltimore: Armstrong & Plaskitt. [On verso of title:]

Printed by J.W. Woods, 1, N. Calvert street. 1833

1135; Observations, Historical, Geographical and Descriptive, in a Series of Letters, written during a Visit to Austin's Colony, with a view to a permanent settlement in that country, in the Autumn of 1831. By Mrs. Mary Austin Holley. With an Appendix, containing specific answers to certain questions, relative to Colonization in Texas, issued some time since by the London Geographical Society. Also, some notice of the recent political events in that quarter.; 167 p., frontispiece (folding map). 19 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas; Map: Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas. W. Hooker Sculpt 27 x 34 cm. On thin paper. Not colored. Graphic scale: about 90 miles to the inch. For description see note to entry No. 1136 for the Hooker map. Some copies have no copyright notice, in some a copyright notice of Armstrong & Plaskitt, dated 1833, appears on a slip pasted on the verso of the title, and in still others that notice is printed on the verso of the title. This is a charming account of a journey in the fall of 1831 to the newly settled part of Texas, from the mouth of the Brazos to Bolivar, given in the form of letters dated from Bolivar in December, 1831. It includes also general observations on Texas based on information assembled by Mrs. Holley during her short visit. Though there have been earlier accounts in English of travels in Texas, such as the Philadelphia, 1795, edition of De Pagès's Travels (entry No. 1027), and the well known Expeditions of Pike, Philadelphia, 1810 (entry No. 1047), this is the first book in English entirely on Texas. For a long time I have regarded it as one of the Texas classics. Mrs. Holley, a first cousin of Stephen F. Austin, had made the journey to Bolivar, a settlement founded by her brother Henry, to help him settle his home for his wife and children. Texas delighted Mrs. Holley, to whom it was (p. 127) "very like a dream or youthful vision realized." Just before leaving Brazoria for her voyage back to New Orleans she wrote her brother-in-law, Orville Holley, on December 24, an enthusiastic four-page letter (No. 60 in Winkler's Manuscript Letters of Early Texians) asking him "for love or money" to arrange for the publication of this book which she had just written and had read, sheet by sheet, to her brother Henry and to Colonel Austin. Her delays in getting publication are mentioned in Mattie Austin Hatcher's Letters of an Early American Traveller: Mary Austin Holley, Her Life and Her Works, 1784-1846, Dallas, 1933, where the text is reprinted at pages [95]-210, but not the dedication to Colonel Austin, dated Bolivar, Texas, December 24, 1831. A letter of Mrs. Holley to her daughter Harriette, dated August 19, 1833, kindly called to my attention by Miss Winnie Allen, Archivist of the Barker Texas History Center, says that copies of the book "are daily expected The expense will be about \$300 and allowing for transportation, booksellers etc. there will be \$4 or 500 profit." An advertisement by Edmund Andrews of Brazoria in his Advocate of the People's Rights, apparently first inserted in the issue of December 28, 1833, says that copies of the book "just received and for sale by Edmund Andrews. Subscribers will please call for the copies subscribed for. Price \$1." The "notice of the recent political events in that quarter," referred to on the title page, is

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a word by word reprint, at pages 141-167, of Communication forwarded from San Felipe de Austin, relative to Late Events in Texas, Mobile, 1832 (entry No. 1129), though there is nothing to indicate the source. For comments on the map see note to Hooker's Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas (entry No. 1136). In 1836 Mrs. Holley published a conventional account of Texas, with the short title Texas (entry No. 1207).; Rader 1912. Raines, p. 116. Sabin 32528.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 22

Holley, Mary (Austin), 1784-1846.

Texas.

Lexington, Ky: J. Clarke & Co. 1836 1207; Leaf of title, 1836 copyright on verso, viii, 410 p., folding colored map. 18 cm. Cloth, with printed paper label on spine: Mrs. Holley's Texas. Map: Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas. W. Hooker Sculpt 27 x 34 cm. On thin paper. Colored. Graphic scale: about 90 miles to the inch. This is a later issue of the map in Mrs. Holley's Texas. Observations, Historical, Geographical and Descriptive ..., Baltimore, 1833, entry No. 1135. As Mrs. Holley says in her Preface and again to the same effect in her Introduction, this is primarily a book of information intended for the emigrant rather than the general reader. There are chapters with such titles as "Towns, Villages, &c.," "Money, Banks, Mail Establishments," and there is a history of Texas carried down to Houston's army order of May 5, 1836, bidding farewell to his troops on leaving for treatment at New Orleans. There are also reprintings of Austin's Address at Lexington of March 7, 1836, the Mexican Constitution of 1824, and the Texas Constitution of March 17, 1836. This conventional account entirely lacks the charm of Mrs. Holley's earlier book published in 1833, entry No. 1135. In the University of Texas Library there is a letter of Mrs. Holley to former president Burnet, dated Galveston, April 12, 1844, in which she says, "I am about to publish a new edition of my History of Texas," and asks for "any points or documents which in your wise foresight you may think proper to give me." There is a sizzling reply by Burnet in the Wagner manuscripts at Yale, praising Austin and pouring scorn on Houston, but this new edition was never written. The note to Sabin 32528 incorrectly calls for a Baltimore, 1838 edition. Mrs. Holley was a first cousin of Stephen F. Austin and very close to him. There is an article on her in the Handbook of Texas.; Rader 1911. Raines, p. 116. Sabin 32528.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

Hon. Elisha R. Potter. An Address to the People of Rhode-Island ... [1845].

See [Young Narragansett], entry No. 1630.

[Hooker, William, fl. 1804-1846].

Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas.

[n.p.]. [1833?]

1136; 27 x 34 cm.; Graphic scale: about 90 miles to the inch. This seems to be the first state of the map appearing in later states in Mrs. Holley's Texas, Baltimore, 1833 (entry No. 1135), and A Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155). It extends from east of the 89th meridian to a little west of the 106th, that is from a little east of New Orleans to about a degree west of Santa Fe, and from a little below the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the south, to a little above the 38th parallel, that is a little above the big bend of the Arkansas, on the north. In the two later states "W. Hooker Sculpt" is in the title and what is labeled here "Wilson and Exter's Grant" is labeled in these later states "Beales and Rayuelas [sic] Grant," with "Milam's Grant," south of the Guadalupe, later labeled "Beales Grant." "Wilson and Exter's 2d Grant" has the same designations in later states of the map. There are various other minor changes between this first state and the two later Hooker maps and there are also differences between the Holley and the Visit to Texas maps. There is still another minor variation of the "W. Hooker Sculpt" map in the National Archives. This seems identical with the Visit to Texas map except for crosshatching of the Burnet, Vehlein and Zavala grants, indicating that it was used in the promotion of these grants by the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company, probably in 1835. This first state, without imprint or date, is entered here under the year 1833, though it shows the large grant in northwest Texas as the Wilson and Exter grant and not as the Beales and Royuela grant, which was granted on March 14, 1832. The dates of these grants were not always known, or if known, followed by the makers of maps. Indeed the excellent Burr map of 1833 also shows this grant as the Wilson and Exter grant. There is an article on Hooker in the Dictionary of American Biography. Though the date of his birth is not recorded, he first appears as an engraver in 1804.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 22

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Horn, Mrs. Sarah Ann.

A Narrative of the Captivity ... 1839.
See [House, E.], entry No. 1347.

Horton, Albert Clinton, 1798-1865.

To the People of the Republic of Texas.
[Matagorda? Printed at the Matagorda Bulletin Office?]. [1838]
236; [Reply to campaign charges, one of them having reference to Horton's conduct at the Coeto during Fannin's retreat. Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens: -- It is a matter of regret that it has become necessary to address you through the medium of a circular ... [Signed:] A.C. Horton. [Followed by a sworn statement exonerating Horton, dated Matagorda, July 20th, 1838, signed by Thos. J. Adams and eight others, and a letter to Horton signed by Adams and Gerrit E. Boom, dated July 21.]; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages, in double columns.; 25.6 x 20.2 cm.; This defense was published by Horton in his campaign in the summer of 1838 for re-election from the Matagorda district to the Senate of the Third Congress. He had represented that district in the First and Second Congresses. Horton's defense of his conduct at Coeto is based on the two letters from Adams and others which are a part of the folder. He also defends his course in supporting the Houston veto of the bill for the protection of the frontier and he denies having speculated in the stock of the Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company. All this was to no avail as he failed of re-election. There is a sketch of Horton in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, p. 414-415, which goes into details on the Coeto matter and is favorable to Horton.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 3

House, E.

A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Horn, and Her Two Children, with Mrs. Harris, by the Camanche [sic] Indians, after they had murdered their husbands and travelling companions; with a brief account of the Manners and Customs of that Nation of Savages, of whom so little is generally known.
St. Louis: C. Keemle, Printer, 22 Olive St. 1839 1347; [Four lines of verse.] Copyright Secured.; 60 p. 18 cm. Printed board covers.; Cover-title: A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Horn ... with that of Mrs. Harris, by the Camanche [sic] Indians, and who was ransomed by the American Traders, and brought by them from Santa Fé to New Franklin, Mo., in the fall of 1838. Written by E. House. [Imprint approximately as above.] Notice and advt. on verso of back cover. This book, famous as an Indian captivity, has in its earlier pages (6-18) Mrs. Horn's account of joining Beales's expedition to the colony he was establishing in Texas, which sailed from New York, November 11, 1833 (Mrs. Horn incorrectly gives this and an earlier date as 1834), and of the journey across southwest Texas from Copano, where they landed, by way of Bexar and Presidio Rio Grande to the site of Dolores, the proposed capital of the settlement. This was not far from the Mexican town of San Fernando, which was inland a few miles on the other side of the Rio Grande. The group arrived at Dolores on March 16, 1834. Mrs. Horn and her family found life in Dolores full of hardship, but they stayed there until March 8, 1836, when they joined a company of eleven men to undertake the journey to Matamoros. On April 4th, after they had reached the Nueces River, their wagon train was attacked by Indians. The men of the party were killed while Mrs. Horn and two of her children and Mrs. Harris were made captive. Mrs. Horn was ransomed in New Mexico in the fall of 1837. The Mrs. Harris of this Horn captivity is quite a different person from the Caroline Harris of the New York, 1838, captivity (entry No. 1312). This pamphlet is discussed along with three other Texas captivities of the same general period in the note to the just mentioned Caroline Harris captivity, where the opinion is expressed that this Horn captivity is probably authentic in its main features. That the late Carl Coke Rister also regarded the narrative as authentic is shown by his reprinting of it following a 93-page introduction in his Comanche Bondage, Glendale, 1955.; A.I.L., Missouri, 244. Ayer 134. Field 715. Sabin 33024. Wagner-Camp 74.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. ICN. MoSm (in boards). NH. NN (in boards). TWS (in boards).

Reel: 28

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Houston (city).

Plan of the City of Houston.
[Within border of lower right inset but in manuscript:] Lithography of P. Snell & Theuret, Canal St. [New Orleans]. [1836]

1208; Map, 54 x 74 cm.; "Scale 200 feet to an inch."; Insets: [At lower left, printed, but pasted onto the map:] The City of Houston [26 lines of descriptive text, signed "A.C. Allen for A.C. & J.K. Allen."]; [At lower right, lithographed map with following title and imprint in manuscript:] A sketch of the map compiled by Stephen F. Austin showing the location of the City of Houston & the adjoining Country. Surveyed by G. & T.H. Borden. Lithography of P. Snell & Theuret, Canal St. This interesting map, partly lithographed and partly in manuscript and with the printed text descriptive of Houston a pasted-on separate, is probably the first draft of the first attempt at a lithographed map of the city of Houston. The map in the inset at the lower right with manuscript title is lithographed and an integral part of the main map and is not pasted on, though its title and imprint are, as said in the entry, in manuscript. Some of the important street names and block lines are lithographed but many street names have been added in long hand, in ink. The separately printed rectangle headed "The City of Houston" includes in its 26 lines of text the statement, "Nature appears to have designated this place as the future seat of Government," and has at the foot "N.B. Since the above has been in print we have learned that Houston has become the Seat of Government." The act locating temporarily the seat of government at Houston was approved December 15, 1836, so the printed description was pasted on the map after that time. The Handbook of Texas, in its article on Houston, Texas, states, "By August, [1836] the Allen brothers had purchased the land, platted a town, displayed their maps at the Capitol at Columbia, and named the projected settlement for Sam Houston." The lithographed map is reproduced from either the 1835 or 1836 edition of Austin's Map of Texas to which a location for "City of Houston," and one or two additional place names, have been added, depending on which edition of the Austin map was reproduced. For a guess, a preliminary outline of the street plan and the section from the Austin map were sent to New Orleans for lithographing in August or perhaps September, 1836, and when the lithograph came back the manuscript title naming Austin as compiler and the Snell & Theuret imprint were added to the map, to be followed in the final draft. In a comparatively short time a new manuscript "Plan of the City of Houston," now in the Houston Public Library, came into use. This cuts down considerably the area shown on the plan entered here and on it is noted in manuscript, "The original plan of the town of Houston as surveyed by Messrs G & T H Borden was altered previous to the sale of any of the lots-- and those who have purchase [sic] and who shall hereafter purchase--have and will continue to do so according to the plan of the town as it is [here] with presented, and ... of the w[i]tnesses below to testify to the same Houston--Jany--18th 1837. Witness James P. Holman Thos ... Gazley Jno K. Allen for A.C. & J.K. Allen"; This partially lithographed "Plan of the City of Houston" is the only lithographed plan of Houston dated or obviously issued by 1845 or earlier which has come to my attention, but that a satisfactory map was almost certainly published by 1845 is shown by a comment on page 79 of Stiff's

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The Texan Emigrant, Cincinnati, 1840, entry No. 1367. The comment goes that after the battle of San Jacinto "the city of Houston was founded on a magnificent scale ... many lots were granted ... and a splendid map of the city was carried on the wings of the wind to distant places to catch in time the greedy speculator and allure the uninitiated."; Mrs. Harriet Dickson Reynolds, Director of the Houston Public Library, has been most kind in having had checked my information on the copies in her library of the lithographed map of 1836 and the manuscript map of January, 1837.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 24

Houston (city). Ordinances.

[Ordinances of the City of Houston].
[Houston: Published by Cruger & Moore]. [1840] 390.1; No copy located, but the records of the City Council of Houston, as published in the Morning Star of Houston, record a vote of the Council on February 3, 1840, that the secretary make "a complete list of the ordinances and resolutions passed by the council, and that the same be printed in pamphlet form," and that on December 22, 1840, the ordinances as published by Cruger & Moore were presented with proposals for their binding. Moore's printing bill for \$124 was also presented.

Reel: 6

Houston Displayed ... By a Farmer in the Army, [1841].
See entry No. 440.

Houston Displayed ... By a Farmer in the Army, 1837.
See entry No. 190.

Houston Post Oak Jockey Club.

[By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Houston Post Oak Jockey Club].
[Houston]. [1839] 322; No copy located, but the report of a meeting of the Club "held at Kesler's Arcade, on Monday the 23rd" of September, 1839, published in the Telegraph and Texas Register, September 25, 1839, includes a record that these by-laws and a resolution "that two hundred copies ... be printed for the use of the Club," were submitted at the meeting.

Reel: 5

Houston Theatre.

Houston Theatre, City Exchange, Main-st. Continued Novelty! Washington's Birth-Day. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1839] 323; "Hail Sons of Liberty." ... Friday Evening, Feb. 22, [1839] will be presented the 3d, 4th and 5th acts of Damon and Pythias, or, the test of Friendship! ... After the Play, National Song, "The Texian Star," ... The whole will conclude with, for the third time in this city, the nautical drama of the Floating Beacon or, Norwegian Wreckers. ... Programme, Incidents, &c. Act 1st, Scene 1st, ...; Broadside. 58 x 25 cm.; For a program for a performance at a Houston theatre given a few months earlier, June 11, 1838, see entry No. 239. In this 1839 performance, the leading actors were Mr. Lewellen and Mr. Waldron.; Locations: MH (lacks all after the line "Act 1st, Scene 1st,").

Reel: 5

Houston Theatre.

Theatre.
Telegraph Press. [Houston]. [1838] 239; [Text begins:] The Public are respectfully informed that ... the Company will have the honor of making their appearance on Monday Evening, June 11, 1838; When will be presented Sheridan Knowles' celebrated Comedy of The Hunchback. ... Previous to the Comedy, Mr. Carlos will recite An Opening Address. After which the whole Company will sing A New National Texian Anthem, written expressly for the occasion by Mr. Corri. The whole to conclude with the popular farce of the Dumb Belle, or I'm Perfection. ...; Broadside. 42 x 21.7 cm.; This broadside is reproduced by Hogan in his Texas Republic, plate facing p. 114. Mr. Hogan says (p. 119) that this performance marks the beginning of the first dramatic season at Houston. Except for the possibility he mentions that a theatre had a brief existence at Columbia in 1836, this probably was the first professional theatrical performance in Texas.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 3

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Houston, Samuel.

Correspondence between Col. Anthony Butler and Gen. Sam Houston.
[n.p.]. [n.d.]
See Butler, Anthony, and Houston, Samuel in author field.

Houston, Samuel.

Documents of Major Gen. Sam. Houston ... 1836.
See Texas (republic). Army. Commander in Chief (Samuel Houston), entry No. 1239.

Houston, Samuel, 1793-1863.

[Letter to Colonel John Forbes].
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]
123; [Text begins:] Washington, 7th Jan. 1836. My Dear Sir:--Events hurry themselves upon us. ... You are aware that I have been opposed to a Declaration of Independence up to this atime [sic] ... I now feel ... there is but one course left for Texas to pursue, and that is, an unequivocal Declaration of Independence, and the formation of a constitution, to be submitted to the people ... [Signed at end:] Sam Houston. To Colonel John Forbes.; Broadside in two columns. 18 x 20 cm.; This is a significant letter, for two months earlier there were 33 votes in the Consultation for the Mexican Constitution of 1824 against 15 for independence, and only two or three days before this letter James Kerr had come out strongly for the Mexican Constitution (see entry No. 125). The only previous statement on this I find in the Writings of Sam Houston is a letter written from San Felipe November 30, 1835 (Writings, Vol. I, p. 309), in which he says, "Independence of Texas is the ultimate mark for which we strive and the prize for which we battle." This letter of January 7, 1836, to Forbes does not seem to be included in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

[Houston, Samuel, 1793-1863].

... To the Hon. David G. Burnet.
[Houston: Printed at the Houstonian Office]. [1841] 445; [Text begins:] Sir -- The actions of all great men in times past have been the subject of historical notice, and I can perceive no good reason why the example should not be adhered to in the present generation, that posterity may not be deprived of the lights and shadows of your illustrious character. ... [Signed:] Truth.; Broadside in three columns. 44 x 30 cm.; At head: The Houstonian. (Extra.) Vol. I. Houston, Monday, August 16, 1841. No. 69. There are two paragraphs of other matter at the head of the first column and the letter to Burnet is followed by a letter signed by I.N. Moreland and thirty-five others asking Houston to address "the citizens of Houston on the leading measures, which may result during the next administration," and Houston's letter of acceptance, both dated August 14, 1841. Houston is named as the author of this attack on Burnet, and of the one in the entry which follows, in a careful note (Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 371-372) to Houston's letter of August 4, 1841, to Ashbel Smith enclosing the manuscript of a sketch attacking Burnet. The note records that Burnet ran a series of five articles, signed "Publius," in the issues of the Telegraph and Texas Register from June 23 through July 14, 1841, and another series of five, "To the Friends of Morality and to All who desire to sustain the Moral Character of Texas," signed "Texian." Apparently five letters signed "Truth" were published, but only these first two have survived. In this first article, after noting that "Publius" had charged Houston "with beastly intemperance, and other vices degrading to humanity," "Truth" charges Burnet with public drunkenness and allowing liquor to be used in the army, with various supporting details. Houston Displayed, see entry No. 440, is also contemptuously mentioned. The Texas Centinel (Austin) for August 26, 1841, attacks this circular in an editorial entitled, "An Election Fraud," saying they had heard the circular was "an infamous compliation of falsehood against Judge Burnet," but that as it had been published at the last moment they had been unable to get hold of a copy. This reply to "Publius" is reprinted in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 376-380.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

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[Houston, Samuel, 1793-1863].

... To the Hon. David G. Burnet. No. II.
[Houston: Printed at the Houstonian Office]. [1841] 446; [Text begins:] Sir -- The last number, which I had the honor to call your distinguished attention to, was intended to present to your view, a few of the traits of character, which are the main facts, going to establish your highest claims, to the reputation, which you so richly deserve, as a "moral and sober" functionary. It being well established that you have drank more Brandy than any other man in the Republic, at the people's expense, it will now, be proper to see, how the public was indebted to you, for your honest, and patriotic course. ... [Charges Burnet with land speculation, and reviews his conduct just before and during the Revolution, and during his term as Vice-President. Signed:] Truth.; Broadside in three columns. 45 x 29.8 cm.; At head: The Houstonian. (Extra.) Vol. I. Houston, Wednesday, August 18, 1841. No. 70. The letter is preceded by a three-line notice. For Houston authorship and the Burnet charges to which this is a reply, see the note to entry No. 445. The last two sentences of this letter are perhaps worth quoting as showing the style of these election pieces. They read: "You prate about the faults of other men, while the blot of foul unmitigated treason rests upon you. You political brawler and canting hypocrite, whom the waters of Jordan could never cleanse from your political and moral leprosy. This second letter in reply to "Publius" is reprinted in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 380-386.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Houston, Samuel, subject.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836] 124; [Denial that General Houston is a candidate for the presidency]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but a communication supporting General Houston as candidate for the presidency, dated, Columbia, August 20th, 1836, and said to have been signed by more than 600 persons, was published in the Telegraph and Texas Register for Aug. 23, 1836, with the following postscript: "P.S. A Handbill, published at Brazoria, denies that Gen. Houston is a candidate, and charges the bringing of him out to a few of Austin's friends. This is not the fact--men of both parties have nominated him ... August 22d, 1836."

Reel: 2

Houston. Anniversary Celebration.

Order of Procession.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1839] 321; [Official celebration of anniversary of Texan Independence held at Houston, March 2, 1839.] ... The Procession ... will move at 12 o'Clock precisely, to the Capitol, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by A.C. Hinton, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Henry Thompson, Esq. The Ladies of Houston are invited, and appropriate seats will be provided for them. [At end:] By order of the Committee, E. Moorhouse, Marshal of the day. Houston, March 2, 1839.; Broadside. 32 x 27 cm.; In the order of procession, the "Clergy" are followed by "President, Vice-President and Suite," then "Foreign Ministers." "Heads of Departments and Clerks" precede "Chief Justice of the Republic and Officers of the Supreme Court." "Officers of the Army and Navy" come next to last. For a note on Henry Thompson, the orator of the day, see note to an oration delivered by him in 1839 on the anniversary of Texas independence, entry No. 376.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 5

Houston. Inauguration Ball.

Inauguration Ball.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 237; Third Year of Independence. [Invitation, signed by Hon. S.H. Everitt, Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, and fourteen other managers, to "the Ball to be given at the Capitol on Monday evening, the 10th of December, in honor of the President and Vice President elect, of the Republic of Texas."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 18.8 x 11.2 cm.; Locations: TxAuDR. TxU (printed on pale blue paper).

Reel: 3

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Houston. Jockey Club Ball.

Jockey Club Ball.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 238; [Invitation dated Houston, November 28, 1838, signed by Robert Barr and thirteen other managers, including Ashbel Smith and Sidney Sherman, "to a Ball to be given at Kesler's Assembly Room, on Friday Evening next, at 8 o'Clock."]; Broadside. 17.9 x 10.9 cm.; Hogan, in his Texas Republic, p. 132, quotes from an entertaining letter of Ashbel Smith's on the Houston horse races in the fall of 1838, ending, "The days of the races were concluded by a ball given by the Club. It was a large assembly of elegant ladies and high bred gentlemen; the festivities of the night were unmarred by any adverse incident." Hogan devotes three pages to horse racing in Texas and comments, p. 130, that as early as 1834 there were several racetracks in sparsely settled sections of East Texas. In my apparently unique copy of the Texas Gazette of San Felipe for February 28, 1832, there is an advertisement dated Feb. 28, 1830, obviously a misprint for 1832, reading in part, "The Spring Races will commence on the San Felipe Turf, on the Second Wednesday in April next: On the first day, the track will be free for any horse, mare or gelding; on the second, for any creole of Texas, and on the third, for Spanish horses. The distance on the two first days will be one mile and repeat, and the third, one mile. J.B. Miller, President." This advertisement, but for a race in May, is repeated in my copy, also apparently unique, of the first number of the Texas Gazette and Brazoria Commercial Advertiser, Brazoria, April 14, 1832.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 3

Houston. San Jacinto Ball.

[Invitation to the San Jacinto Ball given at Houston in 1837].

[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 192; [Broadside? Printed on white satin.] I have not located any example of this invitation, but an entertaining article by Mary Reid, "Fashions of the Republic," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1942, Vol. XLV, p. 251, has the comment, "The greatest social and 'fashion' event of the era of the Republic was the San Jacinto Ball in Houston, April 21, 1837. Invitations were printed on white satin; everyone who could get there came." Miss Reid quotes from Lubbock's Six Decades in Texas, Austin, 1900, p. 58, "Ladies and gentlemen came on horseback distances fifty and sixty miles, accompanied by men servants and ladies' maids, who had charge of the elegant ball costumes for the important occasion."

Reel: 2

Houstonian, extras, August 16 and 18, 1841.
See entry Nos. 445 and 446.

Houstonian, Houston.

The Houstonian.

[Houston: Printed at the Houstonian Office]. [1842] 519; Extra. March, 15, 11 o'clock A.M. [Text begins:] The Austin mail arrived this morning. ... [Publishes a report on the progress of the Mexican invasion followed by an order from Sam Houston to Brig. Gen. E. Morehouse, dated March 15, 1842, an order from Morehouse to his troops of the same date, and a proclamation of Geo. W. Hockley to the public dated 7th March, 1842.]; Broadside in two columns. 28.4 x 21.6 cm.; Houston's order to Morehouse was to have the troops "now here, and anxious to join the army" report to General Somervell. The Hockley proclamation is reprinted from the extra of the Austin City Gazette of March 7, entry No. 502.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 8

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Houstonian. Extra. March 15 [1842], 5 o'clock P.M.
See entry No. 518.

Houstoun, Matilda Charlotte (Jesse) Fraser.

Texas and the Gulf of Mexico ... 1845.
See entry No. 1506A.

Houstoun, Matilda Charlotte (Jesse) Fraser, 1815?-1892.

Texas and the Gulf of Mexico; or Yachting in the New World.
London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. [On versos of titles and at end of each volume:] Printed by W. Nicol, 60, Pall Mall. 1844
1506; With portraits and illustrations. In two volumes. Vol. I.[-II.] 2 vols.: Vol. I, viii, 314 p., 5 plates (including frontispiece and portrait); Vol. II, viii, 360 p., 5 plates (including frontispiece and portrait). 20 cm. Cloth, with title and imprint stamped in gilt on spine: Yacht Voyage to Texas Vol. I.[-II.] Houstoun London John Murray Schooner stamped in blind on covers of both volumes. Seven of the plates are lithographs with the imprint, "London, J. Murray, Albemarle Street [or St] 1844, Day & Haghe Lithrs to the Queen", the other three being woodcuts. The lithographs of Texas interest are: City of Galveston, Texas. [Frontispiece to Vol. I.] Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna ... [Facing p. 244. Vol. I.] City of Houston, Texas. [Frontispiece to Vol. II.] General Samuel Houston ... [Facing p. 166, Vol. II.] In some copies there are 16 pages of advertisements of Murray's publications bound in at the end of Volume II, and in others only 4 pages of advertisements.; Mrs. Houstoun, accompanied by her husband, Captain Houstoun of the 10th Hussars, sailed from England on a voyage for her health on their yacht the Dolphin in September, 1843, and after stops at the Azores, Barbados, Jamaica and New Orleans, entered Galveston Harbor early in December of that year. Except for a fortnight or so spent in sailing back to New Orleans for a second visit, the Houstouns' stay in Texas lasted until the end of March, 1844. During that time, the Dolphin, anchored at Galveston, was their home. This is a pleasant and quite readable account of life at Galveston, with an excursion to the "up country," of a wealthy English couple in the winter of 1843-1844. There is the usual conventional sketch of recent Texas history, and its climate, production, and so on, but the interesting parts have to do with daily life, talks with Captain Elliott, envoy for England, the mosquitoes, snipe shooting and the like. One prophetic comment was that some future day Galveston might be swept away by a hurricane (Vol. II, p. 147). The popularity of the book is shown by the two pirated American editions. It also appeared in Nos. 7, 8, and 9, February 12, 19, and 26, 1845, of Smith's Weekly Volume for Town & Country, Volume I.; According to the note to entry No. 1507 there is an earlier edition of this, of which no copy is located, entitled A Yacht Voyage to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.; Rader 1949, note. Raines, p. 120. Sabin 33202.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. ICN. NH. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

Houstoun, Matilda Charlotte (Jesse) Fraser, 1815?-1892.

Texas and the Gulf of Mexico; or Yachting in the New World.
Philadelphia: G.B. Zieber & Co. [On verso of title:] C. Sherman, Printer. 1845
1506A; Another edition [of entry No. 1506], with similar title, but in one volume. 288 p. (including engraved series title and one plate), frontispiece (portrait). 16 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. The Home & Travellers Library Semi-Monthly. I. Philadelphia: G.B. Zieber [sic] & Co. 1845.; title on spine: Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.; advt. on verso of back wrapper.; Portrait: Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Lithographed for the Home & Travellers Library. G.B. Zieber & Co Ph. Lith of Sinclair, Ph.; Also bound in cloth with title on spine Texas & the Gulf of Mexico., and series title, The Home & Travellers Library Semi-Monthly. I., embossed on front and back covers.; Mrs. Houstoun, accompanied by her husband, Captain Houstoun of the 10th Hussars, sailed from England on a voyage for her health on their yacht the Dolphin in September, 1843, and after stops at the Azores, Barbados, Jamaica and New Orleans, entered Galveston Harbor early in December of that year. Except for a fortnight or so spent in sailing back to New Orleans for a second visit, the Houstouns' stay in Texas lasted until the end of March, 1844. During that time, the Dolphin, anchored at Galveston, was their home. This is a pleasant and quite readable account of life at Galveston, with an excursion to the "up country," of a wealthy English couple in the winter of 1843-1844. There is the usual conventional sketch of recent Texas history, and its climate, production, and so on, but the interesting parts have to do with daily life, talks with Captain Elliott, envoy for England, the mosquitoes, snipe shooting and the like. One prophetic comment was that some future day Galveston might be swept away by a hurricane (Vol. II, p. 147). The popularity of the book is shown by the two pirated American editions. It also appeared in Nos. 7, 8, and 9, February 12, 19, and 26, 1845, of Smith's Weekly Volume for Town & Country, Volume I.; According to the note to entry No. 1507 there is an earlier edition of this, of which no copy is located, entitled A Yacht Voyage to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.; Sabin 33202.; Locations: DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TxW.

Reel: 34

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Houstoun, Matilda Charlotte (Jesse) Fraser, 1815?-1892.

A Yacht Voyage to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. London. 1844

1507; By Mrs. Houstoun.; 2 vols., post 8vo, 690 p., plates.; No copy located and not in the British Museum Catalogue. This entry is from Sabin 33201, where there is a reference to the Quarterly Review, LXXVI, 124, and a note that the book was reprinted as Texas and the Gulf of Mexico ... 1844, as given in entry No. 1506. At page 98 of the Review the title of the book is given as Journal of a Yacht Voyage to the Texas. By Mrs. Houston.; Rader 1949. Sabin 33201.

Reel: 34

... How to Conquer Texas, before Texas Conquers Us. 1845.

See [Hale, Edward Everett], entry No. 1583.

How to Settle the Texas Question. 1845.

See [Massachusetts State Texas Committee], entry No. 1593.

Huff, George, d. before 1850, administrator.

Public Auction.

[Brazoria: Printed at the Office of the Advocate of the People's Rights]. [1834]

45.1; [Announcement of a sale of various tracts of land, part of the estate of one Samuel Sawyer. Text begins:] Will Be Sold at the Store of George Huff & Son, in the Town of San Felipe, on the 2nd Monday in February next, the following Tracts of Land ... [At end:] Geo. Huff, Adm'r. January 9, 1834.; Broadside. 23 x 15 cm.; It appears from the biography of Huff in the Handbook of Texas that he was one of Austin's Old Three Hundred and a man of some consequence during the period ending shortly after the Texas Revolution. The tracts were described as constituting so many labors, or such and such fractions of a league each, and were located with descriptions such as "on the west side of the Colorado," "the west side of the River Brazos," or "the right bank of the Colorado." The supplied Brazoria imprint is based on the information given in "A Brief Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information].; Locations: Morrow.

Reel: 1

Humboldt, Alexander, Freiherr von, 1769-1859.

Carte Générale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis le Parallele de 16 jusqu'au Parallele de 38 (Latitude Nord) Dressée sur des Observations Astronomiques et sur l'ensemble des Matériaux qui existoient à Mexico, au commencement de l'année 1804.

[On second sheet of map, below neat line:] Dessiné à Mexico par l'Auteur en perfectionné par le même, par MM. Friesen, Olmanns et Thuilier. Gravé par Barriere--et l'Ecriture par L. Aubert pere, à Paris. 1809

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1042; Par Alexander de Humboldt. Ls Aubert pere Scripsit.; Map on two sheets (4 leaves) measuring together, within neat line, 100 x 70 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 47 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Paris.; In: Humboldt, Alexander, *Atlas Géographique et Physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne* ..., Paris, Chez F. Schoell, Rue de Fossés-S. Germain-l'Auxerrois, no. 29, et a Tübingue, Chez J. G. Cotta, Libraire. 1808.; Humboldt's *Atlas Geographique* ..., Paris, Chez F. Schoell ... 1811. De l'Imprimerie de J.H. Stöne.; Humboldt's *Atlas Geographique* ..., Paris, Chez G. Dufour et Cie Rue des Mathurins, No. 7. 1812. De l'Imprimerie de J.H. Stöne, Éditeur des Ouvrages de M. de Humboldt.; Humboldt's *Carte ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* extends from the 15th to the 42nd parallel and from about the meridian of Natchitoches to the head of the Gulf of California. It is entered here under the year 1809, the date, according to the inscription below the neat line, it was "perfectionné," and appears as map No. 1 in the Humboldt atlases with the 1808, 1811, and 1812 title pages. It was based on elaborate researches conducted by Humboldt during his stay of slightly less than a year in Mexico, ending in March, 1804, and as said in the title was "Dessiné in 1804." In the octavo edition of his *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne*, Paris, 1811, Humboldt describes his sources and the methods used in constructing his atlas maps in an "Analyse Raisonnée de l'Atlas de la Nouvelle-Espagne" of over 200 pages. Here, perhaps, is the place to report that in the advertisement of the Paris, 1811, octavo edition of the *Essai*, the editor states that the atlas accompanies the quarto edition of the *Essai*, and that the first numbers of the quarto edition of the *Essai* appeared in March, 1808. Sabin 33756 records only the quarto edition, Paris, 1811, and its accompanying atlas which he also collates (incorrectly), and says the date of the atlas varies from 1811 to 1814. He does not mention any earlier edition of the *Essai*. An atlas with maps on a reduced scale accompanies the London, 1811, edition of the *Essai*. The Paris, octavo, 1811, edition of the *Essai* has at the end of Volume I, in original size, Map No. 2 of the atlas, *Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes ... Dressee d'apres la Grande Carte de la Nouvelle-Espagne ... par J.B. Poirson*, 1811. This is on a smaller scale than the *Carte de la Nouvelle Espagne*, and extends on the east and west beyond that map. In speaking of the Texas coast line, Humboldt says (p. lxxii of the English edition of the *Essay*, London, 1811), "I have followed ... the map of the gulph of Mexico, published by order of the king of Spain in 1799, and retouched in 1803," and adds that he had made some corrections in fixing of longitudes. This refers to the *Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano*, Madrid, 1799 (entry Nos. 1029-1029C). As said in the note to the *Carta Esferica*, that map represented a real advance over previous portrayals of the coast line. For the courses of the rivers between the Rio Grande and the Sabine, Humboldt says (p. lxxx of the London, 1811, edition) that he has copied "a manuscript map which General Wilkinson communicated to me at Washington, on his return from Louisiana." The representation of the course of Texas rivers which resulted from copying

the Wilkinson map shows the vague ideas of Texas geography held at the time. There are two imaginary rivers between the Sabine and Galveston Bay; the Trinity and Colorado are shown as having an almost due north and south direction; the Brazos and Guadalupe appear as minor streams; the San Antonio flows directly into Espiritu Santo Bay nearly half a degree south of the mouth of the Guadalupe, instead of into the Guadalupe, and the mouth of the latter is shown as only a few miles south of the mouth of the Colorado. Several presidios and villages are shown, and such natural features as "Montagnes de San Saba." Notwithstanding these defects, it is without question the best representation of Texas that had thus far appeared. A discussion of Humboldt's portrayal of the western part of the United States in the *Carte ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* is beyond the scope of this bibliography, but the authority on that subject, Carl Wheat, remarks in his *Transmississippi West* (Vol. I, p. 132) that it is a "truly magnificent cartographic achievement." It is republished on a smaller scale in Volume I of the London, 1811, edition of Humboldt's *Essai Politique*. In checking for locations of the *Carte Générale*, it developed that Harvard has a copy of what as far as I know is a hitherto unrecorded Humboldt atlas with an 1808 title page. An examination showed that the copy of the *Carte Générale* in that atlas was identical with that in the 1811 and 1812 atlases. It also developed that the *Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes*, the second map in all three Humboldt atlases, had in the 1808 atlas the "perfectionné in 1809" inscription and did not carry the date 1811, as it did in the 1811 and 1812 atlases. Humboldt says in a note to his *Geographical Introduction* in the London, 1811, edition (p. xci-xcii) that pages i to xxxiii were composed in the month of September, 1807, and the remainder was published in the spring of 1809. The inscription on the *Carte Générale* states that it was "perfectionné" in 1809. It would seem a fair inference that the *Carte Générale* was first published in the spring of 1809 at the time the *Geographical Introduction* was published and after the beginnings of publication of numbers of the *Essai*, and that this was also the case with the first edition of the *Carte du Mexique*. That the original *Carte Générale ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* was certainly published before October 25, 1810, is shown by the inscription dated October 25, 1810, on its reproduction on a smaller scale in the London, 1811, edition. I have, accordingly, entered the *Carte Générale* under the year 1809, instead of the date 1811 hitherto used.; Humboldt's bitter charges against Aaron Arrowsmith, and rather gentle chiding of Pike, for copying without credit from the *Carte Générale*, Arrowsmith in his *New Map of Mexico*, London, 1810 (entry No. 1046), and Pike in his *Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi*, Philadelphia, 1810 (entry No. 1047), should be mentioned. They are detailed by Coues at pages xli and xlii of Volume I of the Coues' edition of the *Pike Account*, New York, 1895. Coues quotes the charges from an American edition published in 1815 of Humboldt's *Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions*. The charges are also in the Paris, 1826, edition of that work, the only one in my library, against Arrowsmith at page

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xxxvi, and against Pike at pages xxxix-xl. There seems to be no doubt but that Pike copied the Mexican portions of the Humboldt map, but in the Texas portion, with which this bibliography is primarily concerned, Pike's representation of the rivers is a considerable improvement on Humboldt, while that of the Texas coast line is greatly inferior. There Pike copies the jumble of islands in the Galveston Bay area given in the earlier representation of Jefferys Western Coast of Louisiana and Coast of New Leon, London, 1794. In neither case did he copy from Humboldt. Certainly the statement made by Coues (Vol. I, p. xliii) that "Pike's map of New Spain is no other than Humboldt's Carte Générale ..., with Nau's errors and some little further modification," is most misleading. Humboldt in his charges against Arrowsmith's New Map of Mexico, London, 1810, referred to it by inadvertence as an 1805 map. Here as in the case of Pike, while Arrowsmith probably did copy from the Mexican portion of the Humboldt map, the Texas portion is a considerable improvement over Humboldt. This is especially so in the treatment of the Brazos and Guadalupe rivers, and in the correct showing of the San Antonio as flowing into the Guadalupe. Now that it seems to be fairly well established that the Humboldt Carte Générale was actually published in 1809, or a year or so before the Arrowsmith New Map of Mexico, there is no longer a problem of how it was available for use by Arrowsmith, as we do not have to speculate as to how Arrowsmith had access to the manuscript copy that Humboldt left with our State Department in the spring of 1804. In the case of Pike, it has always seemed probable that he or his agents had access to the manuscript as charged by Humboldt. Incidentally, Mr. Wheat in his Transmississippi West, says (Vol. I, p. 137) that he made a search at the State Department for the Humboldt map but it could not be found.; Paullin, Atlas, p. 14. Phillips, Maps, p. 468. Wheat, Vol. I, p. 132-138.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NN. NNA. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 16

Hunt, Memucan, 1807-1856.

To the brave and generous.
[Oxford, N.C.?]. [1836?]
1209; Broadside 39 x 31 cm.; An appeal for emigration of volunteers for the Texan army. It includes the decree "adopted in the Convention of Texas, at the town of Washington, on the 17th day of March, 1836" providing bounties of land for service in the army of Texas. Streeter had not seen a copy of this broadside, but entered it from its reprinting in Hunt's Address ... to the people of Texas ... Galveston, 1851.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 24

Hunt, Richard S., and Randel, Jesse F.

A New Guide to Texas ... 1844.
See entry No. 1348A.

Hunt, Richard S., and Randel, Jesse F.

A New Guide to Texas ... 1845.
See Guide to the Republic of Texas ... 1839, entry No. 1348B.

Hunt, Richard Salmon, and Randel, Jesse F.

Guide to the Republic of Texas: consisting of a Brief Outline of the History of Its Settlement: a general view of the surface of the country; its climate, soil, productions; rivers, counties, towns, and internal improvements; the colonization and land laws; list of courts and judicial officers; tariff and ports of entry &c.
New York: Published by J.H. Colton, 124 Broadway. 1839

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Author Index

1348; Accompanied by a New and Correct Map. By Richard S. Hunt and Jesse F. Randel, Houston, Texas.; 63, [1] p., advt. [1] p., verso blank, 3 blank leaves, folding map at end. 15 cm. Cloth, lettered in gilt on front cover: Guide to Texas with a Map Published by J.H. Colton 1839; Map: Map [five pointed star] of Texas, Compiled from surveys on record in the General Land Office of the Republic, to the year 1839, by Richard S. Hunt and Jesse F. Randel. New York, Published by J.H. Colton. Engraved by Stiles, Sherman & Smith. New York. [At lower left, below neat line:] Entered ... 1839, by J.H. Colton ... 81 x 62 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 20 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Map of the Rio Grande and the Country west to the Pacific. In lower left corner: "We the undersigned have inspected the above map and give it our approval as being a compilation from the best and most recent authorities James Webb Secy. of State. John Woodward Consul Genl of Texas, N. York. Francis Moore Jr Editor Telegraph, Houston. Republic of Texas. General Land Office Apr. 25, 1839. I hereby certify that the compiler of this map has had access to the records of this office and that the map was compiled from them. John P. Borden Comm. Gen. Land Office." Seal of General Land Office.; The contents of this Guide, the first general guide to Texas, are pretty well stated in its title. It must have been a useful book for intending settlers, and its contemporary account of existing conditions makes it a valuable book now. The map is important. Unlike several Texas maps already entered, such as the series by Hooker first issued in 1833, by Burr in 1833, and by J.H. Young in 1835, all of which showed the colonization grants in far western Texas and were on a small scale, this shows Texas only to a little west of the 101st meridian, or less than 150 miles west of San Antonio. In this respect it follows the Austin maps, the first entered under 1830, that go only to a little west of the 102nd meridian and have the large scale of 24 miles to the inch. In the prefatory remarks to this Hunt and Randel Guide, it is stated that though the map is necessarily imperfect in some details, it is based from the coast to the San Antonio Road on existing surveys, and that the principal rivers are accurately laid down for more than 100 miles above that road. The claim is made that "this map is the only one which makes any pretensions to being based on accurate surveys." The 1839 map shows in colors thirty-one counties with their boundaries clearly defined, the latest being Harrison, which was organized under an act of the Third Congress dated January 28, 1839. Oddly enough the text at page 48 lists only thirty counties, Fannin County, organized in December, 1837, being omitted. It shows, probably for the first time, the newly laid-out town of Austin on the north bank of the Colorado. I have in my collection another issue of the map which seems identical in every respect with the issue recorded here, except that in the title is the statement, "to the year 1841," instead of "to the year 1839." The map is in a cloth case with "Texas" on the front cover and there are no signs of the map having been preceded by text. A German edition of the map is present in Scherpf's Entstehungs-geschichte, Augsburg, 1841

(entry No. 1395), and is described in the note to that piece. The inset map is most interesting, showing as it does "Upper California" and "Lower California" from the 23d to the 42d parallels, with many place names and the Timpanogos and Buenaventura rivers running to the sea, and with the north boundary of the Mexican province of Sonora at about the 29th parallel. There are some changes in the 1845 edition, including individual descriptions of the thirty-six Texas counties at pages 44-51, followed by descriptions of cities and towns. Five new counties shown on the 1845 map, but not on the earlier edition, are Bowie, Brazos, Lamar, Rusk, and Travis. There are several new towns. There is an excellent account by Seymour V. Connor of the formation of Texas counties through the time of the Republic in "County Government in the Republic of Texas," (Southwestern Historical Quarterly, October, 1951, Vol. LV, No. 2, p. 163-200). There is also in my collection an example of the 1845 edition of the map on heavier paper that apparently was issued as a separate.; Rader 1980. Raines, p. 122.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MH. MnHi. NHi. TxH. TxSa (lacks map). TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 28

Hunt, Richard Salmon, and Randel, Jesse F.

Map [five pointed star] of Texas, Compiled from Surveys on record in the General Land Office of the Republic, to the year 1841, by Richard S. Hunt and Jesse F. Randel. New York, Published by J.H. Colton. Engraved by Stiles, Sherman & Smith. New York. [1841] 1383; 81 x 62 cm. Colored.; Graphic scale: about 20 miles to the inch. Copyright notice, prime meridians, inset map, and certification as in map accompanying Hunt and Randel Guide, New York, 1839, (entry No. 1348). Folded to height 13 cm. in cloth covers lettered in gilt on front cover: Texas; Locations: CtY. TWS.

Reel: 30

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hunt, Richard Salmon, and Randel, Jesse F.

A New Guide to Texas, consisting of a Brief Outline of the History of its Settlement, and the Colonization and Land Laws; and Several Views of the Country.
New York. 1844

1348A; Another edition [of entry No. 1348]. 12 mo., map. The contents of this Guide, the first general guide to Texas, are pretty well stated in its title. It must have been a useful book for intending settlers, and its contemporary account of existing conditions makes it a valuable book now. The map is important. Unlike several Texas maps already entered, such as the series by Hooker first issued in 1833, by Burr in 1833, and by J.H. Young in 1835, all of which showed the colonization grants in far western Texas and were on a small scale, this shows Texas only to a little west of the 101st meridian, or less than 150 miles west of San Antonio. In this respect it follows the Austin maps, the first entered under 1830, that go only to a little west of the 102nd meridian and have the large scale of 24 miles to the inch. In the prefatory remarks to this Hunt and Randel Guide, it is stated that though the map is necessarily imperfect in some details, it is based from the coast to the San Antonio Road on existing surveys, and that the principal rivers are accurately laid down for more than 100 miles above that road. The claim is made that "this map is the only one which makes any pretensions to being based on accurate surveys." The 1839 map shows in colors thirty-one counties with their boundaries clearly defined, the latest being Harrison, which was organized under an act of the Third Congress dated January 28, 1839. Oddly enough the text at page 48 lists only thirty counties, Fannin County, organized in December, 1837, being omitted. It shows, probably for the first time, the newly laid-out town of Austin on the north bank of the Colorado. I have in my collection another issue of the map which seems identical in every respect with the issue recorded here, except that in the title is the statement, "to the year 1841," instead of "to the year 1839." The map is in a cloth case with "Texas" on the front cover and there are no signs of the map having been preceded by text. A German edition of the map is present in Scherpf's Entstehungs-geschichte, Augsburg, 1841 (entry No. 1395), and is described in the note to that piece. The inset map is most interesting, showing as it does "Upper California" and "Lower California" from the 23d to the 42d parallels, with many place names and the Timpanogos and Buenaventura rivers running to the sea, and with the north boundary of the Mexican province of Sonora at about the 29th parallel. There are some changes in the 1845 edition, including individual descriptions of the thirty-six Texas counties at pages 44-51, followed by descriptions of cities and towns. Five new counties shown on the 1845 map, but not on the earlier edition, are Bowie, Brazos, Lamar, Rusk, and Travis. There are several new towns. There is an excellent account by Seymour V. Connor of the formation of Texas counties through the time of the Republic in "County Government in the Republic of Texas," (Southwestern Historical Quarterly, October, 1951, Vol. LV, No. 2, p. 163-200). There is also in my collection an example of the 1845 edition of the map on heavier paper that apparently was issued as a separate.; No copy of this edition located, but it is entered in Sabin 33887.

Reel: 28

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Hunt, Richard Salmon, and Randel, Jesse F.

A New Guide to Texas: consisting of a Brief Outline of the History of Its Settlement, and the Colonization and Land Laws; a general view of the Surface of the Country; Its Climate, Soil, Productions, &c. with a Particular Description of the Counties, Cities, and Towns.
Houston, Texas.; New York: Published by Sherman & Smith, 122 Broadway. 1845

1348B; Another edition [of entry No. 1348]. By Richard S. Hunt & Jesse F. Randel.; 62, [1] p., advts. [3] p., 5 blank leaves, folding map at end. 15 cm. Cloth, lettered in gilt on front cover: Guide to Texas with a Map 1845; Map: Map [five pointed star] of Texas, Compiled from surveys ... in the General Land Office ... by Richard S. Hunt and Jesse F. Randel. Published by Sherman & Smith. New York. 1845. [Same engravers, dimensions, prime meridians, and scales as 1839 edition, and with 1839 copyright.] 80 x 61 cm. Colored. The contents of this Guide, the first general guide to Texas, are pretty well stated in its title. It must have been a useful book for intending settlers, and its contemporary account of existing conditions makes it a valuable book now. The map is important. Unlike several Texas maps already entered, such as the series by Hooker first issued in 1833, by Burr in 1833, and by J.H. Young in 1835, all of which showed the colonization grants in far western Texas and were on a small scale, this shows Texas only to a little west of the 101st meridian, or less than 150 miles west of San Antonio. In this respect it follows the Austin maps, the first entered under 1830, that go only to a little west of the 102nd meridian and have the large scale of 24 miles to the inch. In the prefatory remarks to this Hunt and Randel Guide, it is stated that though the map is necessarily imperfect in some details, it is based from the coast to the San Antonio Road on existing surveys, and that the principal rivers are accurately laid down for more than 100 miles above that road. The claim is made that "this map is the only one which makes any pretensions to being based on accurate surveys." The 1839 map shows in colors thirty-one counties with their boundaries clearly defined, the latest being Harrison, which was organized under an act of the Third Congress dated January 28, 1839. Oddly enough the text at page 48 lists only thirty counties, Fannin County, organized in December, 1837, being omitted. It shows, probably for the first time, the newly laid-out town of Austin on the north bank of the Colorado. I have in my collection another issue of the map which seems identical in every respect with the issue recorded here, except that in the title is the statement, "to the year 1841," instead of "to the year 1839." The map is in a cloth case with "Texas" on the front cover and there are no signs of the map having been preceded by text. A German edition of the map is present in Scherpf's Entstehungs-geschichte, Augsburg, 1841 (entry No. 1395), and is described in the note to that piece. The inset map is most interesting, showing as it does "Upper California" and "Lower California" from the 23d to the 42d parallels, with many place names and the Timpanogos and Buenaventura rivers running to the sea, and with the north boundary of the Mexican province of Sonora at about the 29th parallel. There are some changes in the 1845 edition, including individual descriptions of the thirty-six Texas counties at pages 44-51, followed by descriptions of cities and towns. Five new counties shown on the 1845 map, but not on the earlier edition, are Bowie, Brazos, Lamar, Rusk, and Travis. There are several new towns. There is an excellent account by Seymour V. Connor of the formation of Texas counties through the time of the Republic in

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"County Government in the Republic of Texas," (Southwestern Historical Quarterly, October, 1951, Vol. LV, No. 2, p. 163-200). There is also in my collection an example of the 1845 edition of the map on heavier paper that apparently was issued as a separate.; Rader 1981. Raines, p. 251.; Locations: TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 28

Huntington, H., Jr., publisher.

Map of Texas Compiled from the Latest and Best Authorities.

Published by H. Huntington Jr Hartford, Conn. F.J. Huntington, & Co. 174, Pearl St. New York. [In lower right corner:] Engraved by W.G. Evans, New-York. [1837?]

1278; 43 x 36 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Folded to height 13 cm. in cloth covers, lettered on front: "Texas" Accompanied by a folding sheet with title: "Geographical and Statistical View of Texas." This map and its features are discussed in the note to City of Galveston, on Galveston Island, New Orleans, 1837 (entry No. 1268). The date 1837 for this Huntington map is suggested by the fact that the New York City Directory published in 1837 is the only one that contains the names of both F.J. Huntington and William Gardner Evans.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 25

Huston, Felix, 1800-1857.

... Gen. Huston's Letter to a Committee of the Democratic Association of Claiborne County, giving his reason for desiring the Immediate Annexation of Texas.

[Natchez: Office of the Mississippi Free Trader]. [1844]

1508; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 25 cm.; At head of title: Free Trader, Extra. October 7, 1844.

The imprint is supplied from the caption at the head of p. [3]. Huston's knowledge of Texas and its people resulting from the prominent part he played in its affairs for the five or six years ending in 1840, makes this one of the most interesting of the documents for annexation. Perhaps not fully realizing where his argument was taking him, he asserts (p. 5) that if Texas is not annexed "slavery will inevitably be abolished therein ... and a wide field will be opened for European emigration." The colonization projects of Castro and the Germans under Prince Solms-Braunfels are cited as an example of what to expect in greatly increasing measure. England and other European nations will learn of the natural advantages of Texas and their emigrants will pour in. "A powerful nation will spring into existence on our very borders" (p. 6). All this, says Huston, would peril the South. There is an article on Huston in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: DLC. NN.

Reel: 34

Huston, Felix, 1800-1857.

Texas.

[Natchez]. [1836]

1210; [Circular offering inducements to persons volunteering to serve in the army of Texas, and announcing arrangements for shipping troops and horses. Text begins:] The People of Mississippi and Louisiana are called on to afford prompt and efficient aid to the people of Texas ... The prospects of Texas are now brightening ... [Signed and dated at end:] Felix Huston. Natchez, April 25, 1836.; Broadside. 39 x 32 cm.; The circular is of interest as showing one of the routes to Texas taken by an expedition of volunteers from the United States for the Texas revolutionary forces and for its report on the doings of a man who soon became prominent in Texas affairs. Evidently Houston's efforts to enlist volunteers for the Texas army had been slowed down by the news of the overwhelming defeat of the Texans at the Alamo. The plan was for the recruits to meet either at Vicksburg on May 5th or later at Natchez or St. Francisville, the latter a town on the Mississippi above Baton Rouge. They were then to proceed to Bayou Plaquemine and then down that bayou "to within ten miles of St. Martinsville ... and from thence to Harrisburg on Galveston Bay." The Handbook of Texas states that Huston raised and equipped an army of about 500 men, with which he started for Texas on May 3, 1836. Entered from a privately owned copy.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Ikin, Arthur.

Texas: its History, Topography, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Statistics. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster Row. [On verso of title:] London: R. Clay, Printer, Bread Street Hill. 1841
1384; To which is added, a copy of the Treaty of Commerce entered into by the Republic of Texas and Great Britain. Designed for the use of the British merchant, and as a guide to emigrants. By Arthur Ikin, Texian consul. [Woodcut of ruins of: The Alamo.] vii, [1], 100 p., frontispiece (folding map). 14 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas; Map: Map of Texas [At foot, below neat line:] Drawn by A. Ikin. [London:] Sherwood & Co Paternoster Row J. & C. Walker Litho: 20 x 24 cm. Boundary colored. No graphic scale, but about 100 miles to the inch. This is an excellent assembly of the information a prospective emigrant from Great Britain would like to have about Texas. Ikin had arrived in Texas in January, 1841, as the bearer of two of the three treaties between England and Texas, signed in November, 1840. While in Texas Arthur Ikin and his father, Jonathan, had been named as two of the incorporators of the Texas Trading, Mining, and Emigrating Company in an act passed by the Fifth Congress of Texas on January 30, 1841. Also at about this time the elder Ikin had been given by the Texas Congress an extension of time to introduce emigrants to Texas under an earlier act of Congress. During his short stay in Texas, Arthur Ikin on February 4, 1841, was appointed consul of Texas at London but did not formally serve as consul, for ratifications of the English treaties were not exchanged until June 28, 1842, and by that time his successor as consul had been appointed. Undoubtedly this book was published as a step in the promotion of the interests of Arthur Ikin and his father Jonathan in projects for colonization of Texas. Some of the activities of Jonathan Ikin in Texas and his unfortunate experiences with Judge Woodward are told in a letter of Ashbel Smith dated December 31, 1839, a letter of Memucan Hunt dated January 4, 1840 (Lamar Papers, Vol. III, p. 220 and p. 299), and a letter of Jonathan Ikin dated June 4, 1840 (Lamar Papers, Vol. III, p. 406-408), but for Woodward's side of the story see his To his Excellency, Mirabeau B. Lamar, [New York, 1840] (entry No. 1371). That the two Ikins were still interested in Texas lands as late as February 17, 1845, is shown by a rather severe criticism of their project in a letter of that date of Elliot, the British representative in Texas, reprinted in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1916, Vol. XX, at page 70.; Rader 2000. Raines, p. 123. Sabin 34194.; Locations: CtY. DLC. ICN. NN. Tx (lacks map) TxH. TxU (lacks map). Graff. TWS.

Reel: 30

Illinois. Citizens. Committee for the Annexation of Texas.

An Address to the People of the State of Illinois, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States, Reported, by a committee appointed for the purpose, to a meeting of the friends of Annexation, held in the State House, in Springfield, on the 8th of June, 1844. [Springfield, Illinois?]. [1844]
1509; 7, [1] p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; Caption title. This is one of the few pro-annexation pamphlets which emphasizes the advantages to the United States from annexation and does not mention slavery, though there is the usual warning against England's alleged desires to control an independent Texas republic. The pamphlet is useful because of its printing of Jackson's letter on annexation to A.V. Brown, dated February 12, 1843 (see entry No. 1512A); Polk's letter of April 23, 1844, to Salmon P. Chase and others (also in entry No. 1512A); and Polk's short letter of April 25, to a committee of the Democratic Association of Carroll County, Kentucky.; Locations: MoSM.

Reel: 34

Important.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
70; [Text begins:] Facts new, and than which, none can be more important, have been developed since the meeting of the people, at Columbia, on the 23d instant. ...; Broadside. 26.5 x 17.7 cm.; This, an alarmist statement that Texas is facing certain ruin, is given in full in Johnson and Barker's Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 214, where Dr. Barker says that it was published at Brazoria in the Texas Republican of June 27, "with the hope, no doubt," of influencing the meeting to be held at Columbia on the next day. (For the Columbia June 28 meeting, see entry No. 58.) Brazoria was only eight miles or so down the Brazos from Columbia.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Important Documents, concerning Texas and the Controversy between General T.J. Chambers and Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite. 1836. See Chambers, Thomas Jefferson, entry No. 1185.

Impugnacion.

[At end:] Matamoros: Imprenta del Mercurio 1.a calle de Terán, á cargo de Juan Southwell. [1837]
921; [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Febrero 23 de 1837. Varios Gefes del Egército, amigos de la verdad.; Broadsheet. 28 x 19.5 cm.; This is an attack on the editors of the Diario del Gobierno for concealing that the troops of the army for Texas had been paid only a fraction of their pay and as a result were suffering.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Independent Chronicle, extra, August 1, 1843.
See entry No. 560.

The Indian Chief; or, Tokeah and the White Rose. ...
1829.
See [Sealsfield, Charles], entry No. 1111A.

Infante, Joaquin.

Cancion Patriotica que, al desembarcar el general Mina y sus tropas en la Barra de Santander, compuso Joaquin Infante, auditor de la division.
[At end:] Soto la Marina. 1817
675; Samuel Bangs, impresor de la division auxiliar de la republica mexicana.; Broadside in two columns. 28.2 x 19.6 cm.; Four-line refrain and six eight-line stanzas. In the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information], I give a brief account of the Mina expedition in aid of the Mexican revolution and of the printing on Galveston Island of Mina's proclamation dated February 22, 1817 (entry No. 2), and of his proclamation of April 12, which he delivered when at the mouth of the Rio Grande (entry No. 1). No example of these two imprints is now known, but the "Sketch of Printing" records the Bustamante remark that the Galveston Island piece was printed by "Juan J.M. Laran and S. Bancs." This Cancion Patriotica, published after the expedition reached Soto la Marina, a Mexican town on the Gulf of Mexico, south of the Rio Grande and north of Tampico, appears to be the only known copy of the earliest example of any printing which has survived on which the name of Samuel Bangs, the first known Texas printer, appears as the printer, and the first where he is recorded as the only printer. My copy of this formerly belonged to Mr. Robles, who reproduces it in facsimile in his La Primera Imprenta following page 48. Bustamante reprints the Cancion with some changes in his Cuadro Historico, Second Edition, Volume IV, pages 328-330. It is reprinted in Hernández y Dávalos at pages 881-882 of Volume VI.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Ingersoll, Charles Jared, 1782-1862.

Mr. C.J. Ingersoll's View of the Texas Question. [Washington: Printed by Blair & Rives]. [1844] 1510; 15 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; This interesting document is in the form, but not in fact, of a report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, "to whom are referred numerous petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States." Ingersoll, a Democrat from Philadelphia, was then Chairman of the Committee, and his short introduction to the report is dated, House of Representatives, May 1, 1844. At this time it was known that the proposed annexation treaty had recently been sent to the Senate by President Tyler. As stated in the Introduction to this bibliography, it has been out of the question to enter separately the vast number of these memorials and remonstrances, or even to list them in an appendix, as has been done with certain Congressional Speeches on annexation published in Washington. In this pamphlet, however, we find an excellent summary of these memorials with comments on many of them. A quite scurrilous petition against annexation of an anti-slavery group from Massachusetts is given in full. Ingersoll argues that the "alleged" evils of slavery will be diminished by annexation. A parallel is ably drawn between the former opposition to the Louisiana Purchase and the present opposition to annexation, and the danger from England is set forth. Finally, in advocating annexation of Texas as far as the Nueces, he expatiates, in accordance with the then prevailing ideas in geography, on the mountains, deserts, and uninhabitable wastes which would then separate the United States from Mexico, and urges that the United States should liberally and magnanimously quiet whatever claims Mexico may have to Texas. Ingersoll's distinguished forebears and his notable career as a leading lawyer, an influential member of Congress, and a talented man of letters, are sketched in an article in the Dictionary of American Biography. Daniel Webster paid off old scores by blocking in the Senate the confirmation of his appointment as Minister to France by Polk.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. MBAt. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 34

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Ingram, Seth, 1790-1857.

Plan of the Town of Matagorda, Texas Including the large subdivision of the League of Land on which it is located; extending along the coast to the east boundary of the Grant; adopted by the proprietors of said concession, S.F. Austin, E.R. Wightman, I. & S. Ingram, S.R. Foster and I.R. Lewis, as drawn by the surveyor, Seth Ingram Matagorda, June, 1835. [In lower left corner:] C.B. Graham [7 Joh]n St New York. [1835]

1165; 64 x 96 cm.; "Scale 300 varas, or, 835 feet to an inch"; Inset of text in upper right section: Remarks [20 lines of descriptive text.] As might be expected, the "Remarks" on this broadside are favorable. They describe the town as situated on the east bank of the Colorado about two miles above its mouth. The plan shows a location for a canal 82 feet wide from the river through part of the town to Bayou St. Mary. The latter joins the bay on which the town fronts. There are articles in the Handbook of Texas on Austin, Wightman, the two Ingrams, and Lewis.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 23

Interesante para Todo Mejicano.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. Julio 22 de 1836

854; [Extracts from John Quincy Adams' speech in the House of Representatives on May 31, 1836, on Texas, and an article in the Echo of Louisiana of June 22, 1836, followed by comments signed Varios Tamaulipecos.]; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 31.3 x 21.8 cm.; The two extracts, both adverse to Texas, are followed by a strong plea for continuation of the campaign against Texas, the success of which seems certain.; Locations: CtY. DNA. TWS.; La Lima. Suplemento al num, 20 del tom. 5.o, see entry No. 916.1.

Reel: 14

Interesting Account of the Life and Adventures of one of those Unfortunate Men, who was Shot at Tampico, with Twenty-Seven of his Companions, December 14th, 1835, with a List of All Their Names, together with the Letters which were Written by the Sufferers.

New-York: Printed and Published for the Author. 1836

1211; [Four lines of verse.] [Vignette of Execution.]; 24 (i.e. 23) p. 22 cm.; Page 23 misnumbered 24. The Account which is written in the first person and is anonymous is given on pages [5]-14. It is followed on pages [15]-17 with the declaration of the prisoners, made shortly before their executions, and a list of their names, with their places of residence and ages. Letters written by three of the prisoners follow. The Account reads as if it had been written sometime after the event in order to give more content to the pamphlet than that afforded by a printing of the declaration and the three letters.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 24

Iucho, Wilhelm.

Oh Lady Do Not Bid Me Sing.

New York, Firth & Hall, 1 Franklin Sqr. 1835

1165.1; A Song Written Composed & Dedicated to Mrs. Holley by Wilhelm Iucho. Sheet music. 35 cm.; Caption title.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 23

Iucho, Wilhelm.

When e'er I catch thy Cherished Smile.

[New York] Firth & Hall 1 Franklin Sq. Entered ... Southern District of N.Y. 1837

1278.1; Composed and dedicated to Miss Emily Austin of Texas by Wilhelm Iucho. Sheet music 35 cm.; Caption title.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 25

J----, P.

Le Champ D'Asyle, Dithyrambe.

A Paris, Chez Delaunay, Libraire, au Palais-Royal, Galeries de bois. Janvier [On verso of title:]

Imprimerie D'Ant. Bailleul, Rue Sainte-Anne, No.

71. Tous les Exemplaires seront revêtus de ma signature. N.B. Cette pièce a été composée dans les premiers temps du Champ d'asyle. 1819

1070; [3 lines from Seneca.]; 10 p. 21 cm.; This is a farewell to France, written in verse by a veteran of Austerlitz, now exiled to Champ d'Asile.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 18

Jack, Charles J.

Speech of Charles J. Jack, at the meeting in favor of the Re-Annexation of Texas to the U. States, Friday Evening, April 5, 1844.

Philadelphia. 1844

1511; 12 p. 22 cm. Stitched.; Jack, who has not been identified, includes long extracts from Walker's Letter (No. 1556) in this speech favoring annexation.; Sabin 35336, note.; Locations: CtY. NH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 34

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Jackson, Andrew, 1767-1845.

Opinions of Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the Annexation of Texas.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1512; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.;
Caption title.; Contents: Opinions, p. [1]-2; Letter of
Hon. Levi Woodbury, on the Annexation of Texas, p.
[3]-8.; James C.N. Paul in his brilliant Rift in the
Democracy, Philadelphia, 1951, tells the story (p. 81-
83) of how Aaron V. Brown, a junior congressman
from Tennessee, had elicited Jackson's letter of
February 12, 1843, favoring Tyler's scheme for
annexation and had then made the letter public a year
later when it would be most effective. Jackson's
letter, wrongly dated here February 12, 1844, paints a
dark picture of England's designs to enter into an
alliance with Texas. It is followed by Polk's letter of
April 23, 1844, favoring annexation, and warning
against England. A letter dated May 11, 1844, of
Levi Woodbury, then Senator from New Hampshire
and former Secretary of the Navy in Jackson's
cabinet, follows (p. 3-8). Woodbury argues that the
possession of Texas would be vital to the United
States in the event of war and has answers to the
various arguments against annexation.; Locations:
TxDa. TxGR. TxU.

Reel: 34

Jackson, Andrew, 1767-1845.

Opinions of Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the Annexation of Texas.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1512A; Another edition [of entry No. 1512], with the
same caption title, lined the same, but with the
contents listed below.; 8 p., text printed in double
columns. 25 cm. Unstitched. Contents: Opinions, p.
[1]-2; Letter of Hon. James K. Polk, on the
Annexation of Texas, p. 2-3; Letter of Hon. Levi
Woodbury, on the Annexation of Texas., p. 3-8.;
James C.N. Paul in his brilliant Rift in the
Democracy, Philadelphia, 1951, tells the story (p. 81-
83) of how Aaron V. Brown, a junior congressman
from Tennessee, had elicited Jackson's letter of
February 12, 1843, favoring Tyler's scheme for
annexation and had then made the letter public a year
later when it would be most effective. Jackson's
letter, wrongly dated here February 12, 1844, paints a
dark picture of England's designs to enter into an
alliance with Texas. It is followed by Polk's letter of
April 23, 1844, favoring annexation, and warning
against England. A letter dated May 11, 1844, of
Levi Woodbury, then Senator from New Hampshire
and former Secretary of the Navy in Jackson's
cabinet, follows (p. 3-8). Woodbury argues that the
possession of Texas would be vital to the United
States in the event of war and has answers to the
various arguments against annexation.; Sabin 35351.;
Locations: CU-B. DLC. MiU. Tx. TxDaHi. TxU.
TWS.

Reel: 34

Jackson, Andrew, 1767-1845, and Wickliffe, Charles Anderson, 1788-1869.

Letters of Gen. Jackson and Hon. Charles A.
Wickliffe, on the Re-Annexation of Texas.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1513; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.;
Caption title. Jackson's letter reaffirming his belief
that Texas should be annexed is dated from the
Hermitage on August 28, 1844, and addressed to
Moses Dawson of Alabama. Texas will add wealth to
the Union he says, because of its fine lands-- "In soil,
climate, and productions, it is said to surpass the
Floridas, and to equal Louisiana and Mississippi," but
this is "not so important as the security which Texas,
in a military point of view, offers us." The failure to
abide by the Louisiana Purchase Treaty of 1803, and
other usual annexation arguments are advanced.
Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky had been
appointed postmaster-general by Tyler in October,
1841, as a Whig, but in 1844 he switched to the
Democrats and in 1845 was appointed by Polk an
agent to oppose the English and French designs on
Texas. His letter is dated from Washington, August
24, 1844, and addressed to "the Democracy of
Madison County" (Virginia). It is mainly in support
of Tyler's action in negotiating the treaty with Texas.
The Dictionary of American Biography has an
account of Wickliffe's varied and interesting career.;
Locations: CtY. DLC. ICU.

Reel: 34

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[James, Joshua].

A Journal of a Tour in Texas; with Observations, &c. by the Agents of the Wilmington Emigrating Society.
Printed by T. Loring, Wilmington. [North Carolina]. 1835
1166; 16 p., text in double columns. 26 cm.; Wrapper title. Title page of only copy located slightly defective; title completed from caption title on p. [1], and place of printing from certificate at end of Journal. This rare pamphlet has individual reports of two agents sent to Texas in the spring of 1835 by the Wilmington Emigrating Society to explore the possibilities of purchase of Texas lands. The first report with the caption title given in the entry is on pages 1-12 and is signed at the end, Joshua James, with a verification signed, Daniel Joyner, and dated Wilmington, N.C. October, 1835. Joyner had accompanied James on the trip. The second report has a caption title on page 13, Observations, &c. Reported to the Wilmington Emigrating Society, and is signed on page 16, Alexander Macrae. The James report is in the form of a journal, whose important dates include: Left New Orleans by steamboat for Natchitoches May 20, 1835, crossed the Sabine June 1, arrived at Nacogdoches June 4, and July 15 crossed the Sabine again on the return trip to the States. James's investigations were in the region west of the Sabine, for thirty-five miles or so south and twenty miles or so north of St. Augustine. The journey south took James as far as the Angelina River where it flows into the Neches, called here the Naches. His chatty narrative of his travels, of information on prices of land and commodities, and of the hospitality of householders gives a picture of that region of Texas in the first half of 1835 only infrequently found. Unlike Macrae, James seems to have been optimistic on opportunities offered for profitable purchases of Texas lands. It seemed evident to him, for example, that there would be extensive steamboat navigation on the Sabine from the Gulf of Mexico to a hundred miles above the Nacogdoches-Natchitoches main crossing. Macrae left James and Joyner when they reached the Neches and went as far as the Brazos River. He crossed the Sabine on his return trip on June 26. His rather critical report is in the form of a statement that points out the difficulties of Mexican rule, the possibility of a revolution, the bars at the mouths of the rivers, the dryness of the land near the Brazos, and recommends settlement in the western lands of the United States rather than in Texas.; Rader 2062.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 23

Jefferson, pseudonym.

See [Wharton, William Harris], entry No. 1302.

Johnston, A.K.

United States and Texas.
Edinburgh, John Johnstone, and W. & A.K. Johnston. Glasgow, Robert Weir,---Lumsden & Son Engraved by W. & A.K. Johnston. [1845?]
1587; By A.K. Johnston, Geographer to the Queen.; 50 x 72 cm.; Graphic scale: about 80 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset at upper left: Sketch of the River Niagara, with a reference date "19th Feb. 1842." Folded to height 16 cm. in cloth cover. The map extends to about as far west as the 106th meridian and in its delineation of Texas agrees quite closely with that of the 1845 Wyld map (entry No. 1628). The map was probably published in 1845, when annexation was voted, or shortly afterwards.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

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Johnston, W. Henry H.

Appeal of W.H.H. Johnston, to the Citizens of the Republic of Texas.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office].
[1840]
391; [Johnston's defense against charges of misconduct as Chief Clerk in the office of the Treasurer, signed and dated at end:] W. Henry H. Johnston. Austin, August 25, 1840. [Followed by:] A Letter, Addressed to the People of Texas, by Asa Brigham, in reply to an Article which appeared in the "Sentinel" of Saturday, the 22d inst. [Brigham's defense of his conduct as Treasurer, signed at end:] A. Brigham. ...; 1840.]; Broadsheet, both sides in three columns. 48 x 28.2 cm.; At head: Gazette -- Extra. The last column on the verso is devoted to other matter. Brigham, whose copy of the Declaration of Independence with his account of its adoption in manuscript on the verso is one of the great treasures of my Texas collection, had been appointed Treasurer of Texas by Houston and had been reappointed by Lamar. On account of ill health, he had left much of the affairs of the treasurer's office in the hands of his brother-in-law, the W.H.H. Johnston of the entry. What seem at this time to have been trifling causes for friction in Johnston's administration had led to a violent row between him and members of the Lamar administration and appointment of a committee to investigate the treasurer's office. When Brigham refused Lamar's request that Johnston be removed, Lamar removed Brigham from the office of treasurer. This was on April 12, 1840. Five months later Johnston made the lengthy statement set forth in tiresome detail in this broadsheet, replying to the trivial complaints against his administration. Brigham's statement which follows again rehashes the controversy. The broadsheet has some importance because of Brigham's prominence in Texas affairs and it is of interest as showing how far the Texas Sentinel, an administration newspaper, and Whiting's Gazette, apparently by this time an anti-Lamar newspaper, were willing to go in a partisan quarrel. Brigham is probably correct in saying that the attacks in the Sentinel were "a tissue of falsehood, as gross as they are malignant." When Houston again became president in 1841 he reappointed Brigham as treasurer. The Gazette extra is undated, but from a reference in the Texas Sentinel of August 29, 1840, it appears that it was published on August 26, 1840. That later extras on the same subject were published by the Gazette appears from the following in the Morning Star of September 22, 1840: "The Late Treasurer. -- There seems to be no end to the 'last words' given in the Austin papers, on the subject of the investigation of the Treasury Department. ... The editor of the Gazette of Wednesday [September 16], for the third or fourth time, fills half his sheet with this subject, cuts it off from the other half and calls it the Gazette Extra!" There is a copy of the extra of September 16 in the file of the Gazette at the New York Public Library.; Locations: NN. TxWFMY.

Reel: 6

[Jollivet, Adolphe].

Plan de Colonization [au Texas].
Paris. 1842
1418; 32 p. 8vo.; This is entered in Sabin 36421, with Jollivet named as author. There is no entry in the catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale under Jollivet for this Plan and it is probable that the Sabin entry is incorrect. A 32-page pamphlet with the same title, but in caption form, with Snider-Pellegrini assigned as author is entered here under the year 1842 (entry No. 1428).

Reel: 31

Jollivet, Adolphe 1799-1848.

Annexion du Texas. Nouveaux Documents Américains. Publiés par M. Jollivet, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.
A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Bruneau, Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, 33. Février 1845
1588A; 55 p. 21 cm. [Another issue of entry No. 1588]. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same; back wrapper plain except for type ornaments. First signature complete without a half title.; As it gradually became known in French political circles that Guizot was planning unstinted support for England's policy "to uphold the Independence of Texas against the encroachments of the United States, even at the risk of a collision with that Power" (Quotation in Smith's Annexation of Texas, p. 394, from instructions to the British representative in Mexico in December, 1844), there was great outcry in French political circles. Jollivet, a member of the French Chamber charges in the preface to the first pamphlet that England's policy of emancipation of the blacks is not from motives of philanthropy but to help her trade and world position and that the questions of annexation and emancipation are brands of discord thrown by England between the free states to bring about the dissolution of the Union. He refers to the traditional friendship between France and the United States, and protests against Guizot's readiness to follow England's lead in the annexation question. Each pamphlet has an introduction or preface and in the series are translations of letters of Secretaries of State Upshur and Calhoun, Tyler's Message to Congress of December 3, and other documents considered by Jollivet to support his thesis. The article on Jollivet in Larousse's Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX e Siècle Français refers to him as a publicist and "famous Negro phobe" and cites various of his writings. He was not the author of Plan de Colonisation, credited to him in Sabin 36421, but entered here under Snider-Pellegrini (entry No. 1428).; Rader 2107. Raines, p. 128.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. ICN. NH. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

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Jollivet, Adolphe 1799-1848.

Documents Américains.

A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Bruneau, Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, 33. Avril 1845
1588B; Troisième Série. [of entry No. 1588]. Les États-Unis d'Amérique et l'Angleterre. Annexion du Texas. L'Orégon. Par M. Jollivet, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.; [Imprint as in first series, dated:] Avril 1845.; 74 p., blank leaf. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same; back wrapper plain except for type ornaments. Half title: Documents Américains. Troisième Série. As it gradually became known in French political circles that Guizot was planning unstinted support for England's policy "to uphold the Independence of Texas against the encroachments of the United States, even at the risk of a collision with that Power" (Quotation in Smith's Annexation of Texas, p. 394, from instructions to the British representative in Mexico in December, 1844), there was great outcry in French political circles. Jollivet, a member of the French Chamber charges in the preface to the first pamphlet that England's policy of emancipation of the blacks is not from motives of philanthropy but to help her trade and world position and that the questions of annexation and emancipation are brands of discord thrown by England between the free states to bring about the dissolution of the Union. He refers to the traditional friendship between France and the United States, and protests against Guizot's readiness to follow England's lead in the annexation question. Each pamphlet has an introduction or preface and in the series are translations of letters of Secretaries of State Upshur and Calhoun, Tyler's Message to Congress of December 3, and other documents considered by Jollivet to support his thesis. The article on Jollivet in Larousse's Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX e Siècle Français refers to him as a publicist and "famous Negro phobe" and cites various of his writings. He was not the author of Plan de Colonisation, credited to him in Sabin 36421, but entered here under Snider-Pellegrini (entry No. 1428).; Rader 2109. Raines, p. 128. Sabin 36416.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MB. PPL. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

Jollivet, Adolphe 1799-1848.

Documents Américains, Annexion du Texas, Émancipation des Noirs, Politique de l'Angleterre, par M. Jollivet, Membre de la Chambre des Députés. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Bruneau, Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, 33. 1845
1588; 40 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same; back wrapper plain except for type ornaments. Half title: Documents Américains.; As it gradually became known in French political circles that Guizot was planning unstinted support for England's policy "to uphold the Independence of Texas against the encroachments of the United States, even at the risk of a collision with that Power" (Quotation in Smith's Annexation of Texas, p. 394, from instructions to the British representative in Mexico in December, 1844), there was great outcry in French political circles. Jollivet, a member of the French Chamber charges in the preface to the first pamphlet that England's policy of emancipation of the blacks is not from motives of philanthropy but to help her trade and world position and that the questions of annexation and emancipation are brands of discord thrown by England between the free states to bring about the dissolution of the Union. He refers to the traditional friendship between France and the United States, and protests against Guizot's readiness to follow England's lead in the annexation question. Each pamphlet has an introduction or preface and in the series are translations of letters of Secretaries of State Upshur and Calhoun, Tyler's Message to Congress of December 3, and other documents considered by Jollivet to support his thesis. The article on Jollivet in Larousse's Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX e Siècle Français refers to him as a publicist and "famous Negro phobe" and cites various of his writings. He was not the author of Plan de Colonisation, credited to him in Sabin 36421, but entered here under Snider-Pellegrini (entry No. 1428).; Rader 2108. Raines, p. 128. Sabin 36415.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

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Jonathan Sharp; or, The Adventures of a Kentuckian.
... 1845.
See Sharp, Jonathan, pseudonym, entry No. 1609.

Jones, Anson.

Address ... before the W. Holland Lodge, No. I., held at the City of Houston ... 18th May, A.D. 1838.
See entry No. 1315.

Jones, Anson, 1798-1858.

Address delivered by the M.W. Anson Jones, Esquire, Grand Master of Masons within the Republic of Texas, before the W. Holland Lodge, No. I, held at the City of Houston, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas, at the First Annual Visitation, on the 18th May, A.D. 1838, -A.L. 5838.
[New York]. [1838]
1315; 8 p. 25 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. This Address tells briefly of the establishment of Masonry in Texas and explains and justifies the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Texas and the transfer of allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Texas by the three Texas lodges which had been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The note to the Circular ... Grand Lodge (entry No. 1308), tells about the printing of this Address. It was sent out with the Circular of the Grand Lodge of Texas (with the filled in date of February 25, 1839) to "the Masonic Fraternity Dispersed over the Superfices [sic] of the Globe" (entry No. 1308), and is reprinted in Ruthven, Volume I, at pages 21-24. Locations: DSC. MBFM. TWS.

Reel: 27

Jones, Edward, lithographer.

Map of the City of Trespalacios on Trespalacios Bay Texas.
[Below inset:] Lith. of E. Jones, 128 Fulton St N. York. [1844?]
1514; 49 x 66 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 450 feet to the inch. Inset: [Map, without title, showing the coast of Texas from Matagorda Bay to Aransas Bay.] This undated map shows the "City of Trespalacios" on the left or east bank of the Trespalacios River where it flows into Trespalacios Bay. The town is laid off into blocks, 300 of which are numbered. The map gives the only information about the town I have so far been able to discover. It can hardly be the town of Palacios shown on the map in the Hunt and Randel 1839 Guide (No. 1348), as that town is about ten miles below the mouth of the Trespalacios River and on the east side of Trespalacios Bay. Palacios is described at page 85 of Bonnell's Topographical Description of Texas, Austin, 1840, and at page 46 of the Hunt and Randel Guide. It is not, however, mentioned in the 1845 edition of Hunt and Randel, though still shown on that map. Besides the difference in name and location, the town of Palacios is mentioned as early as 1839, while the earliest mention of Edward Jones, the lithographer of the Trespalacios plan, is in the New York Directory of 1844, where his address is given as in the entry, at 128 Fulton Street.; Locations: DLC. TxU.

Reel: 34

Jostus, pseudonym.

Union.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
71; [Text begins:] The following communication was received too late for our last paper. ... Editor.
[Introductory paragraph followed by communication, signed Jostus.]; Broadside in three columns. 31.7 x 19.5 cm.; This temperate and well-reasoned address calling for a consultation is given in full in the twelve-column broadsheet containing the August 20, 1835, address of the Columbia Committee of Safety (entry No. 61). It is reprinted from the August 20 broadside in the Lamar Papers, No. 221, Vol. I. p. 230-232. F.C. Gray's bill of September 1, 1836 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library), has a charge under December, 1835, for printing 100 copies.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

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A Journal of a Tour in Texas ... 1835.
See [James, Joshua], entry No. 1166.

Joutel, Henri, c. 1645--after 1723.

Diario Historico del Ultimo Viaje Que Hizo M. de La Sale para Descubrir el Desembocadero y Curso del Missicipi.
Impreso en Nueva York por José Desnoues, Año de. 1831
1125; Contiene la historia trágica de su muerte y muchas cosas curiosas del nuevo mundo. Escrito en Idioma Frances por M.T. Joutel, uno de los compañeros de M. La Sale en el viaje. Traducido al Español por el Coronel Jose Maria Tornel, Ministro de Mejico en los Estados Unidos. [Line of Latin.]; 156 p. 18 cm. Plain boards with cloth backstrip; printed paper label on spine: La Sale viaje. This is a late edition of Joutel's account of La Salle's last voyage, ending with his death in Texas, first published in 1713, an account which Henry Wagner in his Spanish Southwest characterizes as "the most trustworthy of all published regarding that ill-fated expedition." The scholarly translation by Tornel gives us a new sidelight on the man we are apt to think of primarily as the hostile Secretary of War of Mexico at the time of Santa Anna's invasion of Texas. There are several references to Tornel in this Bibliography, and his Tejas y los Estados-Unidos is entry No. 932. The dates for Joutel are from the Dictionary of American Biography.; Rader 2130. Raines, p. 206. Sabin 36761. Wagner, Spanish Southwest, 79c.; Locations: DLC. ICN. MoSM. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 21

Judd, Silas, 1776-1856?.

A Sketch of the Life and Voyages of Captain Alvah Dewey.
Chittenango [New York]: Printed by Isaac Lyon. 1838
1316; Comprising a Period of Twenty-Six Years. By Silas Judd, Esq. Leaf of title, verso blank, leaf of address "To the Public," verso copyright, [3]-113 p., errata [1] p. 17 cm. Plain boards with cloth backstrip. This is included because of its account at pages 49-53 of Dewey's joining General Mina's expedition of 1816 at Port au Prince, and sailing with it to Galveston. This gives information on the expedition and of affairs at Galveston not in William D. Robinson's Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution: including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina, Philadelphia, 1820 (entry No. 1080). After arriving at Galveston, Dewey went on two privateering expeditions. While on the second expedition he was captured by the Spaniards and had a thrilling escape from Morro Castle. Judd was a minor author and also postmaster, register of deeds, and holder of similar offices in Perryville, Madison County, New York, where he spent his adult life. It appears from the preface that Captain Dewey was a fellow citizen of Madison County.; Locations: DLC. NH. NN. TWS.

Reel: 27

Junius, pseudonym.

... Annexation of Texas ... 1844.
See [Colton, Calvin], entry No. 1489.

K-----, H.

New Yankee Doodle.
[New Orleans]. [1835]
1167; [Eight couplets with refrain, dated and signed at end:] New-Orleans, October 19, 1835. H.K.; Broadside. 19 x 15 cm.; Cut of American eagle at head. First stanza: St. Anna did a notion take, that he must rule the land sir, The church and he forthwith agree, to publish the command sir. Variant refrain at end: Yankee Doodle let us hear, Yankee Doodle dandy, We'll teach the Mexicans to fear, Our Yankee Doodle dandy. The poem is copied from a handbill printed at New Orleans, October 19, 1835, and filed in the Austin Papers. The printed handbill could not be located in the Papers on December 29, 1950.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 23

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Keene, Richard Raynal, 1779-1839.

Memoria Presentada á S.M.C. el Señor Don Fernando VII, sobre el Asunto de Fomentar la Poblacion y Cultivo en los Terrenos Baldíos en las Provincias Internas del Reyno de México: por Don Ricardo Raynal Keene. A.M. Madrid. 1815

1056; 18 p., Apéndice [6] p. 21 cm.; It appears from Castañeda's *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas* (Vol. VI, p. 178) that in November, 1813, the Spanish Cortes approved a plan of Keene to found in Texas a settlement of Irish Catholics from Spain. Ferdinand VII had come back to the throne in March, 1814, and this Memoria to him makes the same request. It seems to be the first example, certainly in pamphlet form as here, for a grant of Texas lands. Castañeda calls Keene's plan "noteworthy in that it embodied all the features of the empresario system ultimately adopted for the colonization of Texas." Though the title speaks of the Internal Provinces of Mexico, the text indicates Texas as the locus of the grant and Mr. Castañeda thinks it was Keene's intention to establish his colony on Matagorda Bay. Keene expatiates in the Memoria on the benefit to Spain of such a grant from the "vast province of Texas," where there were only three towns and four missions with a total population of less than seven thousand. At pages 9-19, of what is entered here as another edition, after calling attention to the efforts of the United States to separate Texas from Mexico and to promote revolutions in all of Spain's American possessions, Keene continues with the statement that if His Majesty would not authorize the project for a revolution in Louisiana, then a barrier to further aggression by the United States should be set up in Texas and colonists introduced there from Ireland and Germany. In the Apéndice, which is the same in both editions, is an endorsement of the project by Carlos O'Donnell, Lieutenant General of the Royal Army, dated Madrid, January 5, 1815. Though pages 9-19 just referred to are in what is listed here as "another edition," Keene was such a voluminous writer that the more extensive text may well have been the first edition. Keene for about thirty years after his graduation from Princeton in 1795 had an interesting career, which, as far as I know, has never been sketched except for brief references in the Princeton Alumni Catalogue. It began with his playing a leading role in the most publicized romance of his time when as a student in the law office of the eminent and redoubtable Luther Martin, he fell in love with Eleanor Martin and against the fierce opposition of her father married her on January 27, 1802. This led to the publication by Martin of a series of five articles under the heading *Modern Gratitude*. Keene's reply, *Letter from Richard Raynal Keene to Luther Martin Esq.... upon ... his 'Modern Gratitude,'* Baltimore, June, 1802 (Sabin 37155), distinctly scored upon his father-in-law and makes good reading to this day. In 1824 Keene published in London a lengthy reply to a statement of President Monroe, denouncing him as "a most obnoxious character." This reply in 86 pages dated at the end, London, January 12, 1824, tells at length of Keene's activities in Spain and elsewhere. It is entitled *A Letter of Vindication to Colonel Munroe, President of the United States ...* (Sabin 37157). Another shorter account is listed in Sabin 37156. This Letter of Keene brought forth an attack on Keene by an anonymous writer who reprinted in English translation, but with many interpolations, the section of Keene's Memoria which had attacked the policy of the United States towards Spanish America and

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advocated starting a revolution against the United States in Louisiana. This had the misleading title An Appendix intended to illustrate the merits and objects of A Letter of Vindication addressed to the President of the United States by Richard Raynal Keene ..., Washington, 1825. This is Sabin 37158, who incorrectly gives Keene as the author.; Locations: CtY. DLC.

Reel: 17

Keene, Richard Raynal, 1779-1839.

Memoria Presentada á S.M.C. el Señor Don Fernando VII, sobre el Asunto de Fomentar la Poblacion y Cultivo en los Terrenos Baldíos en las Provincias Internas del Reyno de México: por Don Ricardo Raynal Keene. A.M.
Madrid. 1815

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1056A; Another edition [of entry No. 1056], with same title and imprint, but with collation: 28, [7] p. 19 cm.; It appears from Castañeda's *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas* (Vol. VI, p. 178) that in November, 1813, the Spanish Cortes approved a plan of Keene to found in Texas a settlement of Irish Catholics from Spain. Ferdinand VII had come back to the throne in March, 1814, and this Memoria to him makes the same request. It seems to be the first example, certainly in pamphlet form as here, for a grant of Texas lands. Castañeda calls Keene's plan "noteworthy in that it embodied all the features of the empresario system ultimately adopted for the colonization of Texas." Though the title speaks of the Internal Provinces of Mexico, the text indicates Texas as the locus of the grant and Mr. Castañeda thinks it was Keene's intention to establish his colony on Matagorda Bay. Keene expatiates in the Memoria on the benefit to Spain of such a grant from the "vast province of Texas," where there were only three towns and four missions with a total population of less than seven thousand. At pages 9-19, of what is entered here as another edition, after calling attention to the efforts of the United States to separate Texas from Mexico and to promote revolutions in all of Spain's American possessions, Keene continues with the statement that if His Majesty would not authorize the project for a revolution in Louisiana, then a barrier to further aggression by the United States should be set up in Texas and colonists introduced there from Ireland and Germany. In the Apendice, which is the same in both editions, is an endorsement of the project by Carlos O'Donnell, Lieutenant General of the Royal Army, dated Madrid, January 5, 1815. Though pages 9-19 just referred to are in what is listed here as "another edition," Keene was such a voluminous writer that the more extensive text may well have been the first edition. Keene for about thirty years after his graduation from Princeton in 1795 had an interesting career, which, as far as I know, has never been sketched except for brief references in the Princeton Alumni Catalogue. It began with his playing a leading role in the most publicized romance of his time when as a student in the law office of the eminent and redoubtable Luther Martin, he fell in love with Eleanor Martin and against the fierce opposition of her father married her on January 27, 1802. This led to the publication by Martin of a series of five articles under the heading *Modern Gratitude*. Keene's reply, Letter from Richard Raynal Keene to Luther Martin Esq.... upon ... his 'Modern Gratitude,' Baltimore, June, 1802 (Sabin 37155), distinctly scored upon his father-in-law and makes good reading to this day. In 1824 Keene published in London a lengthy reply to a statement of President Monroe, denouncing him as "a most obnoxious character." This reply in 86 pages dated at the end, London, January 12, 1824, tells at length of Keene's activities in Spain and elsewhere. It is entitled *A Letter of Vindication to Colonel Munroe, President of the United States ...* (Sabin 37157). Another shorter account is listed in Sabin 37156. This Letter of Keene brought forth an attack on Keene by an anonymous writer who reprinted in English translation, but with many interpolations, the section of Keene's Memoria which had attacked the

policy of the United States towards Spanish America and advocated starting a revolution against the United States in Louisiana. This had the misleading title *An Appendix intended to illustrate the merits and objects of A Letter of Vindication addressed to the President of the United States by Richard Raynal Keene ...*, Washington, 1825. This is Sabin 37158, who incorrectly gives Keene as the author.; Locations: ICN. IU. MiU. MoSM. NN. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 17

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Kendall, George Wilkins.

Narrative of an Expedition across the Great South-Western Prairies ... 1845.

See Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition, 1844, entry No. 1515B.

Kendall, George Wilkins, 1809-1867.

Narrative of an Expedition across the great South-Western Prairies, from Texas to Santa Fé; with an account of the disasters which befel [sic] the expedition from want of food and the attacks of hostile Indians; the final capture of the Texans and their sufferings on a march of two thousand miles as prisoners of war, and in the prisons and lazarettos of Mexico.

London: David Bogue, Fleet Street. [On verso of titles and in varying form at end of volumes:]

London: Thomas Harrild, Printer, Silver Street, Falcon Square. 1845

1515B; Another edition [of entry No. 1515], printed in London. ... In Two Volumes. Vol. I.[-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, 432 p., folding map, frontispiece; Vol. II, viii, [13]-436 p., frontispiece. 17 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: Kendall's Expedition across the Prairies. Vol. I.[-II.] Map: Texas and part of Mexico & the United States. Showing the Route of the First Santa Fe Expedition. [At foot, below neat line:] D. Bogue, 86. Fleet Street. [At lower right, below neat line:] J.R. Jobbins, lith. 40 x 31 cm. Extends beyond neat line in two places. No graphic scale, but about 90 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Kendall, a young newspaper man, who in 1837 had been one of the founders of the New Orleans Picayune, joined the Texan Santa Fe expedition in the spring of 1841 in a search for adventure and material for his newspaper. The result was this famous Narrative which had gone through seven editions by 1856. This seventh edition, also with the Harper & Brothers imprint, includes for the first time an account by Kendall's companion and good friend, Thomas Falconer, of the course of the expedition from August 31st, when Kendall left the main body with the small group looking for the Mexican settlements, until its surrender early in October (see note to the Falconer account, No. 1412). Kendall was notified of his release from his Mexican prison on April 21, 1842, when he and his fellow prisoners were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto in hilarious fashion, and his announcement of his return to New Orleans appeared in the Picayune for May 20. In his preface Kendall states that some of the incidents of the first volume had appeared "in a series of rough sketches, in the New Orleans Picayune of 1842 [and that they] have since been stolen from that journal and incorporated with the 'Narrative of Monsieur Violet' written by Captain Marryat and published in London during the fall of 1843." For similar thefts by Marryat from Josiah Gregg see the note to Commerce of the Prairies (No. 1502). The excellent map in the first edition is copied on thicker paper in the 1845 London edition. It not only shows the route of the expedition and "Route of the Texas Prisoners," the latter giving as well the detour for "Routes of Col. Cooke's Party of Texans," but also "Mr. Gregg's Route from Van Buren to Santa Fe in 1839," "Chihuahua Trail," and "Mr. Pike's Route," the latter being the route of Albert Pike, author of *Prose Sketches and Poems*, Boston, 1834 (No. 1150), and not, as sometimes stated, the route of Zebulon Pike whose journey was on quite a different route some twenty-five years earlier. Harper & Brothers reissued the sheets of their 1844 edition with title pages dated 1847, 1850, and 1855, all marked "Sixth Edition." The most desirable edition of the Narrative is that published by Harper & Brothers in 1856 with "Seventh Edition" on the title page. This has an appendix giving Falconer's diary for the period when Kendall had gone on ahead of the main body, and also has a new chapter in each volume. The map is the same in all the Harper issues. An edition of the Narrative with the imprint: Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper Bristol. Office of the Great Western Advertiser and Chronicle., is not entered here as the preface shows it was published early in 1846. My copy of the Seventh Edition had

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belonged to Falconer and has his bookplate and the legend, "Thomas Falconer," and below, "To Mrs. Mac'Call--from Thomas Falconer--one of the Adventurers on this Expedition Jany. 1860." There are articles on Kendall in the Dictionary of American Biography and in the Handbook of Texas, and in 1943 the University of Oklahoma Press published Kendall of the Picayune by Fayette Copeland.; Rader 2158. Raines, p. 131.; Locations: CSMH. DLC. ICN. MB. NHi. NN. Tx. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

Kendall, George Wilkins, 1809-1867.

Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition, comprising a description of a Tour through Texas, and across the great south-western prairies, the Camanche and Caygüa hunting-grounds, with an account of the sufferings from want of food, losses from hostile Indians, and final Capture of the Texans, and their march, as prisoners, to the City of Mexico. London: Wiley & Putnam, 6, Waterloo Place. <Entered at Stationers' Hall>. 1844

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1515A; Another issue of the same sheets, plates and map [entry No. 1515], with cancel title page. Title the same except for two changes in punctuation.; Kendall, a young newspaper man, who in 1837 had been one of the founders of the New Orleans Picayune, joined the Texan Santa Fe expedition in the spring of 1841 in a search for adventure and material for his newspaper. The result was this famous Narrative which had gone through seven editions by 1856. This seventh edition, also with the Harper & Brothers imprint, includes for the first time an account by Kendall's companion and good friend, Thomas Falconer, of the course of the expedition from August 31st, when Kendall left the main body with the small group looking for the Mexican settlements, until its surrender early in October (see note to the Falconer account, No. 1412). Kendall was notified of his release from his Mexican prison on April 21, 1842, when he and his fellow prisoners were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto in hilarious fashion, and his announcement of his return to New Orleans appeared in the Picayune for May 20. In his preface Kendall states that some of the incidents of the first volume had appeared "in a series of rough sketches, in the New Orleans Picayune of 1842 [and that they] have since been stolen from that journal and incorporated with the 'Narrative of Monsieur Violet' written by Captain Marryat and published in London during the fall of 1843." For similar thefts by Marryat from Josiah Gregg see the note to Commerce of the Prairies (No. 1502). The excellent map in the first edition is copied on thicker paper in the 1845 London edition. It not only shows the route of the expedition and "Route of the Texas Prisoners," the latter giving as well the detour for "Routes of Col. Cooke's Party of Texans," but also "Mr. Gregg's Route from Van Buren to Santa Fe in 1839," "Chihuahua Trail," and "Mr. Pike's Route," the latter being the route of Albert Pike, author of *Prose Sketches and Poems*, Boston, 1834 (No. 1150), and not, as sometimes stated, the route of Zebulon Pike whose journey was on quite a different route some twenty-five years earlier. Harper & Brothers reissued the sheets of their 1844 edition with title pages dated 1847, 1850, and 1855, all marked "Sixth Edition." The most desirable edition of the Narrative is that published by Harper & Brothers in 1856 with "Seventh Edition" on the title page. This has an appendix giving Falconer's diary for the period when Kendall had gone on ahead of the main body, and also has a new chapter in each volume. The map is the same in all the Harper issues. An edition of the Narrative with the imprint: Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper Bristol. Office of the Great Western Advertiser and Chronicle., is not entered here as the preface shows it was published early in 1846. My copy of the Seventh Edition had belonged to Falconer and has his bookplate and the legend, "Thomas Falconer," and below, "To Mrs. Mac'Call--from Thomas Falconer--one of the Adventurers on this Expedition Jany. 1860." There are articles on Kendall in the Dictionary of American Biography and in the Handbook of Texas, and in 1943 the University of Oklahoma Press published Kendall of the Picayune by Fayette Copeland.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 34

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Kendall, George Wilkins, 1809-1867.

Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition, comprising a description of a Tour through Texas, and across the great southwestern prairies, the Camanche and Caygüa hunting-grounds, with an account of the sufferings from want of food, losses from hostile Indians, and final Capture of the Texans, and their march, as prisoners, to the City of Mexico. New-York: Harper and Brothers, 82 Cliff-Street. 1844

1515; With illustrations and a map. In two volumes. Vol. I. [-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, blank leaf, leaf, leaf of title, 405 p., blank leaf, folding map facing p. [13], frontispiece and plate; Vol. II, blank leaf, xii, [11]-406 p., blank leaf, frontispiece and 2 plates. 20 cm. Black cloth, with title, ornament and imprint stamped in gilt on spine: Kendall's Santa Fé Expedition. Vol. I [-II], and buffalo and hunter on horseback. New-York. Harper & Brothers 1844.; Map on thin paper: Texas and part of Mexico & the United States, showing the Route of the First Santa Fé Expedition, Drawn & Engd by W. Kemble N. York. [At foot, below neat line:] Harper & Brothers, New York. 40 x 29 cm. Extends beyond neat line in two places. No graphic scale, but about 90 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Also issued in blue cloth with same title, ornament and imprint stamped in gilt on spine, but with the imprint there dated 1845.; Kendall, a young newspaper man, who in 1837 had been one of the founders of the New Orleans Picayune, joined the Texan Santa Fe expedition in the spring of 1841 in a search for adventure and material for his newspaper. The result was this famous Narrative which had gone through seven editions by 1856. This seventh edition, also with the Harper & Brothers imprint, includes for the first time an account by Kendall's companion and good friend, Thomas Falconer, of the course of the expedition from August 31st, when Kendall left the main body with the small group looking for the Mexican settlements, until its surrender early in October (see note to the Falconer account, No. 1412). Kendall was notified of his release from his Mexican prison on April 21, 1842, when he and his fellow prisoners were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto in hilarious fashion, and his announcement of his return to New Orleans appeared in the Picayune for May 20. In his preface Kendall states that some of the incidents of the first volume had appeared "in a series of rough sketches, in the New Orleans Picayune of 1842 [and that they] have since been stolen from that journal and incorporated with the 'Narrative of Monsieur Violet' written by Captain Marryat and published in London during the fall of 1843." For similar thefts by Marryat from Josiah Gregg see the note to Commerce of the Prairies (No. 1502). The excellent map in the first edition is copied on thicker paper in the 1845 London edition. It not only shows the route of the expedition and "Route of the Texas Prisoners," the latter giving as well the detour for "Routes of Col. Cooke's Party of Texans," but also "Mr. Gregg's Route from Van Buren to Santa Fe in 1839," "Chihuahua Trail," and "Mr. Pike's Route," the latter being the route of Albert Pike, author of *Prose Sketches and Poems*, Boston, 1834 (No. 1150), and not, as sometimes stated, the route of Zebulon Pike whose journey was on quite a different route some twenty-five years earlier. Harper & Brothers reissued the sheets of their 1844 edition with title pages dated 1847, 1850, and 1855, all marked "Sixth Edition." The most desirable edition of the Narrative is that published by Harper & Brothers in 1856 with "Seventh Edition" on the title page. This has an appendix giving Falconer's diary for the period when Kendall had gone on ahead of the main body, and also has a new chapter in each

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volume. The map is the same in all the Harper issues. An edition of the Narrative with the imprint: Sherwood, Gilbert and Piper Bristol. Office of the Great Western Advertiser and Chronicle., is not entered here as the preface shows it was published early in 1846. My copy of the Seventh Edition had belonged to Falconer and has his bookplate and the legend, "Thomas Falconer," and below, "To Mrs. Mac'Call--from Thomas Falconer--one of the Adventurers on this Expedition Jany. 1860." There are articles on Kendall in the Dictionary of American Biography and in the Handbook of Texas, and in 1943 the University of Oklahoma Press published Kendall of the Picayune by Fayette Copeland.; Rader 2157. Raines, p. 131. Sabin 37360. Wagner-Camp 110.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TxW. TxWB. TWS (a presentation, "Alex Dimitry [?] with the Compliments of Geo. Wilkins Kendall."). Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

Kennedy, William.

Texas: Its Geography, Natural History, and Topography. ... 1844.
This is a reprint of the first book, Vol. I, p. [1]-201, of his Texas: the Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas, 1841, and is entered under that work. See entry No. 1385B.

Kennedy, William.

William Kennedy's Geographie, Naturgeschichte und Topographie von Texas, 1845.
This is a translation into German of the first book, Vol. I, p. [1]-201, of his Texas: the Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas, 1841, and is entered under that work. See entry No. 1385D.

Kennedy, William, 1799-1871.

Texas: Its Geography, Natural History, and Topography.
New York: Benjamin and Young, John Street; Sold by Burgess, Stringer, & Co., New York; Redding & Co. Boston; [and booksellers in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans]. 1844

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1385B; A reprint of Book I (Vol. I, p. [1]-201) [of entry No. 1385]. By William Kennedy, Esq.; x, 118 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same except that the firm of Benjamin and Young is located at 62 John Street; advt. on verso of back wrapper.; This important work on Texas is divided into four sections: Personal Narrative and Introductory Remarks, pages [xiii]-lii; Book I, Geography, Natural History, and Topography of Texas, pages [1]-201 of Volume I; Book II, History from First European Settlements to Establishment of Republic, Volume I, pages 203-378, Volume II, pages [1]-238; Book III, Texan Affairs Subsequent to Battle of San Jacinto, Volume II, pages [239]-419. Various Appendices follow, pages [421]-548. These include, in translation, the Constitution of the Mexican United States and the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas; the Colonization Laws of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas; the November, 1835, Declaration of the People of Texas and the Declaration of Independence of March, 1836; the Executive Ordinances preliminary to the Constitution adopted March 16, 1836, and the Constitution of the Republic adopted March 17, 1836; and finally Appendix VIII, Anglo-Texan Legislation, from that of the Provisional Government through the Acts of the Fourth Congress. This is a most interesting book, for even in Book I on the geography and so on of Texas, and in Book II on history to 1836, Kennedy brings in various contemporary comments not usually found in the conventional account, and in Book III there is much in the way of contemporary articles and observations of others. All this is quite remarkable, for before the publication of his Texas Kennedy was in Texas only from sometime in April, 1839, to the end of June of that year. In 1842 he returned as British Consul at Galveston and in that year started proceedings to settle six hundred families south of the Nueces, a project never carried out. There is an article on Kennedy in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Raines, p. 133. Sabin 37441.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDaHi. TxDaM. TxGR. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 30

Kennedy, William, 1799-1871.

Texas: the Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas.
London: R. Hastings, 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. 1841
1385A; "Second Edition" [of entry No. 1385], with same title, imprint, and collation.; This important work on Texas is divided into four sections: Personal Narrative and Introductory Remarks, pages [xiii]-lii; Book I, Geography, Natural History, and Topography of Texas, pages [1]-201 of Volume I; Book II, History from First European Settlements to Establishment of Republic, Volume I, pages 203-378, Volume II, pages [1]-238; Book III, Texan Affairs Subsequent to Battle of San Jacinto, Volume II, pages [239]-419. Various Appendices follow, pages [421]-548. These include, in translation, the Constitution of the Mexican United States and the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas; the Colonization Laws of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas; the November, 1835, Declaration of the People of Texas and the Declaration of Independence of March, 1836; the Executive Ordinances preliminary to the Constitution adopted March 16, 1836, and the Constitution of the Republic adopted March 17, 1836; and finally Appendix VIII, Anglo-Texan Legislation, from that of the Provisional Government through the Acts of the Fourth Congress. This is a most interesting book, for even in Book I on the geography and so on of Texas, and in Book II on history to 1836, Kennedy brings in various contemporary comments not usually found in the conventional account, and in Book III there is much in the way of contemporary articles and observations of others. All this is quite remarkable, for before the publication of his Texas Kennedy was in Texas only from sometime in April, 1839, to the end of June of that year. In 1842 he returned as British Consul at Galveston and in that year started proceedings to settle six hundred families south of the Nueces, a project never carried out. There is an article on Kennedy in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Sabin 37440.; Locations: ICN. MiU. Tx. TxDaHi. TxDaM. TxH. TxU. TxWB (Vol. II only).

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Kennedy, William, 1799-1871.

Texas: the Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas.
 London: R. Hastings, 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.
 [On versos of titles and at ends of volumes:] London:
 Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford
 Street. 1841

1385; In Two Volumes. By William Kennedy, Esq.
 [Quotation, three lines.] Vol. I.[-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I,
 lii, 378 p., 4 maps (2 folding); Vol. II, vi 548 p. 23
 cm. Cloth, with the seal of the Republic stamped in
 blind on the front cover and that of the General Land
 Office on the back cover, and with title in gilt on
 spine: Texas by W. Kennedy. Vol I.[-II.]; Maps: Map
 of Texas ... by John Arrowsmith ... [etc. as in entry
 for the separate map, under Arrowsmith, 1841 (entry
 No. 1373), but "Pubd 17 April, 1841."] Folding
 frontispiece. [Chart of Matagorda Bay.] C.F. Cheffins
 litho London 12 x 18 cm. Graphic scale: about 1 1/3
 miles to the inch. Facing p. 34. Aransas Bay, as
 Surveyed by Captn Monroe of the "Amos Wright"
 [At lower left, below neat line:] C.F. Cheffins, litho.
 Southampton Bds Holborn 19 x 12 cm. Graphic
 scale: about 3 miles to the inch. Facing p. 50. A Map
 of the Republic of Texas and the Adjacent
 Territories, Indicating the Grants of Land Conceded
 under the Empresario System of Mexico. C.F.
 Cheffins, Lithographer, Southampton Bds Holborn.
 31 x 38 cm. Graphic scale: about 70 miles to the inch.
 Prime meridians: Washington and Greenwich.
 Folding map facing p. 336.; This important work on
 Texas is divided into four sections: Personal
 Narrative and Introductory Remarks, pages [xiii]-lii;
 Book I, Geography, Natural History, and Topography
 of Texas, pages [1]-201 of Volume I; Book II,
 History from First European Settlements to
 Establishment of Republic, Volume I, pages 203-378,
 Volume II, pages [1]-238; Book III, Texan Affairs
 Subsequent to Battle of San Jacinto, Volume II,
 pages [239]-419. Various Appendices follow, pages
 [421]-548. These include, in translation, the
 Constitution of the Mexican United States and the
 Constitution of Coahuila and Texas; the Colonization
 Laws of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas; the
 November, 1835, Declaration of the People of Texas
 and the Declaration of Independence of March, 1836;
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 Constitution adopted March 16, 1836, and the
 Constitution of the Republic adopted March 17,
 1836; and finally Appendix VIII, Anglo-Texan
 Legislation, from that of the Provisional Government
 through the Acts of the Fourth Congress. This is a
 most interesting book, for even in Book I on the
 geography and so on of Texas, and in Book II on
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 that year. In 1842 he returned as British Consul at
 Galveston and in that year started proceedings to
 settle six hundred families south of the Nueces, a
 project never carried out. There is an article on
 Kennedy in the Dictionary of National Biography.;
 Rader 2159. Raines, p. 132. Sabin 37440.; Locations:
 CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN.
 Tx. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB.
 TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 30

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Kennedy, William, 1799-1871.

Texas: the Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas. New York: William Jackson, 177 Broadway. Sold by Burgess, Stringer, & Co., New York; [and other booksellers as in issue published by Benjamin and Young]. 1844
1385C; Another issue of the reprint of Book I [of entry No. 1385], apparently from the same type. Leaf of title, 118 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title as in previous issue, but with [new] imprint, and "Price 12 1/2 Cents." added at foot. In this issue the preface, p. [iii]-x, is omitted.; This important work on Texas is divided into four sections: Personal Narrative and Introductory Remarks, pages [xiii]-lii; Book I, Geography, Natural History, and Topography of Texas, pages [1]-201 of Volume I; Book II, History from First European Settlements to Establishment of Republic, Volume I, pages 203-378, Volume II, pages [1]-238; Book III, Texan Affairs Subsequent to Battle of San Jacinto, Volume II, pages [239]-419. Various Appendices follow, pages [421]-548. These include, in translation, the Constitution of the Mexican United States and the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas; the Colonization Laws of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas; the November, 1835, Declaration of the People of Texas and the Declaration of Independence of March, 1836; the Executive Ordinances preliminary to the Constitution adopted March 16, 1836, and the Constitution of the Republic adopted March 17, 1836; and finally Appendix VIII, Anglo-Texan Legislation, from that of the Provisional Government through the Acts of the Fourth Congress. This is a most interesting book, for even in Book I on the geography and so on of Texas, and in Book II on history to 1836, Kennedy brings in various contemporary comments not usually found in the conventional account, and in Book III there is much in the way of contemporary articles and observations of others. All this is quite remarkable, for before the publication of his Texas Kennedy was in Texas only from sometime in April, 1839, to the end of June of that year. In 1842 he returned as British Consul at Galveston and in that year started proceedings to settle six hundred families south of the Nueces, a project never carried out. There is an article on Kennedy in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Locations: DLC. MiU-C (imperfect). PPL. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 30

Kennedy, William, 1799-1871.

William Kennedy's Geographie, Naturgeschichte und Topographie von Texas. Aus dem Englischen von Otto von Czarnowsky. Mit einer Karte von Texas. Frankfurt am Main. Druck und Verlag von Johann David Sauerländer. 1845
1385D; A reprint of Book I [of entry No. 1385], in German. 212 p., folding map. 22 cm. Plain boards.; Map: Karte von Texas entworfen nach den Vermessungen welche in den Acten der General-Land-Office der Republic liegen his zum Jahr 1839. 39 x 31 cm. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Small scale map, without title, showing the relation of Texas to the United States and Mexico. This important work on Texas is divided into four sections: Personal Narrative and Introductory Remarks, pages [xiii]-lii; Book I, Geography, Natural History, and Topography of Texas, pages [1]-201 of Volume I; Book II, History from First European Settlements to Establishment of Republic, Volume I, pages 203-378, Volume II, pages [1]-238; Book III, Texan Affairs Subsequent to Battle of San Jacinto, Volume II, pages [239]-419. Various Appendices follow, pages [421]-548. These include, in translation, the Constitution of the Mexican United States and the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas; the Colonization Laws of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas; the November, 1835, Declaration of the People of Texas and the Declaration of Independence of March, 1836; the Executive Ordinances preliminary to the Constitution adopted March 16, 1836, and the Constitution of the Republic adopted March 17, 1836; and finally Appendix VIII, Anglo-Texan Legislation, from that of the Provisional Government through the Acts of the Fourth Congress. This is a most interesting book, for even in Book I on the geography and so on of Texas, and in Book II on history to 1836, Kennedy brings in various contemporary comments not usually found in the conventional account, and in Book III there is much in the way of contemporary articles and observations of others. All this is quite remarkable, for before the publication of his Texas Kennedy was in Texas only from sometime in April, 1839, to the end of June of that year. In 1842 he returned as British Consul at Galveston and in that year started proceedings to settle six hundred families south of the Nueces, a project never carried out. There is an article on Kennedy in the Dictionary of National Biography.; Sabin 37442.; Locations: DLC. MoSM. NN. Tx. TxWB.

Reel: 30

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Kentucky Legion.

Liberty Triumphant over Tyranny and Priestcraft!. [n.p.]. [1836] 1212; [Text:] All those who wish to emigrate to Texas, now have the opportunity to do so, under the fraternal protection of Colonel Thomas D. Owings, the commander in chief of the Kentucky Legion, who commanded the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, during the last war. He is authorized by the Texian Government to take on two thousand emigrants. He designs starting between the 1st and 20th of April, from the following ports: Maysville, Newport and Louisville. He has duly authorized me to receive and enrol Volunteers for said Legion, and to inform all those desirous of emigrating, what the quantity of Bounty-land, Money, &c. will be. For further information apply to me at ----- March-----, 1836.; Broadside. 31 x 20 cm.; The copy at the Texas State Library is signed in Ms. by John Price, who also made the following manuscript corrections and additions: the date of departure is changed to read, between the 20th of April "and the first of May"; Price announces that he will be at "Richmond where I shall remain a few days," and the broadside is dated March "28th". On the verso is a manuscript note, signed by Owings, referring to bounties and pay.; Locations: Tx (Domestic Correspondence).

Reel: 24

Kentucky, Yeoman, Frankfort.

Kentucky Yeoman--Extra. [Frankfort. Office of the Kentucky Yeoman]. [1844] 1516; Frankfort Kentucky, April 12, 1844. [At head of first column:] Texas Meeting in Carroll. [Proceeding (Preceded by editorial comment) of a meeting of the Democratic Association of Carroll County, held April 1, 1844, with resolutions passed which pronounced for Texas annexation, called on Polk, the fearless champion of democracy, to declare his views, and denounced Massachusetts as "a heartless and ungrateful member of this confederacy." Text begins:] The spirited and patriotic address adopted at a late mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll county friendly to the annexation of Texas ... will find a responsive echo throughout the length and breadth of Kentucky. ... [Proceedings signed at end:] Michael Giltner, President. H. Cox, Secretary. Broadside in three columns. 47 x 30 cm.; Massachusetts is denounced for the recent unanimous resolution of its legislature that annexation would force a dissolution of the Union. The friends of annexation are called upon to circulate Walker's "noble letter ... into every city, and every farm house, every log cabin, in the North, the South and the West."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 34

Ker, Henry, b. ca. 1785.

Travels through the Western Interior of the United States, from the Year 1808 up to the Year 1816. With a Particular Description of a Great Part of Mexico, or New-Spain. Elizabethtown, N.J. Printed for the Author. 1816 1058; Containing, a particular account of thirteen different tribes of Indians through which the author passed ... By Henry Ker.; 376 p. 21 cm. Full calf with leather label on spine: Ker's Travels 1816.; "Subscribers' Names", p. [373]-376.; What purports to be an account of the adventures of the author in going up the Red River, with descriptions of the various Indian tribes, is given on pages 74-200. Sabin has the note, to which I agree, "A performance of doubtful authenticity." It is probable that the issue with the subscribers' names came first, as this list would not be necessary in a later issue when the original subscribers had received their copies. The Library of Congress card takes the contrary view and says, "another ed., pub. the same year, includes a list of subscribers." As the book is quite common it makes little difference which issue was first.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NN. TxH. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 17

Ker, Henry, b. ca. 1785.

Travels through the Western Interior of the United States, from the Year 1808 up to the Year 1816. With a Particular Description of a Great Part of Mexico, or New-Spain. Elizabethtown, N.J. Printed for the Author. 1816 1058A; Another issue [of entry No. 1058], with same title, imprint, and date, but with two blank leaves in the place of the list of "Subscribers' Names", p.[373]-376.; 372 p., two blank leaves. 24 cm. Plain boards.; What purports to be an account of the adventures of the author in going up the Red River, with descriptions of the various Indian tribes, is given on pages 74-200. Sabin has the note, to which I agree, "A performance of doubtful authenticity." It is probable that the issue with the subscribers' names came first, as this list would not be necessary in a later issue when the original subscribers had received their copies. The Library of Congress card takes the contrary view and says, "another ed., pub. the same year, includes a list of subscribers." As the book is quite common it makes little difference which issue was first.; Sabin 37599.; Locations: DLC. MB. TxH. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 17

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Kerr, Hugh, 1792-1843.

A Poetical Description of Texas, and Narrative of Many Interesting Events in That Country, Embracing a Period of Several Years, Interspersed with Moral and Political Impressions: also, an Appeal to Those Who Oppose the Union of Texas with the United States, and the Anticipation of That Event. New-York: Published for the Author. 1838 1317; To which is added, The Texas Heroes, No. 1 and 2. By Hugh Kerr.; 122 p. 15 cm. Cloth, lettered in gilt on front cover: Kerr's Poem on Texas; This is Texas history in pretty poor verse, but it apparently can be characterized as the first book of Texas poetry. A brief notice of the book in the Telegraph and Texas Register for February 27, 1839, taken from the Louisiana Advertiser refers to Kerr as "a gentleman who has devoted much of his time and means to the interests of the infant republic. At the commencement of the war in Texas, he had printed and diffused around, many martial and patriotic songs!"; Raines, p. 133. Sabin 37627.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MH. NHi. TxAuDR. TxDa. TxFw. TxGR. TxU. TxWB. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 27

Kerr, James, 1790-1850.

To the People of Texas.
[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]
125; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens, -- The undersigned, a member of the General Council of Texas ... believing that the political opinions of every public man should be well understood ... has thought proper to publish the following as his political creed. ... [Signed and dated at end:] James Kerr, San Felipe de Austin, January 4, 1836.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages, in double columns. 28 x 19 cm.; Here Kerr takes a strong stand against independence and in favor of the Mexican Constitution of 1824. For a reply to this "By a Resident Volunteer" see entry No. 183. Kerr was prominent in Texas affairs from the time of his arrival there in 1825. He was a member of the conventions of 1832 and 1833 and of the General Council which began to function in November, 1835. Though elected to the Convention of 1836, he did not attend and is not listed as a member. Kerr's address is given in full in the Lamar Papers, Vol. I, p. 287-292.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Kuhn, G.

Le Champ d'Asile Romance Tirée de la Minerve française.
[At foot:] à Paris, chez tous les Marchands de Musique et chez Ladvocat au Palais Royal--Prix. f.2. 50 Ces. [ca. 1819]
1071; Paroles de Mr A. Beraud Musique de Mr G. Kuhn. [Lithograph of a soldier leaning on a shovel, signed below border:] Auguste D. Lith. de G. Engelmann.; 4 p. 34 cm.; Sheet music; six stanzas and refrain. At head of title: Au Bénéfice des Français réfugiés au Texas. At head of page [2]: Le Champ d'Asile. Musique de G: Kuhn. A Paris Chez l'Auteur Rue de la Pax, No 22, et chez tous les Mds de Musique. Signed by the composer at the foot of page 4, "G. Kuhn"; This probably came out in 1819, the year in which was published L'Héritier's Le Champ-d' A ile, which also was "Publié au profit des Réfugiés."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 18

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

La Gaceta de San Luis Potosí.

Suplemento á la Gaceta número 101. San Luis Potosí Diciembre 3 de 1839.
See entry No. 947.

[La Harpe, Bénard de].

Journal Historique de l'Établissement des Français a la Louisiane.
Nouvelle-Orléans (États-Unis), A.-L. Boimare, Libraire-Éditeur; Paris Hector Bossange, Libraire, Quai Voltaire, No 11. [On verso of half title:] Imprimé chez Paul Renouard, Rue Garencière, No 5. 1831
1126; [Vignette.]; Half title, with imprint on verso, leaf of title, verso blank, 412 p. 21 cm.; Signed at end: Benard de La Harpe ...; This Journal Historique, a reprinting without preface or notes and of a manuscript giving no indication of its source, is written in the third person and is usually considered as by La Harpe. It tells, at pages 144-178, of La Harpe's expedition from New Orleans in October, 1718, to establish a post on the Red River, from which he returned in January, 1720, and at pages 233-236 and pages 257-276 of two expeditions to St. Bernard's Bay, the first in the summer and fall of 1720, and the second under the command of La Harpe, which sailed August 15, 1721, and returned October 3. There is also an extensive account of the two St. Denis expeditions across Texas in 1714 and 1719, the first reference to this being on page 116. Margry in Part VI of his Mémoires et Documents Inédits gives extensive extracts from Journal Manuscrit du voyage de la Louisiane, par le sieur de La Harpe, citing Bibliothèque Nationale, Fonds Français, 8989. These include reports on the St. Denis expeditions to Mexico at pages [193]-202, and at pages [241]-306 are extracts from La Harpe's account of his explorations of the Red River. At pages 347-[354], Margry gives from another source material regarding La Harpe's expedition to St. Bernard's Bay. French in his Historical Collections of Louisiana, Part III, pages 9-118, prints the Journal from another La Harpe manuscript in the possession of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. A comparison of the text of the Philosophical Society's manuscript as given in French and the text reprinted in 1831 shows various differences, with the French text considerably abbreviated and inferior in other ways. It would be interesting to make a comparison of this 1831 text with the manuscript of La Harpe's Journal cited by Margry. The extracts given by Margry show some differences. Winsor in Volume V of his Narrative and Critical History, at page 63, has a note on the sources of the 1831 text and remarks, "The narrative is founded largely upon the journals of Le Sueur and La Harpe, though it is evident that the author had other sources of information."; Raines, p. 134. Sabin 38631.; Locations: DLC. ICN. ICU. MBAt. MiU-C. MoSM. NN. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 22

La Opinion, San Luis Potosí.

Alcance á la Opinion Núm. 174 ... San Luis Potosí, 1837.
See entry No. 927.1.

La Opinion, San Luis Potosí.

Alcance al número 170 ... San Luis Potosí, 1837.
See entry No. 927.

La Opinion, San Luis Potosí.

[Alcance al N. 125 de la Opinion. Entrada del Ejercito de Operaciones en Bejar. San Luis Potosí Marzo 14 de 1836].
See entry No. 910.

La Opinion, San Luis Potosí.

[Suplemento al Num. 124 de La Opinion. Triunfo sobre los Colonos de Tejas. San Luis Potosí Marzo 10 de 1836].
See entry No. 910.

La Opinión, San Luis Potosí. (April 10, 1836).

Alcance al Núm. 129 de la Opinion.
[At end:] Imprenta del gobierno á cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. [San Luis Potosí]. [1836]
902; San Luis Potosi Abril 10 de 1836. Triunfo de la Patria.; Broadside. 32 x 21.7 cm.; This includes a note from D. Francisco Vital Fernandez to a friend, dated Matamoros, March 21, 1836, giving a brief account of the occupation of Goliad by General Urrea after its abandonment and burning by the Americans, and a report on the battle of Coleta submitted by Colonel Francisco de Garay to General Santa Anna, supplementing a report on this by General Urrea of the same date. This last was one of the reports published in Noticias Interesantes, Toluca, 1836, entered above.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

La Opinion, San Luis Potosí. (January 2, 1836).

Alcance al num. 115. de la Opinion.
[At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. [San Luis Potosí]. [1836]
901; San Luis Potosi Enero 2 de 1836. [Text begins:] Hoy á las cinco de la mañana ha salido de esta Capital el Exmo Sr. General Presidente D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna con direccion á Leona Vicario para seguir luego su marcha sobre Tejas ...; Broadside in two columns. 30.3 x 19.7 cm.; A fiery broadside wherein the Texans are characterized as "vile foreign ingrates."; Locations: CSMH.

Reel: 14

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

La Opinión, San Luis Potosí. (June 22, 1836).

Alcance al Núm. 139 de la Opinión.

[At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. [San Luis Potosí]. [1836]

903; San Luis Potosi Junio 22 de 1836. [A reprinting from El Diario del Gobierno de Mexico for June 15, 1836, beginning with an article signed "EE del Diario," condemning Filisola for his withdrawal from Texas, followed by thirteen numbered items concerning General José Urrea.]; [7] p. 29.5 cm.; Following the article signed "EE del Diario" is a collection of letters and army orders dated in May and June, 1836, preceding and relating to the appointment of Urrea in place of Filisola as General in Chief of the Texas campaign. A reprint of the Diario was published in broadside form at Puebla in 1836 with the imprint, Puebla: 1836. Reimpresas en la oficina del Gobierno. For a communication enclosing the Diario of June 15, 1836, see entry No. 893.; No. 10 in the collection, the letter of Tornel, the Secretary of War, to Urrea, dated May 31, 1836, is given at pages 116-118 of Urrea's Diario ... Militares, Victoria de Durango, 1838, entry No. 940.; Locations: San Luis Potosí-AgE.

Reel: 14

La Union Nacional.

For Suplemento al No. 19 ... del Corriente, see entry No. 1012.

[Laffitte, J., & Ce.].

Note Explicative sur l'Emprunt de Trente-Sept Millions de Francs (Sept millions de dollars) émis par le Gouvernement du Tèxas.

[At end:] Paris.--Imprimerie de Schneider et Langrand, rue d'Erfurth, 1. [1841]

1386; 7 p. 21 cm.; Caption title. A translation into English in the Texas Centinel, Austin, of the 8-page edition of this Note Explicative is reprinted in Volume III of the Lamar Papers at pages 549-552, where it is preceded by a letter relating to the loan from James Hamilton, the Texas Commissioner, to John G. Chalmers, Secretary of the Treasury of Texas. I have not located a copy of the prospectus, an English translation of which follows the translation of the Note Explicative in the Lamar Papers. In his letter, Hamilton speaks of the unexpected objections to the loan which he says may cause some delay, but he expects that by fall a loan will be available. As is well known, the loan was never made. In Texas and California, London, 1841 (entry No. 1381), at pages 5-13, there are lengthy quotations, attacking the proposed loan, from the French periodicals, La France of June 9 and June 17, 1841, and La Presse of June 14. The 8-page issue emphasizes that the greatest part of the loan is to be used for the establishment of a national bank, while the bank is mentioned rather casually in the 7-page issue.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 30

[Laffitte, J., & Ce.].

Note Explicative sur l'Emprunt de Trente-Sept Millions de Francs (Sept millions de dollars) émis par le Gouvernement du Tèxas.

[At end:] Paris.--Imprimerie de Schneider et Langrand, rue d'Erfurth, 1. [1841]

1386A; Another edition [of entry No. 1386], with same caption title and imprint but somewhat different text.; 8 p. 21 cm.; A translation into English in the Texas Centinel, Austin, of the 8-page edition of this Note Explicative is reprinted in Volume III of the Lamar Papers at pages 549-552, where it is preceded by a letter relating to the loan from James Hamilton, the Texas Commissioner, to John G. Chalmers, Secretary of the Treasury of Texas. I have not located a copy of the prospectus, an English translation of which follows the translation of the Note Explicative in the Lamar Papers. In his letter, Hamilton speaks of the unexpected objections to the loan which he says may cause some delay, but he expects that by fall a loan will be available. As is well known, the loan was never made. In Texas and California, London, 1841 (entry No. 1381), at pages 5-13, there are lengthy quotations, attacking the proposed loan, from the French periodicals, La France of June 9 and June 17, 1841, and La Presse of June 14. The 8-page issue emphasizes that the greatest part of the loan is to be used for the establishment of a national bank, while the bank is mentioned rather casually in the 7-page issue.; Sabin 38590.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 30

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Lafon, Bartolomé.

Carte Générale du Territoire d'Orléans comprenant aussi la Floride Occidentale et une Portion du Territoire du Mississipi. [In lower right corner:] Par Bmi Lafon, ing. Géog. à la Nlle Orléans. [At lower right, below neat line, without place or date:] Copy Right Secured. 1806 1035; Dressée d'après les Observations les plus Récentes par Bmi Lafon Ingénieur Géographe à la Nlle. Orléans.; 86 x 126 cm.; Graphic scales in "Lieues marines" and "Lieues communes": about 10 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Paris.] Inset: Latitudes et Longitudes Diverses fixées avec soin d'après les observations astronomiques de Messrs Jose Joaquin de Ferrer, Dunbar, et Hunter.; Though this map extends from Pensacola to only about half a degree west of the Sabine and from 29N to about 33N, it is included as the earliest large-scale map of the Sabine River. That it is quite accurate is evidenced by its placing the crossing of the Sabine by the main highway to Mexico at only about 5' too high. It is also perhaps the first map published in New Orleans. A letter from Lafon to William Dunbar, dated August 19, 1805, in *Life, Letters and Papers of William Dunbar, Jackson, Mississippi*, 1930, at pages 178-182, says he had just completed his map of the Territory on August 15 and discusses manuscript maps of the region. The unpublished *Bibliography of Cartography of the Library of Congress* records an advertisement in the *National Intelligencer* of November 22, 1805, announcing the publication of this map at Philadelphia, "probably ready for delivery in the month of May next." *McMurtrie's Early Printing in New Orleans 1764-1810* records publications of almanacs by Lafon. For Lafon as a privateer at Galveston in 1817, see *President's Message of December 15, 1817*, entry No. 1062.; *Phillips, Maps*, p. 371.; Locations: DLC (2 copies, 1 in color). ICN. MH. NNA. TWS.

Reel: 16

Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte, 1798-1859.

Letter of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, Ex-President of Texas, on the Subject of Annexation, addressed to several citizens of Macon, Geo. Savannah: Printed by Thomas Purse. 1844 1517; 48 p. 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. While this eloquent Letter of a former president of Texas gives some space to refuting arguments against annexation, its main thesis is that slavery in Texas, now not too well established there, would be preserved by annexation and that (p. 15), "When slavery gives way in Texas, the ruin of the Southern States is inevitable." As is the case in many of the pleas for annexation, England is held up as maneuvering to prevent it. On page [3] is a letter dated Macon, 1st August, 1844, from "old friends" of Lamar asking his views on annexation. The Letter is signed at the end by Lamar and dated, Macon, Georgia, August 4, 1844.; Sabin 38704.; Locations: DLC. NHi. NN. NcD. Tx. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 34

Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte, 1798-1859.

Letter of the Secretary of War, to the President and Cabinet of the Republic of Texas, on the subject of the disposition of General Santa Anna and other prisoners of war. [At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1836] 126; [Text begins:] War Department, Republic of Texas, 12th May 1836, To the President and Cabinet. ... [At end:] His crimes being sanguinary, I would read his punishment from the Code of Draco. ... [Signed:] Mirabeau B. Lamar. Secretary of War.; Broadside in six columns. 44.5 x 67.2 cm.; Lamar had become Secretary of War in Burnet's cabinet on Rusk's appointment early in May, 1836, to succeed Houston as Commander-in-Chief. There is no doubt but that Santa Anna's butcheries of prisoners were as flagrant as those of the German and Japanese war leaders who paid the death penalty for similar acts after World War II, and in this terribly long and prolix statement Lamar gives some good reasons why Santa Anna should be regarded "as an apprehended murderer" rather than as a prisoner of war. Lamar's statement is printed in *Foote, Texas and the Texans*, Vol. II, p. 321-332, and is reprinted in the *Lamar Papers*, No. 362, Vol. I, p. 370-380 "because," says the note, "of some twenty-five minor discrepancies between Foote's printing and the draft in the Lamar Papers."; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). TxU (triangular pieces missing from first and last columns affecting about 65 words). TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

De Landverhuizers naar Texas. ... 1842.
See [Haeberlin, Carl Ludwig], Die Auswanderer nach Texas, 1841, entry No. 1380A.

[Langworthy, Asahel, d. 1835].

The Constitution of the Republic of Mexico, and of the State of Coahuila & Texas.
New-York: Ludwig & Tolefree, Printers. Corner of Greenwich and Vesey-streets. 1832
1130; Containing also an Abridgement of the Laws of the General and State Governments, relating to Colonization. With Sundry Other Laws and Documents, Not Before Published, Particularly relating to Coahuila and Texas. The Documents relating to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company; the Grants to Messrs. Wilson and Exter, and to Col. John Dominguez. With a description of the soil, climate, productions, local and commercial advantages of that interesting country.; 113 p. 23 cm.; That Asahel Langworthy was the author of this early work on Texas is shown by the letter of John P. Austin, to his cousin Stephen F. Austin, dated New York January 27, 1832 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 741) in which he says in part, "I send you and Henry, with this, an abridgement of the Colonization Laws etc of Mexico, just published by Col. Langworthy, who visited your colony the last year. Have also sent Mrs. Holley a copy." A confirmation of this is found on the last leaf of Edwards's Texas and Coahuila (entry No. 1147) where the "Comparison of Measures" is described as "Taken from Major Langworthy's pamphlet." This comparison is at page 111 of the Langworthy pamphlet. The title pretty well indicates the contents of this piece. In addition to the material directly relating to land companies referred to in the title, it includes a description of the grants made in 1831 to the Arkansas and Texas Land Company. The General Catalogue of the University of Vermont, Burlington, 1901, tells us that Langworthy was a graduate in the Class of 1805, was a lawyer in New York City, and died in 1835. Little more seems to be known about "Major" or "Colonel" Langworthy, except that his letter to Austin dated New York, January 5, 1831 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 574), tells of the activities of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, from whom he says he has bought 100,000 acres and asks if Austin would care to contract with him for the sale of Austin's lands in New York. In this letter Langworthy says he plans to sail to Texas in a few days to select his land from his Galveston Bay purchase. In his preface dated New-York, December 30, 1831, Langworthy remarks, "The undersigned has, during the last year, travelled considerably over Texas, and has taken great pains to collect information to enable him to form a correct opinion in regard to that country."; Sabin 94946.; Locations: CtY (imperfect). DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 22

Late and Important News from Texas.
[n.p.]. [1836]
1213; Massacre of the Georgia Battalion!!!; Broadside.; No copy located, but entered from American Book Prices Current, 1924, p. 686.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Lawrence, A.B.

Texas in 1840, or The Emigrant's Guide to the New Republic; being the Result of Observation, Enquiry and Travel in That Beautiful Country. New York: Published by William W. Allen, and Sold by Robinson, Pratt & Co., 73 Wall Street, Collins, Keese & Co., 254 Pearl Street, and by the booksellers generally. 1840

1361; By an Emigrant, late of the United States. [Four lines of verse.] With an Introduction by the Rev. A.B. Lawrence, of New Orleans. Preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank, leaf of dedication, verso blank, vii-xxii, [23]-275 p., colored frontispiece. 20 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: Texas in 1840; Copyright, dated 1840, in name of publisher, William W. Allen, on verso of title. Frontispiece: City of Austin the new Capital of Texas in January 1. 1840 Drawn by Edward Hall Lithog by J. Lowe.; Texas in 1840 is an important Texas book, for one reason because of its "Extracts from a Journal" (p. 29-73) of a twelve-day journey from Houston to the new capital at Austin, via Washington, Reservice, La Grange and Bastrop, in January, 1840. Following the Journal are a few chapters giving a conventional account of boundaries, rivers, climate, the products of the soil and so on, and then the book concludes with interesting chapters on such subjects as the state of religion in Texas, the social life of the country, advantages of Texas for emigrants, especially for farmers, and directions for bringing in families and household goods. The title page states that the book is "By an Emigrant, late of the United States," but the style is not that of the casual emigrant and according to the reminiscences of a Presbyterian clergyman, William V. Allen, of the years 1838-1842, mostly spent in Texas (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1914, Vol. XVII, p. 298), the author was a fellow Presbyterian clergyman, the A.B. Lawrence, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, who signed the introduction. As Allen tells the story, in a rather unkindly fashion, Lawrence and a Philadelphia publisher by the name of Stille put together the history in a stay of three or four days with him at Houston. "Lawrence put into writing what meager information each of them had picked up by inquiries (of people they met) ... And, lo! a history of Texas! the result of four days writings and the authors were off, Lawrence to his tripod in New Orleans and Stille to publish the little work in Philadelphia." Probably Allen's reminiscences, of Lawrence being the author, written forty years later, should be accepted, but his belittling of Lawrence's sources is quite unfair. It is reasonably apparent, for example from the text of the Journal, that Lawrence was in the party making the trip to Austin (it is recorded that he preached a sermon at Austin after their arrival), and it is quite probable that he was the writer of the Journal as well, for its text shows that it was written by a Presbyterian clergyman. The editions of 1844 and 1845 have the same sheets as the 1840 edition but with cancel title. W.V. Allen's reference to one Stille of Philadelphia as the publisher is puzzling for his name does not appear on the title page of any of the editions entered. An incorrect statement in Raines, followed by Sabin, that Scherpf's Entstehungsgeschichte--Staates Texas, Augsburg, 1841 (entry No. 1395), is "Identical in the main with Texas in 1840" is briefly discussed in the note to Scherpf.; Rader 3086. Raines, p. 203. Sabin 95122.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 29

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Lawrence, A.B.

Texas in 1840, or The Emigrant's Guide to the New Republic; being the Result of Observation, Enquiry and Travel in That Beautiful Country. New York: Published by William W. Allen, and Sold by Robinson, Pratt & Co., 73 Wall Street, Collins, Keese & Co., 254 Pearl Street, and by the booksellers generally. 1845

1361C; Another issue [of entry No. 1361] with same title, collation and binding, the leaf of title still a cancel, but with imprint, otherwise the same, dated 1845. Some copies have the 1840 frontispiece and others that dated 1844. This issue has the view of Austin dated January 1, 1840, found in the first issue of the first edition. Some copies have the view colored and others uncolored. Texas in 1840 is an important Texas book, for one reason because of its "Extracts from a Journal" (p. 29-73) of a twelve-day journey from Houston to the new capital at Austin, via Washington, Reservice, La Grange and Bastrop, in January, 1840. Following the Journal are a few chapters giving a conventional account of boundaries, rivers, climate, the products of the soil and so on, and then the book concludes with interesting chapters on such subjects as the state of religion in Texas, the social life of the country, advantages of Texas for emigrants, especially for farmers, and directions for bringing in families and household goods. The title page states that the book is "By an Emigrant, late of the United States," but the style is not that of the casual emigrant and according to the reminiscences of a Presbyterian clergyman, William V. Allen, of the years 1838-1842, mostly spent in Texas (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1914, Vol. XVII, p. 298), the author was a fellow Presbyterian clergyman, the A.B. Lawrence, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, who signed the introduction. As Allen tells the story, in a rather unkindly fashion, Lawrence and a Philadelphia publisher by the name of Stille put together the history in a stay of three or four days with him at Houston. "Lawrence put into writing what meager information each of them had picked up by inquiries (of people they met) ... And, lo! a history of Texas! the result of four days writings and the authors were off, Lawrence to his tripod in New Orleans and Stille to publish the little work in Philadelphia." Probably Allen's reminiscences, of Lawrence being the author, written forty years later, should be accepted, but his belittling of Lawrence's sources is quite unfair. It is reasonably apparent, for example from the text of the Journal, that Lawrence was in the party making the trip to Austin (it is recorded that he preached a sermon at Austin after their arrival), and it is quite probable that he was the writer of the Journal as well, for its text shows that it was written by a Presbyterian clergyman. The editions of 1844 and 1845 have the same sheets as the 1840 edition but with cancel title. W.V. Allen's reference to one Stille of Philadelphia as the publisher is puzzling for his name does not appear on the title page of any of the editions entered. An incorrect statement in Raines, followed by Sabin, that Scherpf's Entstehungsgeschichte--Staates Texas, Augsburg, 1841 (entry No. 1395), is "Identical in the main with Texas in 1840" is briefly discussed in the note to Scherpf.; Raines, p. 203, note. Sabin 95091.; Locations: MB. MBAt. MnHi. NHi. NN. Tx. TxSa (imperfect). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 29

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Lawrence, A.B.

Texas in 1840, or The Emigrant's Guide to the New Republic; being the Result of Observation, Enquiry and Travel in That Beautiful Country. New-York: Published by Nafis & Cornish, No. 278 Pearl-Street. 1844

1361B; Another issue [of entry No. 1361], with cancel title: A History of Texas, or The Emigrant's Guide to the New Republic, by a Resident Emigrant, late from the United States. [Four lines of verse.] With a Brief Introduction by the Rev. A.B. Lawrence, of New Orleans. Preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title (a cancel), verso blank, vii-xxii, [23]-275p., frontispiece. 19 cm. Full calf, stamped in gilt on spine: History of Texas; In some copies of this and the following issue the leaf of dedication "To the Hon. David G. Burnet, Vice President of Texas," (p. [v]-[vi]) has been removed and in others it is still present. Burnet's term as Vice President expired in December, 1841. The frontispiece in some copies is the same colored view of Austin dated January 1, 1840, found in the first two issues. In other copies there is a re-engraving of the view, uncolored, with title: City of Austin the New Capital of Texas in 1844.; Texas in 1840 is an important Texas book, for one reason because of its "Extracts from a Journal" (p. 29-73) of a twelve-day journey from Houston to the new capital at Austin, via Washington, Reservice, La Grange and Bastrop, in January, 1840. Following the Journal are a few chapters giving a conventional account of boundaries, rivers, climate, the products of the soil and so on, and then the book concludes with interesting chapters on such subjects as the state of religion in Texas, the social life of the country, advantages of Texas for emigrants, especially for farmers, and directions for bringing in families and household goods. The title page states that the book is "By an Emigrant, late of the United States," but the style is not that of the casual emigrant and according to the reminiscences of a Presbyterian clergyman, William V. Allen, of the years 1838-1842, mostly spent in Texas (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1914, Vol. XVII, p. 298), the author was a fellow Presbyterian clergyman, the A.B. Lawrence, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, who signed the introduction. As Allen tells the story, in a rather unkindly fashion, Lawrence and a Philadelphia publisher by the name of Stille put together the history in a stay of three or four days with him at Houston. "Lawrence put into writing what meager information each of them had picked up by inquiries (of people they met) ... And, lo! a history of Texas! the result of four days writings and the authors were off, Lawrence to his tripod in New Orleans and Stille to publish the little work in Philadelphia." Probably Allen's reminiscences, of Lawrence being the author, written forty years later, should be accepted, but his belittling of Lawrence's sources is quite unfair. It is reasonably apparent, for example from the text of the Journal, that Lawrence was in the party making the trip to Austin (it is recorded that he preached a sermon at Austin after their arrival), and it is quite probable that he was the writer of the Journal as well, for its text shows that it was written by a Presbyterian clergyman. The editions of 1844 and 1845 have the same sheets as the 1840 edition but with cancel title. W.V. Allen's reference to one Stille of Philadelphia as the publisher is puzzling for his name does not appear on the title page of any of the editions entered. An incorrect statement in Raines, followed by Sabin, that Scherpf's Entstehungsgeschichte--Staates Texas, Augsburg, 1841 (entry No. 1395), is "Identical in the

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main with Texas in 1840" is briefly discussed in the note to Scherpf.; Sabin 95091.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. Tx. TxDaHi. TxDaM. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 29

Lawrence, A.B.

Texas in 1842, or The Emigrant's Guide to the New Republic; being the Result of Observation, Enquiry and Travel in That Beautiful Country. New York: Published by William W. Allen, and Sold by Robinson, Pratt & Co., 73 Wall Street, Collins, Keese & Co., 254 Pearl Street, and by the booksellers generally. 1842

1361A; Another issue [of entry No. 1361], with same title, imprint and collation, except that 1842 has been substituted for 1840 in the title and imprint.; Texas in 1840 is an important Texas book, for one reason because of its "Extracts from a Journal" (p. 29-73) of a twelve-day journey from Houston to the new capital at Austin, via Washington, Reservice, La Grange and Bastrop, in January, 1840. Following the Journal are a few chapters giving a conventional account of boundaries, rivers, climate, the products of the soil and so on, and then the book concludes with interesting chapters on such subjects as the state of religion in Texas, the social life of the country, advantages of Texas for emigrants, especially for farmers, and directions for bringing in families and household goods. The title page states that the book is "By an Emigrant, late of the United States," but the style is not that of the casual emigrant and according to the reminiscences of a Presbyterian clergyman, William V. Allen, of the years 1838-1842, mostly spent in Texas (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1914, Vol. XVII, p. 298), the author was a fellow Presbyterian clergyman, the A.B. Lawrence, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, who signed the introduction. As Allen tells the story, in a rather unkindly fashion, Lawrence and a Philadelphia publisher by the name of Stille put together the history in a stay of three or four days with him at Houston. "Lawrence put into writing what meager information each of them had picked up by inquiries (of people they met) ... And, lo! a history of Texas! the result of four days writings and the authors were off, Lawrence to his tripod in New Orleans and Stille to publish the little work in Philadelphia." Probably Allen's reminiscences, of Lawrence being the author, written forty years later, should be accepted, but his belittling of Lawrence's sources is quite unfair. It is reasonably apparent, for example from the text of the Journal, that Lawrence was in the party making the trip to Austin (it is recorded that he preached a sermon at Austin after their arrival), and it is quite probable that he was the writer of the Journal as well, for its text shows that it was written by a Presbyterian clergyman. The editions of 1844 and 1845 have the same sheets as the 1840 edition but with cancel title. W.V. Allen's reference to one Stille of Philadelphia as the publisher is puzzling for his name does not appear on the title page of any of the editions entered. An incorrect statement in Raines, followed by Sabin, that Scherpf's Entstehungsgeschichte--Staates Texas, Augsburg, 1841 (entry No. 1395), is "Identical in the main with Texas in 1840" is briefly discussed in the note to Scherpf.; Sabin 95122, note.; Locations: TxU (imperfect).

Reel: 29

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Lay, Amos.

Lay's Map of the United States. ... 1832.
See entry No. 1094B.

Lay, Amos.

Map of the United States .. 1834.
See entry No. 1094D.

Lay, Amos, d. 1851.

Lay's Map of the United States. compiled from the Latest and best Authorities and Actual Surveys. By Amos Lay, Geographer and Map Publisher. New York. 1830

1094A; Another edition [of entry No. 1094] with same title, imprint, engravers, copyright, scale, prime meridian and insets; This large "general" map, which is exasperatingly awkward to use, especially in making comparisons, is entered as it shows Texas as far west as the Lavaca River on the large scale of about 30 miles to the inch. The 1827 and 1830 editions (entry Nos. 1040 and 1040A), which are substantially the same, illustrate the then vague ideas of Texas geography. "Austin's Settlement," presumably San Felipe de Austin, is incorrectly shown on the east bank of the Colorado. The only communities shown are a mythical "Presidio of Nacogdoches," not far from the coast between Galveston Bay and the Sabine (this was one of the errors of the Humboldt Map of New Spain, entry No. 1042), and the actual Nacogdoches to the north. A St. Lewis Bay is incorrectly shown at the mouth of the Brazos. These errors are cleared up in the 1832 edition (entry No. 1094B) where Austin's pioneer 1830 map is largely followed. The 1832 edition does add a non-existent Galveston at the mouth of the Trinity, and has a McNeal between the mouths of the Brazos and the St. Bernard, neither of the two being shown on the Austin 1830 map. The 1833 and 1834 editions (entry Nos. 1094C and 1094D) of the Lay map closely follow the 1832 edition. There is a radical change in the 1836 edition (1094E), where the boundary running north from the intersection of the Sabine and the 32d parallel now stops at the 33d parallel, instead of continuing to the Red River, and Miller County is shown as part of Arkansas. Lay is listed as a map publisher in the New York City directories for the years 1827-1830, and there are records of his petition to the Common Council of New York City in 1827 to buy copies of his Map of the State of New York, and in 1829 to buy copies of his Map of the United States. Little further information on him could be found.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 20

Lay, Amos, d. 1851.

Lay's Map of the United States. compiled from the Latest and best Authorities and Actual Surveys. By Amos Lay, Geographer and Map Publisher. New York. 1832

1094B; Another edition [of entry No. 1094] with same title, imprint, engravers, copyright, and scale; with statistical table largely filled out for 1830, and an additional inset, "Population of Upper and Lower Canada" at upper right of map. Entire map colored. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington.; This large "general" map, which is exasperatingly awkward to use, especially in making comparisons, is entered as it shows Texas as far west as the Lavaca River on the large scale of about 30 miles to the inch. The 1827 and 1830 editions (entry Nos. 1040 and 1040A), which are substantially the same, illustrate the then vague ideas of Texas geography. "Austin's Settlement," presumably San Felipe de Austin, is incorrectly shown on the east bank of the Colorado. The only communities shown are a mythical "Presidio of Nacogdoches," not far from the coast between Galveston Bay and the Sabine (this was one of the errors of the Humboldt Map of New Spain, entry No. 1042), and the actual Nacogdoches to the north. A St. Lewis Bay is incorrectly shown at the mouth of the Brazos. These errors are cleared up in the 1832 edition (entry No. 1094B) where Austin's pioneer 1830 map is largely followed. The 1832 edition does add a non-existent Galveston at the mouth of the Trinity, and has a McNeal between the mouths of the Brazos and the St. Bernard, neither of the two being shown on the Austin 1830 map. The 1833 and 1834 editions (entry Nos. 1094C and 1094D) of the Lay map closely follow the 1832 edition. There is a radical change in the 1836 edition (1094E), where the boundary running north from the intersection of the Sabine and the 32d parallel now stops at the 33d parallel, instead of continuing to the Red River, and Miller County is shown as part of Arkansas. Lay is listed as a map publisher in the New York City directories for the years 1827-1830, and there are records of his petition to the Common Council of New York City in 1827 to buy copies of his Map of the State of New York, and in 1829 to buy copies of his Map of the United States. Little further information on him could be found.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 20

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Lay, Amos, d. 1851.

Lay's Map of the United States. compiled from the Latest and best Authorities and Actual Surveys. By Amos Lay, Geographer and Map Publisher. New York O.H. Throop del. Engraved by O.H. & D.S. Throop & Wm. Chapin, New York JHM Bowen, Printer. May 8th 1827. By Amos Lay of the State of New York. May, 1827
1094; 132 x 151 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 30 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Washington. Insets: Florida. Continued on a Scale reduced one half. Statistical Table of the United States [through 1820, blank column].; This large "general" map, which is exasperatingly awkward to use, especially in making comparisons, is entered as it shows Texas as far west as the Lavaca River on the large scale of about 30 miles to the inch. The 1827 and 1830 editions (entry Nos. 1040 and 1040A), which are substantially the same, illustrate the then vague ideas of Texas geography. "Austin's Settlement," presumably San Felipe de Austin, is incorrectly shown on the east bank of the Colorado. The only communities shown are a mythical "Presidio of Nacogdoches," not far from the coast between Galveston Bay and the Sabine (this was one of the errors of the Humboldt Map of New Spain, entry No. 1042), and the actual Nacogdoches to the north. A St. Lewis Bay is incorrectly shown at the mouth of the Brazos. These errors are cleared up in the 1832 edition (entry No. 1094B) where Austin's pioneer 1830 map is largely followed. The 1832 edition does add a non-existent Galveston at the mouth of the Trinity, and has a McNeal between the mouths of the Brazos and the St. Bernard, neither of the two being shown on the Austin 1830 map. The 1833 and 1834 editions (entry Nos. 1094C and 1094D) of the Lay map closely follow the 1832 edition. There is a radical change in the 1836 edition (1094E), where the boundary running north from the intersection of the Sabine and the 32d parallel now stops at the 33d parallel, instead of continuing to the Red River, and Miller County is shown as part of Arkansas. Lay is listed as a map publisher in the New York City directories for the years 1827-1830, and there are records of his petition to the Common Council of New York City in 1827 to buy copies of his Map of the State of New York, and in 1829 to buy copies of his Map of the United States. Little further information on him could be found.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 20

Lay, Amos, d. 1851.

Map of the United States. Compiled from the Latest and most accurate surveys by Amos Lay, Geographer & Map Publisher New York. London, Published by the Proprietor. [In lower right corner:] Title &c. Designed & Engraved by Thos Starling, No 1 Wilmington Square, London. 1833 1094C; Another edition [of entry No. 1094]; Same scale and prime meridians as the New York, 1832, edition; additional insets.; This large "general" map, which is exasperatingly awkward to use, especially in making comparisons, is entered as it shows Texas as far west as the Lavaca River on the large scale of about 30 miles to the inch. The 1827 and 1830 editions (entry Nos. 1040 and 1040A), which are substantially the same, illustrate the then vague ideas of Texas geography. "Austin's Settlement," presumably San Felipe de Austin, is incorrectly shown on the east bank of the Colorado. The only communities shown are a mythical "Presidio of Nacogdoches," not far from the coast between Galveston Bay and the Sabine (this was one of the errors of the Humboldt Map of New Spain, entry No. 1042), and the actual Nacogdoches to the north. A St. Lewis Bay is incorrectly shown at the mouth of the Brazos. These errors are cleared up in the 1832 edition (entry No. 1094B) where Austin's pioneer 1830 map is largely followed. The 1832 edition does add a non-existent Galveston at the mouth of the Trinity, and has a McNeal between the mouths of the Brazos and the St. Bernard, neither of the two being shown on the Austin 1830 map. The 1833 and 1834 editions (entry Nos. 1094C and 1094D) of the Lay map closely follow the 1832 edition. There is a radical change in the 1836 edition (1094E), where the boundary running north from the intersection of the Sabine and the 32d parallel now stops at the 33d parallel, instead of continuing to the Red River, and Miller County is shown as part of Arkansas. Lay is listed as a map publisher in the New York City directories for the years 1827-1830, and there are records of his petition to the Common Council of New York City in 1827 to buy copies of his Map of the State of New York, and in 1829 to buy copies of his Map of the United States. Little further information on him could be found.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 20

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Lay, Amos, d. 1851.

Map of the United States. Compiled from the Latest and most accurate surveys by Amos Lay, Geographer & Map Publisher New York. London, Published by the Proprietor. [In lower right corner:] Title &c. Designed & Engraved by Thos Starling, No 1 Wilmington Square, London. 1834 1094D; Another edition [of entry No. 1094] same title, imprint, engraver, scale, and prime meridians as the 1833 edition; This large "general" map, which is exasperatingly awkward to use, especially in making comparisons, is entered as it shows Texas as far west as the Lavaca River on the large scale of about 30 miles to the inch. The 1827 and 1830 editions (entry Nos. 1040 and 1040A), which are substantially the same, illustrate the then vague ideas of Texas geography. "Austin's Settlement," presumably San Felipe de Austin, is incorrectly shown on the east bank of the Colorado. The only communities shown are a mythical "Presidio of Nacogdoches," not far from the coast between Galveston Bay and the Sabine (this was one of the errors of the Humboldt Map of New Spain, entry No. 1042), and the actual Nacogdoches to the north. A St. Lewis Bay is incorrectly shown at the mouth of the Brazos. These errors are cleared up in the 1832 edition (entry No. 1094B) where Austin's pioneer 1830 map is largely followed. The 1832 edition does add a non-existent Galveston at the mouth of the Trinity, and has a McNeal between the mouths of the Brazos and the St. Bernard, neither of the two being shown on the Austin 1830 map. The 1833 and 1834 editions (entry Nos. 1094C and 1094D) of the Lay map closely follow the 1832 edition. There is a radical change in the 1836 edition (1094E), where the boundary running north from the intersection of the Sabine and the 32d parallel now stops at the 33d parallel, instead of continuing to the Red River, and Miller County is shown as part of Arkansas. Lay is listed as a map publisher in the New York City directories for the years 1827-1830, and there are records of his petition to the Common Council of New York City in 1827 to buy copies of his Map of the State of New York, and in 1829 to buy copies of his Map of the United States. Little further information on him could be found.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 20

Lay, Amos, d. 1851.

Map of the United States. Compiled from the Latest and most accurate surveys by Amos Lay, Geographer & Map Publisher New York. London, Published by the Proprietor. [In lower right corner:] Title &c. Designed & Engraved by Thos Starling, No 1 Wilmington Square, London. 1836 1094E; Another edition [of entry No. 1094] with same title, imprint, engraver, scale and prime meridians as the 1833 and 1834 editions; This large "general" map, which is exasperatingly awkward to use, especially in making comparisons, is entered as it shows Texas as far west as the Lavaca River on the large scale of about 30 miles to the inch. The 1827 and 1830 editions (entry Nos. 1040 and 1040A), which are substantially the same, illustrate the then vague ideas of Texas geography. "Austin's Settlement," presumably San Felipe de Austin, is incorrectly shown on the east bank of the Colorado. The only communities shown are a mythical "Presidio of Nacogdoches," not far from the coast between Galveston Bay and the Sabine (this was one of the errors of the Humboldt Map of New Spain, entry No. 1042), and the actual Nacogdoches to the north. A St. Lewis Bay is incorrectly shown at the mouth of the Brazos. These errors are cleared up in the 1832 edition (entry No. 1094B) where Austin's pioneer 1830 map is largely followed. The 1832 edition does add a non-existent Galveston at the mouth of the Trinity, and has a McNeal between the mouths of the Brazos and the St. Bernard, neither of the two being shown on the Austin 1830 map. The 1833 and 1834 editions (entry Nos. 1094C and 1094D) of the Lay map closely follow the 1832 edition. There is a radical change in the 1836 edition (1094E), where the boundary running north from the intersection of the Sabine and the 32d parallel now stops at the 33d parallel, instead of continuing to the Red River, and Miller County is shown as part of Arkansas. Lay is listed as a map publisher in the New York City directories for the years 1827-1830, and there are records of his petition to the Common Council of New York City in 1827 to buy copies of his Map of the State of New York, and in 1829 to buy copies of his Map of the United States. Little further information on him could be found.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 20

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Lebrija y Barrera.

Replica de ... a los Señores de la Compañía
Empresaria de la Renta Nacional del tabaco.
See note to entry No. 965.

Lebrija, Joaquín, and Barrera, Ignacio de la.

Análisis e Impugnación del Proyecto de Ley sobre
amortización de la moneda de cobre, sobre contratar
la renta del tabaco, y sobre arbitrios para la guerra de
Tejas.
Mexico. Imprenta de J.M. Lara, calle de la Palma
num. 4. 1841

965; Formado por Joaquín Lebrija e Ignacio de la Barrera, Administrador y Contador de la Aduana de Esta Ciudad.; 21 p. 19.5 cm.; This pamphlet, which has only a remote connection with Texas, is entered because of the Texas reference in its title and as it is the prototype of around a dozen others printed at Mexico from March to May, 1841, and listed below, which have "guerra de Tejas" or "Tejas" in their title, but actually have only a remote connection with Texas and are therefore not entitled to a separate entry in a Texas bibliography. As these pieces have the Texas reference in their title they are listed below as failure to mention them might lead to their acquisition for a Texas collection by those who, judging from the title, thought they had been overlooked in this bibliography. This pamphlet and the others listed below have to do with the proposal to the Mexican Congress early in the year 1841, by a group known as Comisiones Unidas de Hacienda y Tejas, of a law, as described in the title, to help remedy the then deplorable state of Mexican government finances. Though the Federalist revolt under Canales, in which Texans were prominent, had been put down the previous fall and the Texan Santa Fe Expedition was not to start until June, the "war with Texas" was used by the Mexican government as a battle cry in their campaign for increased revenues. It developed that the methods proposed for such increase caused bitter debates and it is with arguments pro and con on these proposals that the Lebrija pamphlet and others listed below deal, with scarcely a mention of Texas in their text. Indeed one pamphlet, *Pésame a los Mexicanos*, No. 5 below, expressly mentions the "trivial pretext" of the war with Texas. They are merely sources on a quite minor event in Mexican history. They had to be consulted in preparing this bibliography and all but one are in my collection. The Lebrija and de la Barrera pamphlet entered above is dated at the end, March 19, 1841. The others, arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order of their publication and all with a Mexico City imprint, are: 1. *Empresa del Tabaco. Observaciones sobre el Análisis ... del Proyecto relativo a la amortización del cobre, renta del tabaco, y arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas.* 23 p. Dated at end March 29, 1841, and signed by Felipe N. del Barrio, director, and others. 2. *Unos Mexicanos. Breves Reflexiones sobre el Análisis ... del Proyecto de ley para la Amortización de la Moneda de Cobre; para contratar la renta del tabaco, y para proporcionar arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas.* 26 p. Dated at end March 30, 1841, and signed *Unos Mexicanos*. 3. *Lebrija y Barrera. Replica de ... a los Señores de la Compañía Empresaria de la Renta Nacional del tabaco.* 40 p. Dated at end April 3, 1841. 4. *López Pimentel, Tomás. Observaciones sobre El Proyecto de las Comisiones Unidas de Hacienda y Tejas, relativo á la amortización de la moneda de cobre, contrata de la renta del tabaco y recursos para la guerra de Tejas por el ciudadano diputado ... individuo de dichas comisiones.* 24 p. Dated at end April 3, 1841. 5. *Pésame a los Mexicanos por la Muerte de la Patria, ó sea Oposición a la ley Sobre Cobre, Tabaco y Tejas. Part I.* 10 p. Unsigned and undated, but probably first part of April. 6. *Part II.* 11 p. Unsigned and undated. 7. *Un Patriota. La*

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Verdadera a la Falsa Opinion Publica, sobre el proyecto Pendiente en el Senado, relativo á la amortizacion del cobre, administracion de la renta del tabaco y arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas, por un patriota. 15 p. Dated at end April 12, 1841, and signed Un Patriota. 8. Mexico (republic). Congreso. Comisiones de Hacienda y Tejas. Esposicion que hacen las Comisiones de Hacienda y Tejas ... Sobre Ausilios para la guerra de Tejas, Compañia del Tabaco, y amortizacion de la moneda de cobre, en Contestacion a la Manifestacion del Sr. Pimentel. 48 p. Dated at end April 18. 1841, and signed Falcon, and others. 9. López Pimentel, Tomás. Cuatro Palabras que ... dirige a los Individuos de las Comisiones de Hacienda y Tejas que suscriben la Esposicion que en 18 del presente hacen á la Cámara de Diputados. 30 p. After April 18, 1841. (Entry from Bancroft Library copy. Not in TWS.) 10. Empresa del Tabaco. Contestacion de la Empresa del Tabaco a la Réplica de los Señores Lebrija y Barrera, sobre el proyecto de ley Relativo a la amortizacion de la moneda de cobre, renta del tabaco, y arbitrios para la guerra de Tejas. 28 p. Dated at end April 24, 1841, and signed F.N. del Barrio, director. 11. Banco Nacional de Amortizacion. Contestacion de la Junta Directiva del Banco Nacional de Amortizacion al Dictamen de la Comision de Hacienda del Senado sobre amortizacion de la moneda de cobre, administracion de la renta del tabaco y ausilios para la guerra de Tejas. 42 p. Dated at end May 5, 1841, and signed by Gaspar Alonso Ceballos and others.; Locations: CU-B. NN. TWS.

Reel: 15

Leclerc, Frédéric, 1810-1891.

Le Texas Sa Révolution, par Frédéric Leclerc, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris. Paris, Imprimerie de H. Fournier et Ce, 14, Rue de Seine. 1840

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1362; 104 p., folding map at end. 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same.; Map: Carte du Texas, Extraite de la grande Carte du Mexique par A. Brué Géographe du Roi; revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée ... par Ch. Picquet, Géographe du Roi et de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans. Paris, 1840. [At lower left, below neat line:] Lith. de Thierry frères à Paris ... 28 x 33 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scales in "Myriamètres" and "Lieues d'Espagne", but about 75 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Paris. It appears from the text that Leclerc, a French physician and scientist, had spent some time in Cincinnati in June and July, 1837, and later some months in Texas, where he arrived early in 1838. His first-hand observations on the towns of Galveston, Houston, San Felipe, and Bejar or San Antonio are most interesting, but his accounts of the history of Texas, especially its revolution from Mexico in 1836, are based on secondary sources and are rather dull. For his account of the Texas Revolution, he states that he has drawn largely on Newell's History of the Revolution in Texas, New York, 1838 (entry No. 1318). The work is dedicated to President Lamar of Texas and in Volume III of the Lamar Papers, at page 225, is an undated letter from Leclerc to Lamar, written from Tours, asking permission for such a dedication. The letter speaks of his having been "a citizen of Texas for nine months in 1838," and in a later letter, dated Tours, July 16, 1840 (Lamar Papers, Vol. III, p. 422), he says he plans to leave France for Texas "in October or November next" and that, as "many applications are made every day concerning Texas," he is writing "a small and substantial guide to the Emigrants." Nothing seems to be recorded of such a guide, nor of a work embodying the results "of the geological and botanical researches which I made in Texas" he mentions in the Introduction to *Le Texas et Sa Revolution*. The Introduction to *Le Texas et Sa Revolution* states that it has already been published in *Revue des Deux Mondes*. An article on Leclerc in the *Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société Archéologique de Touraine* (Tome XXVII, 1938-1940), and extracts from the *Bulletin de la Société Pharmaceutique d'Indre-et-Loire* (October, 1905, No. 14, p. 328-331), and from E.H. Tourlet's *Documents pour servir à l'Histoire de Tours*, 1905 (p. 66-68), all most kindly furnished me by M. de Sallier Dupin, Librarian of the Municipal Library at Tours, give much additional information about Leclerc's distinguished career as a physician, botanist, and writer on medical subjects, of which only a little can be repeated here. As a young man he seems to have been a brilliant student in medicine and botany, and after his return to France from Texas he was, on January 15, 1839, named head of the Tours Hospital, a post he held until 1872 when he rather abruptly resigned, "for some private reason," as one of the articles says (he had just separated from his wife), and soon after he returned to the United States. Nothing is known of his later stay in the States except that he died in Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico, on January 3, 1891. An English translation of the work "by a Gentleman of Philadelphia" is given in the May and June, 1841, issue of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Volume VII, Nos. V and VI.; Rader 2214. Raines, p. 137.

Sabin 39652.; Locations: CtY. MBAt. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS (presentation).

Reel: 29

Léger, Theodore.

Essay on the Particular Influence of Prejudices in Medicine, over the Treatment of the Disease most common in Texas, Intermittent Fever; preceded by a few General Observations on Medical Theories. People Press -- Brazoria, Texas. 1838 240; By Theodore Leger, M.D. late Professor of Midwifery of the Faculty of Paris, member of the Medical College of Mexico [sic], and ex-Vice President of the Medical Society of New Orleans.; 18 p. 22.3 cm.; Léger's "General Observations," which take up p. 3-7, are followed by a discussion of intermittent fever as he had observed it in Texas, its causes, symptoms and treatment. Léger is highly critical of the use of calomel for intermittent fever and makes quite an argument for quinine. The "General Observations," which go far into the past, may be disregarded, but the discussion which follows seems to me to be an important source for Texas medical history. This is the first medical book printed in Texas. According to the *Handbook of Texas*, Léger came to Texas as early as December, 1836, and was one of the physicians who attended Stephen F. Austin in his last illness, but according to his advertisement in the *Telegraph and Texas Register* for October 18, 1836, offering his professional services as a doctor of medicine, he had arrived at least a few weeks earlier from New Orleans where he had been vice-president of the Medical Society. There are several references to Léger in the Lamar Papers, the latest dated July, 1838. I have no information on him after that date; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 3

The Legion of Liberty.

Sold at the Patriot Office, No. 9 Exchange st. Albany. Six cts. single; 50 per dozen; \$3 per hundred; \$25 per thousand. 1843

1457; Remonstrance of Some Free Men, States, and Presses, to the Texas Rebellion, against the Laws of Nature and of Nations. [Vignette, "Ruthless Rapine, Righteous Hope defies."] "Ye serpents! ye generation of vipers!! How can ye escape the damnation of hell!!!!"; Leaf of title, verso contents, [74] p. 17 cm. Leaf of title without signature, signatures 1-5 in sixes, 7 leaves without signature. This is another edition of the example found with the second or 1843 edition of *The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth* (entry No. 1419A). Here the signatures start with No. 1 instead of No. 19 and there are only 38 leaves. The first ten leaves are the same as in the edition just mentioned. See general note to the earlier editions (entry Nos. 1419-1419B); Locations: CU-B. DLC. MH. NN. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 32

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth [on the annexation of Texas], 1844.
See entry No. 1419B.

The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth ... Second Edition ... 1843.
See entry No. 1419A.

The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth, containing the thoughts, words, and deeds, of some prominent Apostles, Champions and Martyrs. Sold at the office of the American A.S. Society, 143 Nassau-st. New-York, and at the offices of the other Anti-Slavery Periodicals and Depositories. 1843 1419A; Another edition [of entry No. 1419], with same title, except that "Second Edition." has been substituted for "Second Division", the date in the imprint changed to 1843, and the information as to price eliminated.; 2 prelim. blank leaves, [212] p., followed by "Legion of Liberty. Remonstrance ... to the Texas Rebellion." 1843. Sold at the Patriot Office, No. 9 Exchange St. Albany. [168] p.; frontispieces (2 maps on a folding plate). 19 cm. Continuous signatures: 1-32 in sixes. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title similar, except that "Pictures and Poetry." takes the place of "Second Edition." Title on spine: "Legion of Liberty. 2d Edition. 1843." On verso of back wrapper: "The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth." and vignette. Some copies were bound in cloth, with printed paper label on spine: Legion of Liberty. 2d Edition.; These various editions put out by the American Anti-Slavery Society consist mainly of a hodge podge of comments attacking slavery made by individuals, societies, and others. The comments are often short, sometimes with two or three to a page. In the 1842 edition there are only a few comments on the annexation of Texas, but with the Remonstrance of some free men ... to the Texas Rebellion, Albany, 1843, which has been bound with the New York 1843 edition (entry No. 1419A), the signatures being continuous, these attacks increase, the caption on the verso of the title being "Delenda est Texas." In the preliminary pages of the New York and Albany 1843 editions (entry No. 1419A), and in the 1844 edition (entry No. 1419B), there are lists which give, a little haphazardly, the names of the authors of the comments. The nature of the work is shown in the "Advertisement to the Second Edition" where the edition is said to "comprise about 400 pages" and is offered at \$16 per 100 in paper covers with a notation that "a smaller pamphlet or tract could be made from any of its divisions" and that "the stereotype plates will be sold at cost or loaned to any responsible publisher." It is probable that the annoying absence of any pagination in all these productions was to facilitate the use of stereotype plates in printing in separates whatever might strike the fancy of an individual publisher. In my collection, for example, there is a cut-down issue of the Albany, 1843, Remonstrance in 38 leaves. In 1844 much of the material in the Remonstrance was incorporated in The Anti-Texas [sic] Legion (entry No. 1473).; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. MiU. NjP. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 31

The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth, containing the thoughts, words, and deeds, of some prominent Apostles, Champions and Martyrs. Sold at the office of the American A.S. Society, 143 Nassau-st. New-York, and at the offices of the other Anti-Slavery Periodicals and Depositories. 1844 1419B; Another edition [of entry No. 1419], with same title, except that "Pictures and Poetry." has been substituted for "Second Edition.", and the date in the imprint changed to 1844.; [132] p., followed by "The Anti-Texas [sic] Legion. Protest ... against the Texas [sic] Rebellion ...", Albany, 1844. [8] p.; frontispieces (2 maps on a folding plate). 19 cm. Continuous signatures: [1] in two leaves, 2 in eight leaves, 3-12 alternately in eights and fours. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same, except that "Third Edition" is substituted for "Pictures and Poetry." These various editions put out by the American Anti-Slavery Society consist mainly of a hodge podge of comments attacking slavery made by individuals, societies, and others. The comments are often short, sometimes with two or three to a page. In the 1842 edition there are only a few comments on the annexation of Texas, but with the Remonstrance of some free men ... to the Texas Rebellion, Albany, 1843, which has been bound with the New York 1843 edition (entry No. 1419A), the signatures being continuous, these attacks increase, the caption on the verso of the title being "Delenda est Texas." In the preliminary pages of the New York and Albany 1843 editions (entry No. 1419A), and in the 1844 edition (entry No. 1419B), there are lists which give, a little haphazardly, the names of the authors of the comments. The nature of the work is shown in the "Advertisement to the Second Edition" where the edition is said to "comprise about 400 pages" and is offered at \$16 per 100 in paper covers with a notation that "a smaller pamphlet or tract could be made from any of its divisions" and that "the stereotype plates will be sold at cost or loaned to any responsible publisher." It is probable that the annoying absence of any pagination in all these productions was to facilitate the use of stereotype plates in printing in separates whatever might strike the fancy of an individual publisher. In my collection, for example, there is a cut-down issue of the Albany, 1843, Remonstrance in 38 leaves. In 1844 much of the material in the Remonstrance was incorporated in The Anti-Texas [sic] Legion (entry No. 1473).; Locations: ICN. NHi. TWS.

Reel: 31

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The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth, containing the thoughts, words, and deeds, of some prominent Apostles, Champions and Martyrs. Sold at the office of the American A.S. Society, 143 Nassau-st. New-York, and at the offices of the other Anti-Slavery Periodicals and Depositories. Price 12 1-2 cents single, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8 per hundred. 1842

1419; Second Division ... Illustrated with Engravings.; [207] p., advt. [1] p., frontispiece (folding map). 17 cm. Signatures: 1 leaf unsigned; 1-17 alternately in eights and fours; 18 in two leaves. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. On verso of back wrapper: "The Legion of Liberty! and Force of Truth." and vignette. Map: Crude map of world. 17 x 16 cm.; These various editions put out by the American Anti-Slavery Society consist mainly of a hodge podge of comments attacking slavery made by individuals, societies, and others. The comments are often short, sometimes with two or three to a page. In the 1842 edition there are only a few comments on the annexation of Texas, but with the Remonstrance of some free men ... to the Texas Rebellion, Albany, 1843, which has been bound with the New York 1843 edition (entry No. 1419A), the signatures being continuous, these attacks increase, the caption on the verso of the title being "Delenda est Texas." In the preliminary pages of the New York and Albany 1843 editions (entry No. 1419A), and in the 1844 edition (entry No. 1419B), there are lists which give, a little haphazardly, the names of the authors of the comments. The nature of the work is shown in the "Advertisement to the Second Edition" where the edition is said to "comprise about 400 pages" and is offered at \$16 per 100 in paper covers with a notation that "a smaller pamphlet or tract could be made from any of its divisions" and that "the stereotype plates will be sold at cost or loaned to any responsible publisher." It is probable that the annoying absence of any pagination in all these productions was to facilitate the use of stereotype plates in printing in separates whatever might strike the fancy of an individual publisher. In my collection, for example, there is a cut-down issue of the Albany, 1843, Remonstrance in 38 leaves. In 1844 much of the material in the Remonstrance was incorporated in The Anti-Texas [sic] Legion (entry No. 1473).; Sabin 95096.; Locations: NH. NN. TxSa.

Reel: 31

Der Legitime und die Republikaner ... Zweite durchgesehene Auflage ... 1844.
See entry No. 1140A.

Lemus, Pedro.

El General en Gefe de la 3.a Division Federal, a las fuerzas de su mando.
[Monterrey]. [1839]
941.3; [Text begins:] Ciudadanos: Desde que invitado por vosotros mismos me puse al frente de la revolucion ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Abril 28 de 1839. Pedro Lémus.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; Lémus denounces Pedro de Ampudia for betraying an agreement and urges his followers to greater efforts. At this point Lémus and the Federalists controlled Nuevo Leon.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Leona Vicario. Ayuntamiento.

Representacion del Ilustre Ayuntamiento de Esta Capital, al Honorable Congreso del Estado, à fin de que sean separados de sus destinos conforme al art. 4. del plan de Jalapa, los individuos que en ella se espresan.
Ciudad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas, á cargo del ciudadano Antonio Gonzalez Davila. [1830]
757; 12 p., 2 blank leaves. 14 cm.; This Representacion of September 4, 1830, with the text of the Ayuntamiento's proceedings of September 1 printed on pages 8-12, is part of a little drama in which most of the municipalities of the State were participants. Much of the story is told in the note to the Dictamen de la Comision especial of the Congress of Coahuila and Texas dated at the end September 15, 1830 (entry No. 752) and in the note to Manuel Carillo's Coleccion de Varios Documentos, Leona Vicario, 1830 (entry No. 749). The Representacion and text of the September 1 proceedings are printed in the just cited Coleccion. This Representacion was forwarded to the other ayuntamientos of Coahuila and Texas and their action given in the Coleccion.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

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Letter to the Hon. John C. Calhoun ... 1844.
See [Hammond, Jabez Delano], entry No. 1503.

Letters of Messrs. Clay, Benton, and Barrow ...
[1844].
See Clay, Henry, and others, entry No. 1488.

Letters upon the Annexation of Texas ... originally
published ... under the signature of Lisle. 1845.
See [Ellis, George Edward], entry No. 1579.

Lettre d'un Citoyen de New-York au sujet de
l'Annexion du Texas à l'Union Américaine ... 1845.
See [Bonnetfoux, Laurent?], entry No. 1564.

Lewis, Dixon Hall, 1802-1848.

A Letter of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, to His
Constituents of the Third Congressional District of
Alabama.
[Washington?]. [1844]
1518; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.;
Caption title. This Letter is dated at the beginning:
Senate of the United States, May 18, 1844. Lewis,
long a Congressman from Alabama, had just been
appointed a member of the Senate to fill a vacancy.
Here he tells his constituents that as a member of the
Senate he will strive for the ratification by the Senate
of the pending treaty for the annexation of Texas.
There is an article on Lewis in the Dictionary of
American Biography.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 34

Lewis, Ira Randolph, 1800-1867.

... To the Editor of the Matagorda Bulletin.
[Matagorda: Printed at the Matagorda Bulletin
Office]. [1838]
241; -- [Letter of Lewis dated Matagorda, May 19,
1838, defending the judicial conduct of James W.
Robinson, as presiding judge at the last term of
District Court held at Matagorda, from attacks made
in the Bulletin of April 25 and May 17. Letters of
James Norton, Clerk of Court, and Thomas Harvey,
both in support of Lewis and dated May 21, 1838,
follow]; Broadside in four columns. 31.9 x 33.5 cm.;
At head: Extra. Judge Robinson, prominent in 1836
as acting governor under the provisional government,
had been attacked, most unjustly as it would seem
from the Lewis letter, for withholding information
about certain decrees he made in cases just tried by
him. I formerly owned the original letter written by
Thomas Harvey, referred to in the above entry, and
gave it some years ago to the University of Texas
Library, together with other papers which had
belonged to Beauregard Bryan, grandson of Lewis.
For a man of Lewis's prominence in Texas there is
surprisingly little biographical information about him
in the standard Texas manuals.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 3

Lexington Intelligencer, Lexington, Kentucky.

Lexington Intelligencer--Extra, May 14th, 1836.
[Lexington]. [1836]
1215; The Glorious News Confirmed. [Reprint of
Thomas J. Rusk's proclamation "To the people
towards Nacogdoches" dated "Head Quarters of the
Army, 23d April, 1836," which announced the defeat
and capture of Santa Anna, as published in the
"Louisiana Journal Extra" of May 2, from the "Red
River Herald of Saturday last" with confirmation
from other sources. Text begins:] Below we give a
confirmation of the glorious news of the capture of
Santa Anna, by the Texans, which was published
yesterday. ... ; Broadside in two columns. 23 x 17
cm.; This broadside is of interest as showing the time
it took in those days for news to travel, even of an
event of such tremendous importance as the capture
of Santa Anna at San Jacinto. The Red River Herald,
published at Natchitoches, was undoubtedly the issue
of Saturday, April 30.; Locations: KyLx. TWS.

Reel: 24

Lexington, Kentucky. Citizens.

Texas Meeting.
[Lexington]. [1836]
1214; [Proceedings of two meetings held April 20,
1836, (Captain John Fowler, president, R. Higgins,
vice president, Edwin Bryant and Thomas B. Holt,
secretaries) with resolutions and memorial adopted
asking Congress to recognize the independence of
Texas, followed by brief account signed, "Editor," of
a meeting held April 23, at which subscriptions were
received for the Texan cause. Text begins:] At a
meeting of the citizens of Lexington to take into
consideration the present condition of the Texians ...
held at the Court House in Lexington on the 20th of
April, 1836.; Broadside in three columns. 40 x 25
cm.; The broadside includes an account of the speech
delivered at the evening meeting on April 20 by
Colonel Ira Lewis, described as "one of the Texan
Commissioners to this country."; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[L'Héritier, Louis François, 1789-1852].

Le Champ-d'Asile, Tableau Topographique et Historique du Texas, contenant des Détails sur le Sol, le Climat et les Productions de cette contrée; des Documens authentiques sur l'organisation de la Colonie des Réfugiés français; des Notices sur ses principaux fondateurs; des Extraits de leurs proclamations et autres actes publics: suivi de Lettres écrites par des Colons à quelque-uns de leurs compatriotes.

Paris, Ladvocat, Libraire, Editeur des Fastes de la Gloire, Palais-Royal, Galeries de bois, nos. 197 et 198. [At end:] De l'Imprimerie de P.N. Rougeron, rue de l'Hirondelle, no. 22. 1819

1072; (Publié au profit des Réfugiés.) Par L.F. LH..... (de l'Ain), l'un des Auteurs des Fastes de la Gloire. [Three lines from Cicero.]; viii, 247 p. 21 cm.; Though, as shown in the entries, there is additional preliminary matter in the later issue of the first edition and in the second edition, the main text of 247 pages is the same in all three (entry Nos. 1072, 1072A and 1072B). Apparently the sheets of the first edition were rebound for the later copies. The book is a fanciful and idealized account of the Champ d'Asile, with much padding. Chapter XII gives an extensive account of the laws said to have been adopted by the colonists, and at pages 44-47 is the text of the Manifesto of May 11, 1818. Chapters II-IX, pages 25-149, are mostly an account of Texas, but though this is perhaps the lengthiest to its date in book form, it is of little value. The sixteen new preliminary pages in the later issues of the first edition briefly announce the destruction of the colony, in a letter dated from New York, December 24, 1818, and report at some length on the opportunities offered the Champ d'Asile refugees at the first settlement of the French exiles at Tombigbee in Alabama. Various mis-statements, some extraordinary, such as that the United States, which then was claiming all of Texas, had granted the colonists "le territoire entier du Texas ... reconnaissant et adoptant les colons pour alliés (2d ed. p. 22); that General Lallemant had just established a school at Nacogdoches (p. 202); and that several dances had been given "auxquels ont assisté tous les habitans de San-Antonio de Bejar," cast much doubt on the reliability of other statements for which L'Héritier is cited as an authority, such as the code of laws just mentioned. L'Héritier was a French soldier and writer who took an active part as editor of liberal journals. Several of his writings, but not his Le Champ-d' Asile, are listed in Nouvelle Biographie Générale (Vol. 31, p. 71). One reference book refers to him as "publiciste et romancier."; Raines, p. 109. Sabin 95072.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. NN. Tx. TxDaHi. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 18

[L'Héritier, Louis François, 1789-1852].

Le Champ-d'Asile, Tableau Topographique et Historique du Texas, contenant des Détails sur le Sol, le Climat et les Productions de cette contrée; des Documens authentiques sur l'organisation de la Colonie des Réfugiés français; des Notices sur ses principaux fondateurs; des Extraits de leurs proclamations et autres actes publics: suivi de Lettres écrites par des Colons à quelque-uns de leurs compatriotes.

Paris, Ladvocat, Libraire, Editeur des Fastes de la Gloire, Palais-Royal, Galeries de bois, nos. 197 et 198. [At end:] De l'Imprimerie de P.N. Rougeron, rue de l'Hirondelle, no. 22. 1819

1072A; Another issue of the first edition [entry No. 1072] with same title, imprint, and date, but with "Description Succincte du Tombechbé ...," p. [ix]-xvi added between the preface and the text.; xvi, 247 p. 20 cm.; Though, as shown in the entries, there is additional preliminary matter in the later issue of the first edition and in the second edition, the main text of 247 pages is the same in all three (entry Nos. 1072, 1072A and 1072B). Apparently the sheets of the first edition were rebound for the later copies. The book is a fanciful and idealized account of the Champ d'Asile, with much padding. Chapter XII gives an extensive account of the laws said to have been adopted by the colonists, and at pages 44-47 is the text of the Manifesto of May 11, 1818. Chapters II-IX, pages 25-149, are mostly an account of Texas, but though this is perhaps the lengthiest to its date in book form, it is of little value. The sixteen new preliminary pages in the later issues of the first edition briefly announce the destruction of the colony, in a letter dated from New York, December 24, 1818, and report at some length on the opportunities offered the Champ d'Asile refugees at the first settlement of the French exiles at Tombigbee in Alabama. Various mis-statements, some extraordinary, such as that the United States, which then was claiming all of Texas, had granted the colonists "le territoire entier du Texas ... reconnaissant et adoptant les colons pour alliés (2d ed. p. 22); that General Lallemant had just established a school at Nacogdoches (p. 202); and that several dances had been given "auxquels ont assisté tous les habitans de San-Antonio de Bejar," cast much doubt on the reliability of other statements for which L'Héritier is cited as an authority, such as the code of laws just mentioned. L'Héritier was a French soldier and writer who took an active part as editor of liberal journals. Several of his writings, but not his Le Champ-d' Asile, are listed in Nouvelle Biographie Générale (Vol. 31, p. 71). One reference book refers to him as "publiciste et romancier."; Sabin 95072.; Locations: MB.

Reel: 18

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[L'Héritier, Louis François, 1789-1852].

Le Champ-d'Asile, Tableau Topographique et Historique du Texas, contenant des Détails sur le Sol, le Climat et les Productions de cette contrée; des Documens authentiques sur l'organisation de la Colonie des Réfugiés français; des Notices sur ses principaux fondateurs; des Extraits de leurs proclamations et autres actes publics: suivi de Lettres écrites par des Colons à quelque-uns de leurs compatriotes.

Paris, Ladvocat, Libraire, Editeur des Fastes de la Gloire, Palais-Royal, Galeries de bois, nos. 197 et 198. [At end:] De l'Imprimerie de P.N. Rougeron, rue de l'Hirondelle, no. 22. 1819

1072B; "Seconde Édition," [of entry No. 1072] with same title and imprint, dated 1819, except for the addition of the following between "compatriotes." and "(Public ...)" in the title: Seconde Édition, augmentée d'une description du Tombechbé, et accompagnée d'une Carte du Texas, ainsi que de l'Etat de Marengo, situé sur les bords du Tombechbé, dessiné, par C. Ladvocat.; xvi, 247 p., frontispiece (folding map). 21 cm.; Map: Le Champ-d'Asile ou Carte des Établissements fondés dans l'Amérique Septentrionale par les Réfugiés Français d'abord au Texas, et actuellemt au Tombechbé. Dessinée par Ladvocat d'après les Matériaux qui ont été envoyés par un des principaux Colons. Mars 1819. Gravé par B. Tardieu. T. Pelicier scr. à Paris, chez Ladvocat. ... ; 28 x 44 cm.; Graphic scale in French leagues: about 75 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Paris. Though, as shown in the entries, there is additional preliminary matter in the later issue of the first edition and in the second edition, the main text of 247 pages is the same in all three (entry Nos. 1072, 1072A and 1072B). Apparently the sheets of the first edition were rebound for the later copies. The book is a fanciful and idealized account of the Champ d'Asile, with much padding. Chapter XII gives an extensive account of the laws said to have been adopted by the colonists, and at pages 44-47 is the text of the Manifesto of May 11, 1818. Chapters II-IX, pages 25-149, are mostly an account of Texas, but though this is perhaps the lengthiest to its date in book form, it is of little value. The sixteen new preliminary pages in the later issues of the first edition briefly announce the destruction of the colony, in a letter dated from New York, December 24, 1818, and report at some length on the opportunities offered the Champ d'Asile refugees at the first settlement of the French exiles at Tombigbee in Alabama. Various mis-statements, some extraordinary, such as that the United States, which then was claiming all of Texas, had granted the colonists "le territoire entier du Texas ... reconnaissant et adoptant les colons pour alliés (2d ed. p. 22); that General Lallemant had just established a school at Nacogdoches (p. 202); and that several dances had been given "auxquels ont assisté tous les habitans de San-Antonio de Bejar," cast much doubt on the reliability of other statements for which L'Héritier is cited as an authority, such as the code of laws just mentioned. L'Héritier was a French soldier and writer who took an active part as editor of liberal journals. Several of his writings, but not his Le Champ-d' Asile, are listed in Nouvelle Biographie Générale (Vol. 31, p. 71). One reference book refers to him as "publiciste et romancier."; Sabin 95072.; Locations: ICN. MH. MiU-C. TxH. TxU. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 18

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Liberty. Committee of Safety.

Address of the Committee of Safety of the Municipality of Liberty to their Fellow-citizens. [At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

72; [Text begins:] The General Council received an address from the committee of safety of Liberty ... and ... two hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed. R.R. Royall, President. A. Houston, Secretary. San Felipe de Austin, October 30, 1835. [Followed by address signed and dated at end:] Edward Tanner, David G. Burnet [and four others]. Liberty, October 24, 1825 [i.e. 1835].; Broadside in three columns. 38.8 x 31.5 cm.; This fine address of October 24 refers near the beginning to the "many worthy and patriotic citizens [who] have been opposed, on principles ... to a rupture with the authorities of Mexico" and "affectionately appeal[s] to such of their fellow-citizens as are still holding back from the good work." It goes on to declare, "The contest is for liberty or slavery; for life or death.... It admits of no neutrals. Those who are not for us are against us." Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 250 copies. The address is given in full in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 288-290, and its eloquent peroration in Foote's Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 132-133.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

... Life in Texas ... 1845.

See Das Cajütenbuch ... 1841, entry No. 1396B.

Life of Col. Edwards ... [1842].

See Edwards, Monroe, entry No. 1410.

The Life of the celebrated Munroe [sic] Edwards ... 1842.

See Edwards, Monroe, entry No. 1411.

Ligeras Indicaciones sobre la Usurpacion de Tejas. [At end:] Puebla: Imprenta del Comercio, Merceria Portal de Borja. 1837

922; 8 p. 21 cm.; Caption title.; In this unsigned pamphlet, dated at the end Puebla Noviembre 11 de 1837, and occasioned by the treaty made by Santa Anna with the victorious Texans after San Jacinto, the unknown author discusses the past glories of Spain and concludes that unless Texas is recovered "our children will look on us with contempt."; Sabin 95100.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. BNM.

Reel: 14

Linn, Archibald Ladley, 1802-1857.

Speech of Mr. Linn, of New York, upon the Mission to Mexico, and Annexation of Texas. Washington: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office. 1842

1420; Delivered in the House of Representatives of the U.S., April 13, 1842.; 26 p. 25 cm. Stitched.; Linn, a Whig congressman from New York for one term in the Twenty-seventh Congress, was opposed to the annexation of Texas.; Sabin 41334, note.; Locations: NHi. TxDaM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 31

Lisle, pseudonym.

See [Ellis, Samuel], entry No. 1201.

Lisle, pseudonym.

Letters upon the Annexation of Texas ... 1845. See [Ellis, George Edward], entry No. 1579.

Lizardi, F. de, & Co.

Conversion of Mexican Bonds. [At foot of first page:] E. Couchman, Printer, 10, Throgmorton Street, London. [1837] 1279; Abstract of the Decree of the Mexican Government, dated in the City of Mexico, 12th April, 1837, in relation to its Foreign Debt, as modified (in conformity to the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of Mexican Bondholders of 5th September, instant, and assented to by the Mexican Minister in London,) by Agreement, dated 14th September, 1837.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 27 x 22 cm.; This entry has been included as the Mexican decree of April 12, 1837, provided for giving as security for half of Mexico's foreign debts land warrants on the vacant lands in the departments of Texas, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Sonora, and California, at the rate of four acres for each pound sterling of debt. Maillard, in his History of the Republic of Texas, London, 1842 (entry No. 1422), at pages 158-176, gives an English translation of the decree and of the agreement of September 14, 1837, and goes into the later history of the debt. The arrangement with the British bondholders was ratified by Santa Anna on June 1, 1839. He probably had in mind the outcry which would be made by English holders of Mexican bonds if Texas sought to negotiate a loan in England. Indeed Richard Hartnell in his Texas and California (entry No. 1381) and his Texas and Mexico (entry No. 1382), both published in 1841, bitterly attacks the proposed loan for Texas under negotiation by General Hamilton in England and France, in view of the fact that by this Lizardi arrangement 45 million acres of Texas lands had been pledged to secure the Mexican bonds held by English bondholders. However, there was no express hypothecation by Mexico of 45 million acres of land in Texas. Kennedy, in his Texas, Volume II, at pages 380-382, is very critical of Mexico's actions in endeavoring to pledge Texas lands.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 25

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López Pimentel, Tomás.

Cuatro Palabras que ... dirige a los Individuos de las Comisiones de Hacienda y Tejas.
See note to entry No. 965.

López Pimentel, Tomás.

Observaciones ... de las Comisiones Unidas de Hacienda y Tejas, relativo ... recursos para la guerra de Tejas.
See note to entry No. 965.

Los Buenos Mexicanos.

O Se Hace la Guerra de Tejas ... Mexico, 1845.
See entry No. 1022.

Los Imparciales.

Vindicacion de los Crimenos Que Gratuitamente se le imputan al ... D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna ..., Mexico, 1837.
See entry No. 935.

Los Verdaderos Patriotas.

Triunfo del Ejército Nacional en Tejas. ... 1836.
See entry No. 864B.

Louisiana. General Assembly.

... Indemnity for Slaves.
[Washington]. [1844]
1519; Resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to Slaves forcibly carried away, &c. ... ; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc. No. 132.) In Serial No. 442. Caption title. February 19, 1844. Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This is a resolution asking that efforts be made to secure an indemnity from the Government of Texas, "for slaves forcibly carried away from this and adjoining states".
Reel: 34

Louisville, Texas.

... Town of Louisville, Republic of Texas.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1840] 392; This Certificate Entitles the holder to Two Hundred and Fifty Dols. in the Capital Stock of the Town of Louisville: the original Proprietors being Sam'l S. Davis, Sumner Bacon, and others, by presenting which to the Agent of the Company, it shall draw a proportionable dividend of the proceeds of Sales, and will be received at par in the purchase of Lots, at Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Town of Louisville, June, 1840. [Blank for signature of] Agent.; Broadside. 8 x 16.9 cm.; At head: \$250 No. -- \$250 [And] No. Acres -- No. Lots Surveyed --; Along right margin: Capital Stock \$250,000. Louisville does not appear on the 1845 Hunt & Randel map of Texas, but from an article, "Harris County, 1822-1845," by Mrs. Looscan in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1915, Vol. XIX, at page 56, it appears that "Louisville a few miles below Lynchburg, failing to become a town, was known as Scott's Place." Mrs. Looscan remarks, "Nearly every large landholder on the bayou and bay shore aspired to be the founder of a town." Lynchburg was at the mouth of the San Jacinto River. There are sketches of Davis and Bacon in the Handbook of Texas, where Bacon, one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Texas, appears as a most interesting character. The copies located are signed in manuscript by "A. Huston" as Agent.; Locations: TxSaA. TxSaDR.

Reel: 6

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Ludecus, Eduard.

Reise durch die Mexikanischen Provinzen Tumulipas [sic], Coahuila [sic] und Texas im Jahre 1834.
 Leipzig, Joh. Friedr. Hartknoch. [At end:] Gedruckt bei B.G. Teubner in Leipzig. 1837
 1280; In Briefen an seine Freunde von Eduard Ludecus.; xx, 356 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Eduard Ludecus's Reise durch die Mexikanischen Provinzen Tumulipas [sic], Coahuila [sic] and Texas im Jahre 1834. On spine: Ludecus's Reise. This is a most interesting account of a journey across Texas early in the year 1834 and of the attempt to establish a settlement in the colony J.C. Beales was promoting in his so-called River Grant between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. Ludecus was a German, who came to New York from Germany in the late summer of 1833 and through his acquaintance with Beales joined the expedition which sailed from New York November 11, 1833, and arrived at Copano, Texas, on December 11. The journey across Texas by way of Goliad, Bexar, then to the Rio Grande and up the west bank to near San Fernando, then back to the east bank and the site of Dolores, the new town to be established there, took from January 3 to March 16, 1834. In June, 1834, Ludecus made a visit to San Fernando on the Mexican side of the river. Shortly after his return to Dolores conditions there became so troublesome that Ludecus left the colony, going first to Matamoros and then to New Orleans. His account is given in a series of letters, the last one, the 19th, being dated from New Orleans, November 19, 1834. The late Carl Coke Rister in the introduction to his reprint of the Horn captivity in Comanche Bondage, Glendale, 1955, uses extensively six of the Ludecus letters. This Ludecus narrative is well worth reprinting as a primary source on a journey early in 1834 across a good bit of Texas, and on an attempt to establish a settlement there.; Rader 2261. Raines, p. 141. Sabin 42639.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. IU. MoSM. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 26

[Lundy, Benjamin].

The War in Texas ... Second Edition ... 1837.
 See entry No. 1217A.

Lundy, Benjamin, 1789-1839.

A Circular, addressed to Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. on the subject of Mexican Colonization; with a general statement respecting Lundy's Grant, in the State of Tamaulipas: accompanied by a Geographical Description, &c. of that interesting portion of the Mexican Republic. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, by J. Richards, No. 129 North Third Street. 1835
 1168; By Benjamin Lundy; 16 p. 23 cm.; An account of Lundy's grant in Tamaulipas, prospectus for which, dated May 11, 1835, is recorded in entry No. 1169, is given here on pages [3]-6, with the "Geographical Description, &c" of the title following at pages [7]-16. The account here of the grant is dated at the end, on page 6, Philadelphia, September 25th, 1835. For more about Lundy see the note to entry No. 1169.; Locations: DLC. MH. NHi. NN. TWS.

Reel: 23

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Lundy, Benjamin, 1789-1839.

... Mexican Colonization; and Sugar, Cotton, and Rice Cultivation, by Free Labor. [Nashville. G.H.V. Forbes?]. [1835] 1169; To American Philanthropists, and men of Capital, Industry, and Enterprize, generally. [Proposal for the settlement of a colony in Tamaulipas, signed and dated at end:] Benjamin Lundy. Nashville, 5th mo. (May,) 11th, 1835. ... ; Broadside in three columns. 42 x 29 cm.; At head: <Genius of Universal Emancipation--Extra.> This broadside gives a favorable but temperate prospectus for a colony Lundy proposed to establish on a grant made to him by the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas on March 10, 1835. The boundaries of Tamaulipas then extended as far north as the Nueces and this grant was almost certainly located between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. On his journey back to the United States, Lundy spent some time in Nashville in May and June 1835 and in his journal, much of which is reprinted in *The Life, Travels and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy*, including his journeys to Texas and Mexico ..., Philadelphia, 1847, he records under date of May 12, 1835 (p. 181) that he had prepared "an address, respecting my Mexican plan, for insertion in the 'Western Methodist,'" and under date of May 16 he records, "I am now busy in printing the address in handbill form." This broadside, *Mexican Colonization*, is undoubtedly the address just referred to. While it has the heading "Genius of Universal Emancipation--Extra," it appears from the sketch of Lundy in the *Dictionary of American Biography* that the printing of that sheet was quite irregular and that in his journeys Lundy had it printed in local shops wherever he happened to be. In the address Lundy expatiates on the fine land available in his colony, but without, however, stating its location, and says that his principal motive in establishing the colony is "to test the advantages of Free Labor, on this continent, in the culture of sugar, rice, cotton, etc." It is quite evident that he would welcome Negroes as colonists. LeRoy P. Graf has a good account of Lundy's colonization scheme in "Colonizing Projects in Texas South of the Nueces, 1820-1845" in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April 1947, Volume L, at pages 440-444. The *Life, Travels and Opinions of 1847*, cited above, is a most interesting Texas book because of Lundy's three journeys to Texas in 1832, 1833, and 1834 to secure a colonization grant. Lundy was a keen observer and in his journeys refers to many of the prominent Texans. When in Tamaulipas in 1835, Lundy saw much of Samuel Bangs. According to the 1847 *Life*, Lundy was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 4, 1789, and died at Lowell, Illinois, on August 22, 1839.; Locations: NHi. NN.

Reel: 23

[Lundy, Benjamin, 1789-1839].

The Original and True Causes of the Texas Insurrection, Commenced in the Year 1835. [Philadelphia]. [1836] 1216; 32 p. 26 cm.; Caption title. Signed and dated at end: Columbus. Philadelphia, May, 1836. This is a reprint of eight articles written by Lundy under the pseudonym Columbus and published in the *Philadelphia National Gazette* in May, and possibly April, 1836 (see p. 1 of text). The *Life, Travels and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy*, including his *Journeys to Texas and Mexico* ..., Philadelphia, 1847, at page 289 speaks of several articles communicated to the *National Gazette* by Lundy in 1836 under this pseudonym. There is also (see p. 289) an account of Lundy's starting a weekly anti-slavery newspaper, the *National Enquirer*, at Philadelphia on August 3, 1836. For a general note on Lundy see the note to his *Mexican Colonization*, entry No. 1169.; Rader 2265. Sabin 95108.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

[Lundy, Benjamin, 1789-1839].

The War in Texas; a Review of Facts and Circumstances, showing that this contest is a Crusade against Mexico, set on foot and supported by Slaveholders, Land-Speculators, &c. in Order to Re-Establish, Extend, and Perpetuate the system of Slavery and the Slave Trade. Philadelphia: Printed for the Publishers by Merrihew and Gunn, No. 7, Carters' Alley. 1837 1217A; Second edition [of entry No. 1217]; <Second Edition, Revised, and Enlarged.> By a Citizen of the United States.; 64 p., text in double columns. 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same. "Contents" on verso of back wrapper. This is an amplification of Lundy's *The Origin ... of the Texas Insurrection* ..., [Philadelphia, 1836] (entry No. 1216). This enlarged work first appeared in several successive numbers of the *National Enquirer*, a weekly anti-slavery paper referred to in the note to entry No. 1217.; Raines, p. 141. Sabin 95134.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

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[Lundy, Benjamin, 1789-1839].

The War in Texas; a Review of Facts and Circumstances, showing that This Contest is the Result of a long premeditated Crusade against the Government, set on foot by Slaveholders, Land Speculators, &c. with the view of Re-Establishing, Extending, and Perpetuating the system of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the Republic of Mexico. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, by Merrihew and Gunn, No. 7, Carters' Alley. 1836 1217; By a Citizen of the United States.; 56 p., errata [1] p., text in double columns. 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title: The war in Texas; instigated by Slaveholders, Land Speculators, &c. for the re-establishment of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the Republic of Mexico. By a Citizen of the United States. Imprint on front wrapper similar to that on title page.; Rader 2266. Sabin 95134.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

Lundy, Pseudonym.

The Annexation of Texas ... [1844?].
See entry No. 1471.

Mabbitt, Leonard H.

To the Independent Voters, Composing the Militia of Texas.
[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office].
[1839]
324; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens; Aware that by the resignation of Thomas J. Rusk, we are now without a commanding General ... I ... have been induced to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Major General. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Your Fellow-Citizen, L.H. Mabbitt. San Augustine, April 15, 1839. 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 31 x 19.8 cm.; In this address Mabbitt states, "The Major part of my life from earliest youth to the present time, has been spent in the service of my country, both as a private soldier as well as a commanding officer." While I do not find him listed in any of the usual reference works, George L. Crocket in his Two Centuries in East Texas, Dallas, 1932, speaks of him as a captain of a company organized on April 1, 1836, which got to San Jacinto just too late to take part in the battle, and gives a brief sketch of him. The text of this address is given in the Lamar Papers, No. 1203, Vol. II, p. 532-533.; Locations: Tx (printed with gilt ink).

Reel: 5

Macon, Georgia. Citizens.

Georgia Messenger --- Extra. Nov. 12.
[Macon, Georgia. Office of the Georgia Messenger].
[1835]
1170; [At head of first column:] Texas. [Text begins:] A meeting of citizens was held in this place, on Tuesday evening [Nov. 10, 1835] ... for the purpose of expressing their sentiments relative to the struggle for liberty in Texas, and devising means to aid that cause. ... [Short editorial account, followed by a reprinting of the call for the meeting, and the proceedings and resolutions adopted, dated Nov. 12, 1835.]; 4-page folder printed on page [1], text in two columns. 25 x 20 cm.; This extra records an enthusiastic meeting where thirty or so volunteered for service in Texas and something over \$3000 was subscribed for their expenses. On page 3 of the copy of the folder in the Austin Papers, the chairman of the meeting has written a letter to Stephen F. Austin introducing the captain of the company, Col. William Ward. Facsimiles of the letter and the text of the broadside are given at pages 171-172 of Winkler's Manuscript Letters and Documents of Early Texans, 1821-1845, Austin [1937].; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 23

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Maelen, Philippe Marie Guillaume Van Der, 1795-1869.

Bruxelles. 1827

1095; [Group of five maps from Maelen's Atlas Universel de Géographie ... Quatrième Partie--Amér Sept., Three, Nos. 54, 59, and 60, with title: Partie du Mexique; one, No. 55, with title: Partie des Etats-Unis; one, No. 48, with title: Parties des Etats-Unis et du Nouveau Mexique, showing, when combined, the area of the present State of Texas.]; Each sheet 46 x 50 cm.; No graphic scale, but the scale of the maps is given on the title page of the atlas as 1/1641836, or about 28 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Paris]. Some sheets have inscription, "Dressée et Dessinée par Ph Vandermaelen," and "Lithee par H. Ode Avril 1825" (also Juin 1825 and Aout 1825). One also has inscription, "la lettre par Ph. Lippens." The five only partly related sheets comprising the Texas region, though on a large scale, are difficult to assemble for a study of Texas as a whole, even when available as separates and not bound in an atlas. The entire Texas coast line, fortunately, happens to be shown on a single sheet (No. 60). It is apparent that for this Maelen had not consulted either the Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano, Madrid, 1799 (entry No. 1029), or its main features as outlined in Humboldt's Carte Générale ... Nouvelle Espagne, Paris, 1809 (entry No. 1042), for he shows it as a jumble of islands dotting the coast from Galveston Bay (here called Baie Trinidad) to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Canadian River running across the Texas Panhandle is correctly shown as flowing into the Arkansas, and a "Little Brazos" running into the Brazos is shown and named. The San Antonio is still incorrectly represented as flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, instead of joining the Guadalupe many miles above. The few place names are poorly done, some apparently being imaginary.; Phillips, Atlases, 749.; Locations: DLC. MH. MiU-C. NN. NNA. TWS.

Reel: 20

Maffitt, John Newland, 1794?-1850.

A Plea for Texas, Addressed to the Citizens of the United States.

Nashville: Printed by S. Nye & Co. 1836

1218; By J.N. Maffitt, Professor of Rhetoric and Belleslettres, La Grange College.; 24 p. 21 cm.; This impassioned plea for Texas was apparently written some time after the battle of San Jacinto. It gives a short résumé of the events leading up to the Declaration of November 7, 1835, which it quotes, followed by a rhetorical account of the fall of the Alamo. Maffitt was a revivalist clergyman about whom contemporary opinions varied from praise to severe censure. Sabin (No. 43790 et seq) lists several titles by him but not this one, and remarks "His popularity was scarcely inferior to that of Wesley or Whitefield." An article on his son in the Dictionary of American Biography refers to the father and mentions his being chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1841.; Locations: Tx (imperfect). TxU (imperfect).

Reel: 24

Magnolia. Town Company.

Town of Magnolia.

A.W. Canfield, Printer, San Augustine, Texas. 1840 393.1; This town is situated on the east bank of the Trinity River, on a commanding bluff ... A Public Sale of Lots in Magnolia, will take place at Magnolia on the First day of September, 1840 ... Lots can be purchased before the sale by applying to James Burk, Esq. ... or to Col. S. Payne, general Agent at San Augustine, where a map of the town may be seen. ...; Broadside. 30 x 20 cm.; The broadside points out that the town will be the landing for Fort Houston, "7 miles distant," and the head of navigation on the Trinity River. "It will be the depot for all of the country north of the San Antonio Road and the connecting point between Santa Fe and Galveston City." The Handbook of Texas states that when Palestine, Texas, acquired a railroad, Magnolia declined rapidly and is now a ghost town. Entered from a privately owned copy.; Locations: CtY DeGolyer.

Reel: 6

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Maillard, Nicholas Doran.

The History of the Republic of Texas, from the Discovery of the Country to the Present Time; and the Cause of Her Separation from the Republic of Mexico.
 London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill. [On verso of title:] William Tyler, Printer, Bolt-Court, London. [Varying imprint of Tyler at end]. 1842
 1422; By N. Doran Maillard, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Texas. [Quotation, two lines.]; xxiv, 512 p., frontispiece (folding map). 22 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: History of the Republic of Texas. By N.D. Maillard; Map: A New Map of Texas, 1841. Day & Haghe Lithrs to the Queen 42 x 39 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 72 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and [Washington]. Though this account of Texas has little value as a history because of Maillard's extreme bias, it should be included in Texas collections as an example of what can be said about Texas by one who hates it. Another reason for its slight value as a history is the necessity for nearly 100 items of errata which follow the table of contents. What wounded Maillard's ego during the six months in 1839 he spent in Texas is not known, but it has caused him to characterize Texas (P. 206) as "a country filled with habitual liars, drunkards, blasphemers, and slanderers; sanguinary gamesters and cold-blooded assassins.", and more to the same effect. Stephen F. Austin is referred to, at page 30, as "the prince of hypocrites," and James Bowie, at page 104, as "monster." The work of another Texas hater, Hartnell's Texas and California (entry No. 1381), is quoted with approval and Lord Palmerston's Texas treaty of November 13, 1840 (entry No. 1417), is criticized at page 152 for "its inconsistency and general imbecility as regards the question of slavery." Incidentally, at page vi, Maillard speaks of himself as "an impartial historian." As might be expected, William Kennedy's Texas is constantly attacked. There is a bitter characterization of Maillard and an account of his stay in Texas in The Morning Star (Houston) of September 27, 1842. The map is the best feature of the book, for among its classifications shown in colored lines are the political boundaries of Texas under Spain and the territory now "absolutely in possession of the Texians." There is an article on Maillard in the Handbook of Texas.; Rader 2333. Raines, p. 144. Sabin 43886.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 31

Manifiesto Dedicado à los habitantes de Coahuila y Tejas.

Monterey de Nuevo Leon. Imprenta del gobierno à cargo del ciudadano Manuel Maria de Mier. [At end:] Saltillo. 1828

732; Leaf of title, 6 p. 21.5 cm.; The passage in April, 1828, after vehement opposition, of Decree No. 50, suspending for reasons of economy various offices of the state of Coahuila and Texas, caused a great hue and cry on the part of some of those affected. This unsigned Manifiesto is a plea for the saving of some 14,000 pesos annually resulting from the act, and a defense of its constitutionality. For a most interesting printing of the proceedings in the state Congress with the arguments pro and con see Expediente, etc., Leona Vicario, 1829, entry No. 738, entered under Coahuila and Texas. Congress.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Manifiesto del Ejército que ha operado contra los Tejanos á la Nacion Mejicana.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [1836]

855; [Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel General en Matamoros, Octubre 16 de 1836. El General en Gefé, Juan V. Amador. El Mayor General, Adrian Woll [and twenty-three others].; Broadside. 43.7 x 31.5 cm.; An affirmation of loyalty by the army staff at Matamoros, who are disturbed at news from the interior of possible revolts. The staff is unanimous for renewing the campaign against the rebels of Texas, once Santa Anna has been ransomed.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Manouvrier, Jules, and Snell, P., lithographers.

Lithogr. by J. Manouvrier & P. Snell, N. Orleans. [1839?]

1349; Map of the more Immediate Dependencies of the Bay of Matagorda from Actual Survey with the Names of Grantees to Lands in its vicinity.; 41 x 53 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 4 miles to the inch. This large scale map extends from Cedar Lake on the east to about eight miles west of the mouth of the Guadalupe River. The plots of over two hundred land holdings, with the owners named, are an especially interesting feature. In Matagorda Bay is the legend, marked by a representation of two ships, "Anchorage for Vessels of larger size lightering for Labaca & Indian Pt." Entry for this map under the year 1839 is a guess which might be changed by a more extensive research than I have been able to make. The year 1839 entry under Brazos and Galveston Rail Road Company (entry No. 1344) shows that Manouvrier and Snell were operating under that name in 1839.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

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Map of the City of Sabine.

Executed at Greene's Orleans Lithogc. Office. 53, Magazine Street. N.O. Opposite Banks Arcade. [1839?]

1350; Map without border on sheet 45 x 61 cm.; "Scale 300 feet to an inch." No graphic scale. Inset at lower left showing Sabine Bay with city of Sabine on the west bank of its outlet, the Sabine River; inset at lower right showing a part of the Texas coast from the outlet of Sabine River to just beyond Galveston Bay and north to the "Aloscosito Road." This map was probably done in 1839 as one of the steps in the promotion of that enterprise by Sam Houston and his associates in that year. These are referred to in entry Nos. 329 and 330. Mr. William H. Morrow, who gave me the information about this map "from a copy owned by a friend," tells me that the New Orleans Directory for 1838 lists "Wm. Green Lithography, Magazine St. No. 53, opposite Bank's Arcade." In 1841 the listing was for "Green & Fishbourne Lithographers." The map is a street map of the proposed city, with 229 numbered blocks shown, the main central square being named Elizabeth Place. The insets are on a much reduced scale. Entered from photostat of a privately owned copy.

Reel: 28

Marin, Primo Feliciano, died 1815.

["Informe hecho por el Illm^o. Sr. obispo de N. Reino de Leon D. Primo Feliciano Marin, en 20 de junio de 1805, al virey D. José Iturrigaray, sobre que ciertos terrenos de su obispado por su situacion y circunstancias ecsigian de necesidad forzosa su poblacion," a letter dated and signed at end, "Santa y general visita del Presidio del Rio grande, 20 de junio de 1805.--Primo, obispo del Nuevo Reino de Leon"]. [Mexico]. [1830]

758; Editorial introduction, p. [1]-2, the letter, pages 2-5 of Suplemento Num. 4 of the Voz de la Patria, Tom. II, Miercoles 21 de Abril de 1830, México--Oficina del ciudadano Alejandro Valdés. [1830.] Other items on pages 5-8. 21 cm.; This is a reprinting in a supplement of the Voz de la Patria from an 1805 newspaper of a report made in that year by Bishop Marin of a visit to his parishioners in Nacogdoches and of his accepting an invitation to cross the boundary into Natchitoches where he was royally entertained for three days. About two pages are given to a description of the physical features of the "despoblado" country between Bahia del Esperitu Santo and Nacogdoches, over which the Bishop travelled. Apparently the cause of this report to the Viceroy was fear that he had violated the rules in making this visit to a foreign country. The Bishop explains that he thought it would have been most rude not to have accepted the invitation, and asks the Viceroy and His Majesty the King for pardon. Possibly this supplement to a periodical should not have been included as less than half relates to Texas.; Locations: CtY TxArU TxU.

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Marryat, Frederick.

Monsieur Violette, ou Aventures d'un jeune émigré français en 1830 ... 1845.

See Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, 1843, entry No. 1458G.

Marryat, Frederick.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet ... 1844.

See entry No. 1458E.

Marryat, Frederick.

The Travels and Romantic Adventures of Monsieur Violet ... 1843.

See Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, entry No. 1458A.

Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Monsieur Violette, ou Aventures d'un jeune émigré français en 1830.

Paris: Gosselin. 1845

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

1458G; An edition in French [of entry No. 1458] ... traduites par J. Robaglia.; 2 vols., 8vo.; No copy located, but entered from Sabin 44699. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

Reel: 33

Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, & Western Texas.

Leipzig Bernh. Tauchnitz Jun. [At end:] Printed by Bernh. Tauchnitz Jun. 1843

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1458B; Another edition [of entry No. 1458] with same title as first issue of the first edition through "Western Texas," and continuing: Written by Captain Marryat, R.N.C.B. Edition Sanctioned by the Author. ; vi, 384 p., frontispiece (folding map). 15 cm.; The map is without title and is a reproduction on a smaller scale of the one in the London edition. Series title: Collection of British Authors. Vol. LIII. Narrative of Travels and Adventures, &c. by Capt. Marryat. In One Volume.; Sabin 44698.; Locations: MnU. NN. Tx. TxSa. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, & Western Texas.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, Paternoster Row. 1843

1458A; Another issue of the same sheets [entry No. 1458] in three cloth bound volumes (with title on spine: Adventures of Monsr Violet among the Snake Indns Marryat Vol. I. [-III.]) without half titles, otherwise collating the same, with same imprint and date (printer's imprint omitted on versos of titles), but with cancel titles substituted for the original title pages as follows: The Travels and Romantic Adventures of Monsieur Violet, among the Snake Indians and Wild Tribes of the Great Western Prairies. Written by Capt. Marryat, C.B. In three volumes. Vol. I. [-III.]; Locations: ICN. NN. Tx. WHi. TWS. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan

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Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, & Western Texas.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, Paternoster Row. [On verso of title and at end of each volume:] J.L. Cox & Sons, Printers to the Honourable East-India Company, 74 & 75, Gt. Queen St. Lincoln's-Inn Fields. 1843

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Reel: 32

1458; Written by Capt. Marryat, C.B. In three volumes. Vol. I. [-III.]; 3 vols.: Vol. I. viii p. (including half title and title), 312 p., frontispiece (folding map); Vol. II, half title, title, 318, [1] p.; Vol. III, half title, title, 299, [1] p. 20 cm. Plain boards, with printed paper label on cloth backstrip: Travels of M. Violet in California, &c. Marryat. Vol. I. [-III.]; The frontispiece map, W. Lake, lith., 170, Fleet St., has no title but covers from Fort Hall to the Pacific, and from about 39 degrees N to 45 degrees N.; Rader 2352. Sabin 44698. Wagner-Camp 97.; Locations: CSMH. IU. NN. Tx. TxDaHi. TxU. TWS. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of
Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, & Western
Texas.

[New York: J. Winchester, Publisher. [1843]

1458D; Another edition [of entry No. 145] ... Written by Captain Marryat, C.B.; 77 p., text in double columns, "Caution" by the publisher, [3] p. 31 cm. Stitched.; Caption title, at head of first column. Series title, preceding above caption title, on p. [1]: The New World. Park Benjamin, Editor. J. Winchester, Publisher. [Vignette, and line of quotation.] Extra Series-- No. 101, 102, 103. Office 30 Ann-Street. Books for the People. New York, 1843.; Locations: TxU. TWS (imperfect). This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of
Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, & Western
Texas.

New-York: Published by Harper & Brothers, No. 82
Cliff-Street. 1843

1458C; Another edition [of entry No. 1458] with title varying slightly from that of the first issue of the first edition.; 133 p., text printed in double columns, advts. [3] p. 25 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same with addition of heading, "Harper's Edition, Without Abridgment." and "Price One Shilling" below imprint. Advts. on verso of front wrapper and on recto and verso of back wrapper.; Sabin 44698.; Locations: ICN. ICU. IU. NHi. NN TxFw. TxU. TxWB. TWS. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, & Western Texas.

Paris Baudry's European Library 3, Quai Malaquais, near the Pont des arts and Stassin et Xavier, 9, Rue de Coq Sold also by Amyot and 4 other booksellers and by all the principal booksellers on the continent. 1844 1458E; Another edition [of entry No. 1458] ...

Written by Capt. Marryat, C.B.; Leaf of title, verso blank, 431 p. 15 cm.; Locations: NN. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Marryat, Frederick, 1792-1848.

Reisen und Abenteuer des Monsieur Violet in Californien, Sonora und im westlichen Texas. Stuttgart. Verlag der Franckh'schen Buchhandlung. 1844

1458F; An edition in German [of entry No. 1458] ... Herausgegeben von Capit. Marryat. Aus dem Englischen von August Zoller. Erster bis dritter Theil. [-Vierter bis letzter Theil.]; 2 vols. in one: Vol. I, leaf of title, [5]-275 p.; Vol. II, leaf of title, [5]-248 p. 14 cm. Marbled boards, with paper label on spine, stamped in gilt: Violet's Reisen u. Abent. von Marryat. 1.2.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS. This tale of the adventures of Monsieur Violet, first in California as a young man with the Shoshone Indians in the thirties, then, in Volume II and part of Volume III, in Texas in the early forties, is used by Marryat to vent his spleen on "the Yankees" and especially on Texas and the Texans. Texas is characterized as the resort of vagabonds and scoundrels who could not remain in the United States, and the country as "wholly destitute of principle and probity." The Mexicans who had left San Antonio for Mexico were replaced by six or seven-hundred "drunkards, thieves and murderers," with similar epithets scattered through the text. The trifling thread of the story, the journey of M. Violet from his home with the Shoshone Indians in California to St. Louis, serves as the basis for a series of unrelated adventures, some merely told to Violet, with other long interpolations, such as some fifty pages on Joseph Smith and the Mormons, and others having nothing to do with M. Violet's journey. However, that the reader of 100 years ago liked this sort of a tale is shown by the number of editions recorded here through the year 1845. The map has the weird California geography of the time. Marryat's slanders on the conduct of the Texan Santa Fe expedition justly aroused Thomas Falconer who exposed them, as well as Marryat's extensive plagiarisms, in a long letter dated Paris, November 14, 1843, to the Spectator of London. Falconer gives chapter and verse from Marryat for these charges. Many of the plagiarisms were from Kendall's letter to the Picayune of New Orleans written in 1842 on his release from Mexico. Others were from Falconer's Expedition to Santa Fe (entry No. 1412). An article in the Morning Star of Houston for December 14, 1843, speaks of the plagiarisms from Kendall and quotes from a letter of the Texan consul at London published in the London Morning Chronicle to the effect that much of the abuse of Texas and of the conduct of the Santa Fe expedition came from a Count Narbonne who had had an unsavory career in Texas. Gregg, in the preface to his Commerce of the Prairies, New York, 1844 (entry No. 1502) mentions letters he had written to the Galveston Daily Advertiser and the Arkansas Intelligencer in 1841 and 1842 under the signatures of "J.G." and "G," and discloses that portions of this correspondence had been used by Marryat, much of it verbatim, without any acknowledgement whatsoever. I am indebted for my information about the Falconer letter to the late F.W. Hodge. Mr. Hodge sent me a typewritten copy of it late in 1930, saying that he had learned of it too late to include in his Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe expedition by Thomas Falconer, New York, 1930.

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Martínez Caro, Ramon.

Verdadera Idea de la Primera Campaña de Tejas y Sucesos Ocurridos despues de la accion de San Jacinto, por D. Ramon Martinez Caro. México: Imprenta de Santiago Perez a Cargo de Agustin Sojo, Calle de Tiburcio núm 14. 1837 923; vii p., verso blank, 162 p. 20.5 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Primera Campaña de Tejas, y Sucesos Ocurridos despues de la Accion de San Jacinto, por D.R. Martinez Caro. México: 1837. Calles de Tiburcio Núm. XIV, Donde Se Espende.; Martínez Caro was Santa Anna's private secretary from the start of the Texas campaign at San Luis Potosí in December, 1835, until September, 1836, when he was set free by the Texans. Santa Anna was not released until November. Here, following the introduction, pages iii-vii, Caro gives at pages [1]-69 an account of the campaign dated at the end Mexico, May 20, 1837. This is followed, pages 71-138, by "Documentos que se Han Citado." Additional text, dated at the end Mexico, August 31, 1837, follows pages 139-158, and at the end, pages 159-162, there is a printing of a letter of José Reyes Lopez to Santa Anna dated Mexico, April 5, 1837. This is a very critical account of Santa Anna's acts and failures to act in the Texas campaign, with the most space devoted to events following the battle of San Jacinto. There is a long quotation in the text at page 19 from the Santa Anna report of March 11, 1837, with critical footnotes, and there is a long account of an attempt by one Bartholomew Pagés to aid Santa Anna to escape. In the note to Santa Anna's Manifiesto of May, 1837, entry No. 930, I refer to Santa Anna's characterization there of Martínez Caro as an "infamous betrayer." The documents, fourteen in number, are at pages 71-138. They include Santa Anna's report of March 11, 1837, in full, No. 2, at pages 78-106, attached to which is a translation into Spanish of one of the drafts of Houston's letter to Burnet of April 25, 1836, giving an account of the Battle of San Jacinto (p. 106-113). At the end of the documents, at pages 131-138, is another draft of Houston's letter of April 25, 1836, to Burnet, which differs slightly from the earlier printing of this report. The fourteen documents at pages 71-138 are listed in a note at page 143 of Castañeda's Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution, Dallas, 1928, to his translation at pages [90]-159 of this Martínez Caro's Verdadera Idea, but their text is not printed by him. Thus far I have not been able to learn anything about Martínez Caro either for before or after this employment by Santa Anna.; Rader 592. Raines, p. 44. Sabin 10950.; Locations: C-S. CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICU. M. MH. MiU-C. NN. TxGR. TxU. TxWB. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 14

Mason, Samson, 1793-1869.

Speech of Mr. S. Mason, of Ohio, in Opposition to the Immediate Recognition of the Independence of Texas.

Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1837 1281; Delivered in the House of Representatives U.S., February 27, 1837.; 13 p. 22 cm.; This speech, as that of Jesse A. Bynum (entry No. 1264), was on the question of an appropriation for the salary of a diplomatic agent to Texas. It does not seem to be printed in the Congressional Globe though there is a short reference to it in the record of debates.; Locations: CtY.

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A Massachusetts Freeman.

An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts ...
1844.
See [Allen, George], entry No. 1469.

Massachusetts State Texas Committee.

Circular.
[Boston]. [1845]
1589; [Dated at beginning:] 10 Court St., Boston,
Oct. 10, 1845. [Text begins:] Dear Friend: The recent
convention of friends of Freedom in this city ... came
to this conclusion, that the Texas question is not yet
settled, and that her admission as a slave state, may
be defeated ... [Signed:] In behalf of the Texas
Committee for Massachusetts ... Samuel E. Sewall,
Chairman. Elizur Wright, Jr., Secretary. [Followed by
a postscript.]; 4-page folder printed on p. [1], text
printed in double columns. 25 x 20 cm.; This circular
and entry Nos. 1590, 1591 and 1592, represent a last
desperate effort in the fall of 1845 by the
Massachusetts antislavery group to prevent the
acceptance by congress at its coming session of the
new constitution of Texas that continued slavery
there. It was pointed out that the free states had forty-
seven more votes in the House than the slave states
and that a majority vote in the House was required to
accept the Texas constitution. At the Cambridge
meeting of October 21 (How to Settle the Texas
Question, entry No. 1593), an eloquent anti-slavery
address was adopted beginning with the words--"The
Texas question is yet Undecided." As part of its
campaign, the Massachusetts State Texas Committee
issued six numbers, each in four and eight pages, of
the Free State Rally and Texan Chain-Breaker
(November 15, 1845-January 12, 1846), with the
legend at head of first column: "Published Weekly, or
oftener, till the Texas question is settled, by Jordan &
Wiley, 20 State Street." Samuel J. May in Some
Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict, Boston,
1869, reports that as a result of these activities, "A
petition signed by fifty thousand persons was sent to
Congress at its opening in December." Probably in
January, 1846, or slightly after the period of this
Bibliography, the committee issued in ten pages,
Report of the Massachusetts Committee to Prevent
the Admission of Texas as a Slave State. In this final
report, signed by Charles Francis Adams and forty-
two others, the committee admits defeat and gives an
interesting account of the parliamentary proceedings
in Congress in December, 1845, that ended with the
passage of the annexation resolution by the Senate on
December 22.; Locations: MHi. TxU.

Reel: 36

Massachusetts State Texas Committee.

Circular.
[Boston]. [1845]
1590; [Dated at beginning:] Boston, November 3,
1845.; [Text begins:] Dear Sir--In behalf of the State
Committee, whose address is sent you herewith, I
request you to take charge, in your town, of the
business of circulating for signatures the
remonstrance against the admission of Texas as a
slave State ... [Signed at end:] Elizur Wright, Jr.,
Secretary of the Anti-Texas Committee, 10 Court
Street. Broadside in two columns. 25 x 20 cm.; Entry
Nos. 1589, 1590, 1591 and 1592, represent a last
desperate effort in the fall of 1845 by the
Massachusetts antislavery group to prevent the
acceptance by congress at its coming session of the
new constitution of Texas that continued slavery
there. It was pointed out that the free states had forty-
seven more votes in the House than the slave states
and that a majority vote in the House was required to
accept the Texas constitution. At the Cambridge
meeting of October 21 (How to Settle the Texas
Question, entry No. 1593), an eloquent anti-slavery
address was adopted beginning with the words--"The
Texas question is yet Undecided." As part of its
campaign, the Massachusetts State Texas Committee
issued six numbers, each in four and eight pages, of
the Free State Rally and Texan Chain-Breaker
(November 15, 1845-January 12, 1846), with the
legend at head of first column: "Published Weekly, or
oftener, till the Texas question is settled, by Jordan &
Wiley, 20 State Street." Samuel J. May in Some
Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict, Boston,
1869, reports that as a result of these activities, "A
petition signed by fifty thousand persons was sent to
Congress at its opening in December." Probably in
January, 1846, or slightly after the period of this
Bibliography, the committee issued in ten pages,
Report of the Massachusetts Committee to Prevent
the Admission of Texas as a Slave State. In this final
report, signed by Charles Francis Adams and forty-
two others, the committee admits defeat and gives an
interesting account of the parliamentary proceedings
in Congress in December, 1845, that ended with the
passage of the annexation resolution by the Senate on
December 22.; Locations: Graff.

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Massachusetts State Texas Committee.

[Circular letter, dated at beginning:] Boston, 10 Court Street, Nov. 3d, 1845.
[Boston]. [1845]
1591; [Text begins:] Reverend Sir: At a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, held at Cambridge, Oct. 21st, 1845, the undersigned were appointed "to act as a State Committee, to resist the admission of Texas as a Slave State." ... [Signed at end:] Charles Francis Adams [and 38 others, including Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, John G. Whittier, and Wm. H. Channing.] Broadside in two columns. 25 x 18 cm.; Entry Nos. 1589, 1590, 1591 and 1592, represent a last desperate effort in the fall of 1845 by the Massachusetts antislavery group to prevent the acceptance by congress at its coming session of the new constitution of Texas that continued slavery there. It was pointed out that the free states had forty-seven more votes in the House than the slave states and that a majority vote in the House was required to accept the Texas constitution. At the Cambridge meeting of October 21 (How to Settle the Texas Question, entry No. 1593), an eloquent anti-slavery address was adopted beginning with the words--"The Texas question is yet Undecided." As part of its campaign, the Massachusetts State Texas Committee issued six numbers, each in four and eight pages, of the Free State Rally and Texan Chain-Breaker (November 15, 1845-January 12, 1846), with the legend at head of first column: "Published Weekly, or oftener, till the Texas question is settled, by Jordan & Wiley, 20 State Street." Samuel J. May in Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict, Boston, 1869, reports that as a result of these activities, "A petition signed by fifty thousand persons was sent to Congress at its opening in December." Probably in January, 1846, or slightly after the period of this Bibliography, the committee issued in ten pages, Report of the Massachusetts Committee to Prevent the Admission of Texas as a Slave State. In this final report, signed by Charles Francis Adams and forty-two others, the committee admits defeat and gives an interesting account of the parliamentary proceedings in Congress in December, 1845, that ended with the passage of the annexation resolution by the Senate on December 22.; Locations: MB.

Reel: 36

Massachusetts State Texas Committee.

[Circular letter, dated at beginning:] Boston, November 6, 1845.
[Boston]. [1845]
1592; [Text begins:] Dear Sir, The enclosed documents will show what the Massachusetts State Texas Committee are doing ... We wish to overwhelm Congress with such a multitude of names as has never been laid before it on any subject. ... The blow now to be struck, must be dealt strongly and promptly. ... All communications and contributions may be sent to J. Ingersoll Bowditch ... [Signed in mss. at end:] L.C. Phillips C. Frank Adams For the Committee. Broadside. 25 x 20 cm.; Entry Nos. 1589, 1590, 1591 and 1592, represent a last desperate effort in the fall of 1845 by the Massachusetts antislavery group to prevent the acceptance by congress at its coming session of the new constitution of Texas that continued slavery there. It was pointed out that the free states had forty-seven more votes in the House than the slave states and that a majority vote in the House was required to accept the Texas constitution. At the Cambridge meeting of October 21 (How to Settle the Texas Question, entry No. 1593), an eloquent anti-slavery address was adopted beginning with the words--"The Texas question is yet Undecided." As part of its campaign, the Massachusetts State Texas Committee issued six numbers, each in four and eight pages, of the Free State Rally and Texan Chain-Breaker (November 15, 1845-January 12, 1846), with the legend at head of first column: "Published Weekly, or oftener, till the Texas question is settled, by Jordan & Wiley, 20 State Street." Samuel J. May in Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict, Boston, 1869, reports that as a result of these activities, "A petition signed by fifty thousand persons was sent to Congress at its opening in December." Probably in January, 1846, or slightly after the period of this Bibliography, the committee issued in ten pages, Report of the Massachusetts Committee to Prevent the Admission of Texas as a Slave State. In this final report, signed by Charles Francis Adams and forty-two others, the committee admits defeat and gives an interesting account of the parliamentary proceedings in Congress in December, 1845, that ended with the passage of the annexation resolution by the Senate on December 22.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 36

[Massachusetts State Texas Committee].

How to Settle the Texas Question.
[Boston]. [1845]
1593A; Another edition [of entry No. 1593] with same caption title, probably printed in Boston at about the same time.; 10 p., 1 leaf, recto blank. 19 cm. Stitched. In this edition the address on p. 2 has a briefer caption: To the Friends of Free Institutions.; Sabin 95092, note.; Locations: MB. MH. NH. RH. TxU.

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[Massachusetts State Texas Committee].

How to Settle the Texas Question.
[Boston]. [1845]
1593; 11, [1] p. 19 cm. Stitched.; Caption title. At p. 2: Address to the Friends of Free Institutions in Massachusetts and Other Free States [adopted at the Cambridge meeting of October 21]. At foot of p. 10: This tract may be had by sending orders ... to Elizur Wright, Jr., 10 Court Street, Boston, at \$1 per hundred, or \$9 per thousand. ...; See note to Massachusetts State Texas Committee, Circular, October 10, 1845, entry No. 1589.; Sabin 95092.; Locations: DLC. MB. MH. MHi. MWA. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

[Matagorda Bulletin].

Extra. [1838].
See entry No. 241.

Matagorda. Proprietors.

Town of Matagorda, ----- 183-.
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten]. [1830?]
18.1; This Certifies, That, at the sale of In and Out-Lots in said town, held on the [blanks for date, and for name of bidder] became the highest bidder for [blank for description of property. Provisions for payment follow.]; Broadside. 13 x 21 cm.; This certificate is in effect a form for a deed. It and the entry No. 18.2 were not available for [earlier] inclusion with the other early forms. Mr. John C. Wyllie, Librarian of the University of Virginia and a recognized authority on type, has examined the photostats of these two forms for me and reports that they were undoubtedly printed on the press Godwin B. Cotten had set up at San Felipe in the fall of 1829. The date of printing was probably 1830 or early 1831. From the manuscript records, formerly in my collection and now at Yale, of meetings of "Proprietors of the town of Matagorda" held on August 1 and 2, 1830, and on January 28, 1831, it appears (records of the January 28, 1831, meeting) that Stephen F. Austin held a quarter interest or two shares in the partnership or association known as "Proprietors of the town of Matagorda," and Ira Ingram a three-eighths interest, with Seth Ingram, H.H. League, and Elias Wightman each holding a one-eighth interest, and that what is referred to in the Minutes as the "constitution" of the Proprietors was adopted on July 8, 1830. The certificate entered is dated Town of Matagorda, April 4th, 1831, and is made out to Stephen F. Austin. It is signed by Ira Ingram, "president of the Board of proprietors," and by Elias R. Wightman, secretary. The "out" lots of the "In and Out" lots referred to in the certificate were the lots not included in the laid-out blocks making up the center of the town. It was specified in the "constitution" referred to above that the area of an "out" lot should not exceed one-eighth of a labor. For Austin's interest in the town site, see also his petition of July 6, 1830, in Austin Papers, Volume II, page 442.; Locations: Morrow.

Reel: 1

Matagorda. Proprietors.

Town of Matagorda, ----- 183-.
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten]. [1830?]
18.2; This Certifies, that, in conformity with the provisions of the preamble of the Constitution of the Proprietors of the above Town ... signed... by all the then owners of the said town league; [quotation follows from the constitution stating that to encourage] the settlement of industrious and good mechanics and laborers, and ... other enterprising, exemplary and useful persons ... by donating, selling or leasing building lots to them, [the president is authorized] to donate such lots ... Now Therefore, be it known and remembered, that, permission is granted under the foregoing provisions, unto [blank for name of purchaser] to take possession ... [number and location of lots] in the aforesaid town of Matagorda ...; Broadsheet. 25 x 21 cm.; The manuscript records referred to in the note to entry No. 18.1 give in full the preamble to the constitution included in this certificate and a vote adopted at the August, 1830, meeting authorizing the donation. The policy of Austin and his associates in seeking to attract a good class of citizens to this real estate development is followed by successful real estate promoters to this day. The certificate entered is dated, Town of Matagorda, April 7th, 1831, and signed at the end, Ira Ingram, president of the board of proprietors.; Locations: Morrow.

Reel: 1

Matamoros. Alcalde Primero (Jorge Lopez de Lara).

El Ciudadano Jorge Lopez de Lara, Alcalde 1.0 Constitucional de Esta Ciudad á Sus Habitantes. [At end:] Imprenta del Ancla á cargo de Antonio Castañeda. [Matamoros]. [1839]
942; [Urges his fellow citizens to rise up and place themselves under the commander of the Northern Division so that they may recover Texas. Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Noviembre 8 de 1839. Jorge L. de Lara.; Broadside. 32.3 x 22 cm.; This is a typical Mexican proclamation, full of high sounding phrases, which shows especial scorn for the Mexicans who have revolted against the mother country.; Locations: TxU.

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Matamoros. Comandante Principal (José Mariano Guerra).

Convenio celebrado entre los Sres. Coroneles D. José Mariano Guerra comandante principal de Matamoros y de la expedicion de Tejas, y D. José Antonio Mejia comandante de las fuerzas de Tampico posecionadas de la Villa de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1832] 780; [At end:] Todo lo cual ofrecieron cumplir fiel y legalmente bajo su palabra de honor y lo firmaron en el rancho del Paloblanco á 6 de julio de 1832 J.M. Guerra. J. Antonio Mejia.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21.6 cm.; In the progress of the revolution led by Santa Anna against the centralistic policy of Bustamante's ministers, Col. José Antonio Mexia quietly entered Matamoros at the head of several hundred troops on June 28, 1832, while José Mariano Guerra, the Comandante at Matamoros and representative there of the Bustamante government, retired with his forces. On July 6 the two opposing leaders joined forces by this agreement to suppress the revolution which, according to all reports, was getting under way in Texas. Mexia was to proceed by water to Texas to support the authorities at Galveston, Brazoria, Anahuac and elsewhere, and Guerra and his forces were to coöperate in all this. See entry No. 33 for the extra of July 23, 1832, of the Texas Gazette and Brazoria Commercial Advertiser, giving an account of the enthusiastic reception given to Mexia in Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Matamoros. Officers of the Garrison.

Protesta Que Hace ante la Nacion la Guarnicion de Matamoros. [At end:] Matamoros: Impreso por Martin Salazar, 1.a Calle de Teran. 1844 1000; [Text begins:] La guarnicion de Matamoros ... ha visto con la mas alta indignacion la asonada promovida en Jalisco por D. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga. [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros, Noviembre 28 de 1844. -- Gral. Manuel Rodriguez de Cela. -- [and 43 other officers.]; Broadside. 27.8 x 21.5 cm.; One reason given for the protest is that revolt in Jalisco will interfere with the campaign against Texas "so much desired by all Mexicans."; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 15

Mayo, Robert, 1784-1864.

Political Sketches of Eight Years in Washington; in Four Parts, with Annotations to Each. Baltimore: Published by Fielding Lucas, Jr. [and booksellers in Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.] [On verso of title:] John D. Toy, Printer. 1839

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1351; Also a General Appendix ... By Robert Mayo, M.D. ... [Part I.]; viii, [v]-x, [11]-216 p., 2 folding leaves of facsimile between p. 124 and 125. 24 cm. Cloth, with printed paper label on spine: Eight Years in Washington Part I. Half-title on p. [51], following preface, etc.: Part the First. Sketches of the Duplicity of the Jacksonian Diplomacy. The facsimiles, Lith. of E. Weber & Co. Balto, include an endorsement by Jackson on Dr. Mayo's letter, "on the contemplated invasion of Texas." This bitter attack on Andrew Jackson is included because of Chapter IV, at pages 117-153, entitled "Of the conspiracy of General Houston to dismember the Mexican dominions, and the connivance of President Jackson to give it effect." The basis of the charge of conspiracy is told in a letter written by Mayo to the President under date of December 2, 1830, which tells of his talks with Houston in Washington and continues with information given by one Hunter, "lately dismissed from West Point," of recruiting throughout the country for the proposed expedition through Texas to Mexico, of which Houston was said to be "the projector and conductor." Marquis James in his scholarly *The Raven, A Biography of Sam Houston*, Indianapolis, copyright 1929, tells the story of the Mayo letter and the surrounding circumstances at pages 178-180 and says that though "the credibility of Dr. Mayo has been assailed on the ground that he was a tale-bearing busybody, hostile to Jackson ... the essential details of the plotting as pictured by Dr. Mayo are supported by other evidence." James further reports that "Jackson was sufficiently impressed to pass the Mayo story on to the authorities in Arkansas with instructions to maintain ... a fresh lookout over Houston's movements." Laid in my copy of the Mayo book is an 8-page booklet giving the dedication, "To the American People," in slightly different form than in *Political Sketches*, together with a prospectus of the book dated November 21, 1837, with a postscript dated February 18, 1838. Sabin, 47186-47192, lists various works by Mayo. Shortly after the publication of *Political Sketches* it was charged in the *Globe* of Washington, published by Blair & Rives, that Mayo had purloined Jackson's letter to Governor Fulton of Arkansas, and Mayo promptly sued Blair & Rives for libel. In the proceedings an affidavit of Jackson, then no longer president, stating that the letter had been stolen from the files and that it was his belief that this had been done by Mayo, was put in evidence. Mayo promptly got into action with a 23-page pamphlet, *The Affidavit of Andrew Jackson taken by the defendants in the Suit of Robert Mayo vs Blair & Rives For a Libel, analysed and refuted*, Washington City, D.C., Printed for the Plaintiff., 1840. What is stated on the title page as "Third Edition with Supplementary Notes" was also published in 1840. Though Dr. Mayo was undoubtedly an officious busybody, he proves pretty well that the letter was given to him by the White House staff and not purloined.; Raines, p. 148. Sabin 47188.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 28

McCalla, William Latta, 1788-1859.

Adventures in Texas, chiefly in the Spring and Summer of 1840; with a discussion of Comparative Character, Political, Religious and Moral; accompanied by an Appendix, containing an humble attempt to aid in establishing and conducting Literary and Ecclesiastical Institutions. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author. 1841 1387; By W.L. McCalla.; 8, [13]-199 p. 15 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on front cover: McCalla in Texas. This for the first sixty or so pages is a sketchy account by a Presbyterian minister of a journey by sea to Galveston and then to Houston, Austin, San Antonio and Goliad, and shortly afterward by sea again to Philadelphia. The rest of the book is made up of general but rather favorable observations on Texas, an attack upon "Popery," a discussion taking several pages to the effect that Texas is at a disadvantage in not having ministers with degrees of Doctor of Divinity, and so on. One of the items in the Appendix is Proposed Charter of Galveston University. In the note to entry No. 388 on this charter, there is a quotation reading, "In 1840, the Rev. W.L. McCalla set Galveston all astir on the subject of starting a great University in the Island City," but McCalla does not mention this as one of his *Adventures*. Another item included by McCalla in the Appendix is correspondence between him and a Roman Catholic priest who declined to take part in public discussions "on the comparative merits of Romanism and Protestantism." The article on McCalla in the *Dictionary of American Biography* characterizes him as "Presbyterian clergyman, controversialist."; Rader 2275. Raines, p. 142. Sabin 42979.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 30

McKinney, Thomas F., 1801-1873.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835] 73; [Letter beginning:] Quintana, Sept. 29, 1835. Mr. Editor: -- I observe that your paper appears to be the medium through which public men and their acts are approved and disapproved: I therefore beg leave to intrude a few facts which have come under my observation ... [Signed at end:] Thos. F. M'Kinney.; Broadside in two columns. 35.5 x 18 cm.; This is a bitter attack on W.H. Wharton for holding elections for delegates to the Consultation in advance of the October 5 date set by the Committee. Two other members of the Committee, Col. W.D.C. Hall and John A. Wharton, are charged with being in alliance with W.H. Wharton in this matter. This was replied to in a broadside of John A. Wharton's, undated but probably published October 4, 1835 (entry No. 108), and in W.H. Wharton's *Arm, Arm; and Out notice* of October 5 (entry No. 109). For more on McKinney see note to entry No. 98.; Locations: TxU. TxHSJM.

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[McKinney, Thomas F., 1801-1873].

Columbia: Office of the "Telegraph". 1836 127; 16 p. 21 cm.; To All Who May Have Seen and Read the Dying Groans of Wm. Bryan, E. Hall and Saml. Ellis, Ex-Agents of Texas; who have made their appearance recently in this section of country, in pamphlet form, under the following title, viz: "A Vindication of the Conduct of the Agency of Texas in New Orleans." This is signed at the foot of p. 15, "Thomas F. McKinney, for McKinney & Williams," and dated Quintana, 16th August, 1836. McKinney was an ardent partisan of Thomas Toby who, with his brother, had just supplanted William Bryan and his associates as purchasing agents for Texas in New Orleans. Though the change was most satisfactory to McKinney, Dr. Barker expresses quite a different view in his Readings in Texas History, where he says at p. 345 that the change "was all but disastrous" for Texas and continues, "Bryan had been appointed by the General Council in the fall of 1835, and has used his personal credit for nearly eighty thousand dollars in the Texan cause; while the Toby brothers were said to be on the verge of bankruptcy at the time of their appointment, and proved themselves far less efficient than Bryan had been." McKinney was one of Austin's colonists as early as 1824, but he seems to have spent most of his time in the inland trade with Mexico and later, from 1830, in trade between New Orleans and ports on the Neches River. In 1834 he became a partner of S.M. Williams in the firm of McKinney, Williams and Company, the largest commission-merchant firm in the Republic. The Vindication of the Conduct of the Agency of Texas, in New-Orleans by William Bryan and his associates is entered under No. 1182.; Sabin 95127.; Locations;; TxU.

Reel: 2

McKinstry, William C.

The Colorado Navigator, containing a Full Description of the Bed and Banks of the Colorado River, from the City of Austin to its mouth. By Wm. C. McKinstry. Matagorda: Printed at the Office of the Colorado Gazette. 1840 393; Leaf of title, verso blank, Preface [2] p., 22, [1] p. 17.2 cm.; Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Colorado Navigator. Thus the wise man said unto us all, Despise not the value of things that are small. This is a careful, detailed description of the "bed and banks" of the Colorado from Austin to its mouth, a distance said to be 4721/4 miles, made by McKinstry in August, 1839. The work was facilitated by the fact that it was made at a time when the river was at a record low. McKinstry says he paid especial attention to the depth of the water and the nature of the bottom and he concludes his Preface with the statement: "That the Colorado can be navigated by Steam Boats for more than six months of the year cannot be doubted by persons who have had any experience in shoal water navigation, as it is well known that Steam Boats run on the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, carrying from six to eight hundred barrels, and drawing only 18 to 20 inches water." Though the difficulties of removing the "rafts" near the mouth are said by McKinstry (p. 21) to "have been much exaggerated," a clipping from the Dallas News of May 29, 1928, or nearly ninety years later, laid in my copy, tells of a plan for removing them. Along with the detailed record of the condition of the channel, there is considerable local color in the listing of the location and names of towns and plantations along the river. Several of these towns are now only names. An article, "The Colorado River Raft," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1949, Vol. LII, p. [410]-426, quotes extensively from McKinstry's account of the raft, and gives the story of later navigation on the Colorado. In its issue of May 2, 1840, the Colorado Gazette and Advertiser has a notice reading in part, "A little book had just been issued from our office which will be of great value to all persons interested in lands on the Colorado and its Tributaries. It is Capt. McKinstry's 'Colorado Navigator.'" Except for another reference to the book, the only bit of information I have been able to get on McKinstry is from the Matagorda Bulletin of September 27, 1838, where it appears that at that time McKinstry was "City Auctioneer." The copy of the Navigator at the Library of Congress is the presentation copy, entered as No. 977 in the Francis Edwards catalogue No. 265 of July, 1903, priced at the large sum of five shillings. There are WPA slips for copies of this at the University of Texas and the Texas State libraries, but the copy at the University is a photostat and that at the State Library has been missing for many years.; Raines, p. 143.; Locations: DLC (wrappers bound in; inscribed on verso of front wrapper, "Hon. Wm J. Jones with the Respects of the Author May 15th 1840." and on the recto of the front wrapper, "Wm Bollaert from Judge Jones Columbus."). TWS (wrappers bound in).

Reel: 6

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McNair, George L.

Texian Campaign of 1842.
[New Orleans]. [1842]
1421; By Geo. L. M'Nair. Of the Mobile Greys.
Price, one bit.; Broadsheet, both sides in six columns.
51 x 38 cm.; The last two columns on the verso are devoted to advts. This is the account of a thoroughly disgruntled volunteer from Mobile, of his tour of duty along the Nueces in the flare-up of hostilities between Texas and Mexico from March to September, 1842. It tells of the grievances and hardships and occasional mutinous conduct of the volunteers from the time they left Galveston by boat for Corpus Christi in April until their return, mostly overland, in July and includes, from the point of view of a private, a detailed account of the engagement with the Mexicans on July 7, that Yoakum reports at pages 361-362 of Volume II of his History. One of the grievances was the order of Houston that property taken from Mexican traders of Corpus Christi should be returned. Houston's letter to General James Davis of May 26, to release the Mexicans and return their goods, is a classic (Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 61-62), but from the point of view of the volunteers, "plunder" such as this was their only pay for their services. The insubordination is dealt with decisively in Houston's letter to General Davis of June 15. The Telegraph and Texas Register for October 26, 1842, has a notice of the recent publication of this at New Orleans, price one bit, and quotes the Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin as saying it presents a thrilling picture of bravery, suffering and neglect.; Locations: MxCtySREag.

Reel: 31

Mejia, José Antonio.

Convenio celebrado entre los Sres. Coroneles D. José Mariano Guerra ..., y D. José Antonio Mejia ..., [Matamoros. 1832].
See entry No. 780.

Memorial ... al Gobierno Independiente de México, Mexico 1822.
See entry No. 692.

Memorial of the Texian Loan Contractors ... 1837.
See Triplett, Robert, and Gray, William F., entry No. 1294.

Memorial to the Congress of the United States, from Officers of the United States Army, on the subject of Brevet and Staff Rank. Corpus Christi, December 12, 1845.

[Washington, D.C.?]. [1846?]

23 p. 23.5 cm.; This pamphlet is mentioned here without being numbered because, though dated on the title page Corpus Christi, December 12, 1845, the evidence is against its having been printed there. A comparison of type shows that it was not printed on the press of the Corpus Christi Gazette, established there about January 1, 1846, and the possibility of its having been printed at Corpus Christi on an army press is negatived by the fact that the National Archives has advised me that all of the general and special orders of General Taylor, who went to Corpus Christi in July, 1845, are in manuscript rather than printed form. The Memorial was written and signed at Corpus Christi and sent to Washington, D.C., where it was probably printed. My copy came from the papers of Ethan Allen Hitchcock and has manuscript note on the front wrapper, "I wrote this Memorial E A H.".

Reel: 10

Memorial, and Documents concerning the First Texian Loan ... 1838.
See entry No. 235.

Menard, Michel Branamour, 1805-1856, and others.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, between Michael Brandamour [sic] Menard, a citizen of the Republic of Texas, of the first part, Robert Triplett, Sterling Niblett, and William F. Gray, of the second part, and Thomas Green, Levi Jones, and William R. Johnson, of the third part.

[Richmond: Printed by Bailie and Gallaher]. [1837] 1282; Broadside in two columns. 40 x 32 cm.; These Articles of Agreement relate to the organization of the Galveston City Company. They are described in the note to Documents (entry No. 1272). There is an article on Menard in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 26

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Menard, Proprietors.

Certificate of Stock in the Town of Menard. One Hundred Dollars.
Telegraph Press. [Houston]. [n.d.]
669; This is to Certify that ---- is the holder of One Share of Stock in the Town of Menard ... situated on the West bank of the Neches River, in the County of Liberty ... [Blank for the signature of] Agent for the Proprietors.; Broadside. 10.6 x 18.3 cm.; At left and right of title: No. ---; This projected town was undoubtedly named for Michel or Pierre Menard, two brothers, who were prominent in Liberty County, Texas, at the time of the Texas Revolution, and who, in the late eighteen thirties, established the firm of P.J. Menard and Company at Galveston. The Neches was the boundary between Liberty and Jasper counties. No town of Menard is shown on either the 1839 or 1845 edition of Hunt and Randel's Map of Texas. The only certificate located has the signature of S.H. Everitt as Agent. This indicates that the town must have been projected before December, 1840, for Everitt resigned as a Senator in the Fifth Congress in that month and is thought to have left Texas shortly thereafter.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat in TWS.

Reel: 11

Menchaca, Manuel.

See entry No. 949.

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

The Contract of Colonization, of Charles F. Mercer, et al.
[New Orleans]. [1845]
1594A; Another issue [of entry No. 1594] with contract with Texas on p. [1], agreement with stockholders on p. [2], as in previous issue, printed blank form for share of stock of "The Texas Association" on p. [3] instead of the map, and final page blank.; For a general note on the Mercer Colony, see the first entry here on that colony, Mercer's Texas Colonization, [Tallahassee, 1844], entry No. 1520. The most interesting of the folio issues are the two which have the map, entry Nos. 1594 and 1594B. From Mercer's semi-annual report to the Secretary of State dated, New York, September 25, 1845 (Peeler & Maxey, p. 63), it appears that the map, a copy of which accompanies the report, was printed for Mercer in New Orleans, and Mercer's nephew, Theodore S. Garnett, testifies (Peeler & Maxey, p. 81-82) that the map and contract were distributed by his uncle in May, 1845. There seem to be two issues of the map, the first being the one here with the Fishbourne imprint and the second, a separate, with no imprint. The map which is on the large scale of 20 miles to an inch is of great interest, as it shows the boundaries of the first three grants to the Peters group, of the fourth grant of January 20, 1843, to Mercer and Converse which was relinquished by them to the Peters group, and of the fifth grant of January 29, 1844, to Mercer. Dallas is shown on the map, perhaps for the first time. This is also the first large scale map of east Texas, the area covered extending from about 75 [degrees] to 79 [degrees] west from Greenwich, with the Red River the northern boundary and the southern limit about 31[degrees] 31' north latitude. This contract dated January 29, 1844, and the agreement between Charles F. Mercer and the Stockholders of the Texas Association, that is the Articles of Association, are the fundamental documents for the Mercer Colony. The Contract of Colonization has been many times printed. One of the principal sources for the history and the documents of the Mercer Colony is History and Statement of Mercer Colony Case ... by Messrs. Peeler & Maxey ..., Austin, 1882. The colonization contract is in Peeler & Maxey, Appendix, pages 6-15, and the Articles of Association at Appendix, pages 16-23. The lengthy and rather cumbersome contract is analyzed by Peeler & Maxey at pages 5-16 of the main text. The article on the Mercer Colony by Miss Eagleton in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April and July, 1936 (Vol. XXXIX, p. 275, and Vol. XL, p. 35), has already been referred to in the note to the Texan Emigration and Land Company, entry No. 1461.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 36

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Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

The Contract of Colonization, of Charles F. Mercer, et al.

[New Orleans]. [1845]

1594B; Another issue [of entry No. 1594] with agreement with stockholders on p. [1], the contract with Texas on p. [2], the blank stock form on p. [3] and the map on p. [4].; For a general note on the Mercer Colony, see the first entry here on that colony, Mercer's Texas Colonization, [Tallahassee, 1844], entry No. 1520. The most interesting of the folio issues are the two which have the map, entry Nos. 1594 and 1594B. From Mercer's semi-annual report to the Secretary of State dated, New York, September 25, 1845 (Peeler & Maxey, p. 63), it appears that the map, a copy of which accompanies the report, was printed for Mercer in New Orleans, and Mercer's nephew, Theodore S. Garnett, testifies (Peeler & Maxey, p. 81-82) that the map and contract were distributed by his uncle in May, 1845. There seem to be two issues of the map, the first being the one here with the Fishbourne imprint and the second, a separate, with no imprint. The map which is on the large scale of 20 miles to an inch is of great interest, as it shows the boundaries of the first three grants to the Peters group, of the fourth grant of January 20, 1843, to Mercer and Converse which was relinquished by them to the Peters group, and of the fifth grant of January 29, 1844, to Mercer. Dallas is shown on the map, perhaps for the first time. This is also the first large scale map of east Texas, the area covered extending from about 75 [degrees] to 79 [degrees] west from Greenwich, with the Red River the northern boundary and the southern limit about 31[degrees] 31' north latitude. This contract dated January 29, 1844, and the agreement between Charles F. Mercer and the Stockholders of the Texas Association, that is the Articles of Association, are the fundamental documents for the Mercer Colony. The Contract of Colonization has been many times printed. One of the principal sources for the history and the documents of the Mercer Colony is History and Statement of Mercer Colony Case ... by Messrs. Peeler & Maxey ..., Austin, 1882. The colonization contract is in Peeler & Maxey, Appendix, pages 6-15, and the Articles of Association at Appendix, pages 16-23. The lengthy and rather cumbersome contract is analyzed by Peeler & Maxey at pages 5-16 of the main text. The article on the Mercer Colony by Miss Eagleton in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April and July, 1936 (Vol. XXXIX, p. 275, and Vol. XL, p. 35), has already been referred to in the note to the Texan Emigration and Land Company, entry No. 1461.; Locations: TxAu-USDC.

Reel: 36

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

The Contract of Colonization, of Charles F. Mercer, et al.

[New Orleans]. [1845]

1594C; Another edition [of entry No. 1594], in larger type than Nos. 1594, 1594A and 1594B, and easily distinguished from them by the fact that it has a straight rule instead of a wavy rule between the columns of the text. This edition is known by the unique copy in the Texas State Library, a broadsheet (46 x 30 cm.) with the contract with Texas on one side and the agreement with the stockholders on the other. Originally it may have been a four-page folder. For a general note on the Mercer Colony, see the first entry here on that colony, Mercer's Texas Colonization, [Tallahassee, 1844], entry No. 1520. The most interesting of the folio issues are the two which have the map, entry Nos. 1594 and 1594B. From Mercer's semi-annual report to the Secretary of State dated, New York, September 25, 1845 (Peeler & Maxey, p. 63), it appears that the map, a copy of which accompanies the report, was printed for Mercer in New Orleans, and Mercer's nephew, Theodore S. Garnett, testifies (Peeler & Maxey, p. 81-82) that the map and contract were distributed by his uncle in May, 1845. There seem to be two issues of the map, the first being the one here with the Fishbourne imprint and the second, a separate, with no imprint. The map which is on the large scale of 20 miles to an inch is of great interest, as it shows the boundaries of the first three grants to the Peters group, of the fourth grant of January 20, 1843, to Mercer and Converse which was relinquished by them to the Peters group, and of the fifth grant of January 29, 1844, to Mercer. Dallas is shown on the map, perhaps for the first time. This is also the first large scale map of east Texas, the area covered extending from about 75 [degrees] to 79 [degrees] west from Greenwich, with the Red River the northern boundary and the southern limit about 31[degrees] 31' north latitude. This contract dated January 29, 1844, and the agreement between Charles F. Mercer and the Stockholders of the Texas Association, that is the Articles of Association, are the fundamental documents for the Mercer Colony. The Contract of Colonization has been many times printed. One of the principal sources for the history and the documents of the Mercer Colony is History and Statement of Mercer Colony Case ... by Messrs. Peeler & Maxey ..., Austin, 1882. The colonization contract is in Peeler & Maxey, Appendix, pages 6-15, and the Articles of Association at Appendix, pages 16-23. The lengthy and rather cumbersome contract is analyzed by Peeler & Maxey at pages 5-16 of the main text. The article on the Mercer Colony by Miss Eagleton in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April and July, 1936 (Vol. XXXIX, p. 275, and Vol. XL, p. 35), has already been referred to in the note to the Texan Emigration and Land Company, entry No. 1461.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 36

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Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

The Contract of Colonization, of Charles F. Mercer, et al. with the President of Texas, January 29, 1844.
[New Orleans]. [1845]
1594; [Folio ed.]; 4-page folder with contract with Texas on p. [1] and agreement with stockholders on p. [2], both in double columns, map on p. [3], p. [4] blank. 42 x 27 cm.; Caption title as above on p. [1]. Caption title on p. [2]: The Agreement, between Charles F. Mercer, Original Grantee, of the Republic of Texas, and the Stockholders of the Texas Association. [Form, with blanks for dates and the like not filled out.] Map: Map of the Mercer Colony, in Texas. May 1st 1845. [In lower right corner, above neat line:] Fishbourne's Lithog. 46, Canal St. [New Orleans.] 22 x 24 cm. "Scale--20 miles to an inch." Prime meridian: [Washington.]; For a general note on the Mercer Colony, see the first entry here on that colony, Mercer's Texas Colonization, [Tallahassee, 1844], entry No. 1520. The most interesting of the folio issues are the two which have the map, entry Nos. 1594 and 1594B. From Mercer's semi-annual report to the Secretary of State dated, New York, September 25, 1845 (Peeler & Maxey, p. 63), it appears that the map, a copy of which accompanies the report, was printed for Mercer in New Orleans, and Mercer's nephew, Theodore S. Garnett, testifies (Peeler & Maxey, p. 81-82) that the map and contract were distributed by his uncle in May, 1845. There seem to be two issues of the map, the first being the one here with the Fishbourne imprint and the second, a separate, with no imprint. The map which is on the large scale of 20 miles to an inch is of great interest, as it shows the boundaries of the first three grants to the Peters group, of the fourth grant of January 20, 1843, to Mercer and Converse which was relinquished by them to the Peters group, and of the fifth grant of January 29, 1844, to Mercer. Dallas is shown on the map, perhaps for the first time. This is also the first large scale map of east Texas, the area covered extending from about 75 [degrees] to 79 [degrees] west from Greenwich, with the Red River the northern boundary and the southern limit about 31[degrees] 31' north latitude. This contract dated January 29, 1844, and the agreement between Charles F. Mercer and the Stockholders of the Texas Association, that is the Articles of Association, are the fundamental documents for the Mercer Colony. The Contract of Colonization has been many times printed. One of the principal sources for the history and the documents of the Mercer Colony is History and Statement of Mercer Colony Case ... by Messrs. Peeler & Maxey ..., Austin, 1882. The colonization contract is in Peeler & Maxey, Appendix, pages 6-15, and the Articles of Association at Appendix, pages 16-23. The lengthy and rather cumbersome contract is analyzed by Peeler & Maxey at pages 5-16 of the main text. The article on the Mercer Colony by Miss Eagleton in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April and July, 1936 (Vol. XXXIX, p. 275, and Vol. XL, p. 35), has already been referred to in the note to the Texan Emigration and Land Company, entry No. 1461.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Contract of Colonization: Charles F. Mercer, et al. with The President, Jan. 29, 1844.
[n.p.]. [1845?]
1595; [Octavo ed.]; 14 p. (incomplete) 22 cm.; Caption title. At pages 1-3 letter, signed on p. 3: Charles Fenton Mercer, Chief Agent of "The Texas Association," dated at beginning, Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, July 11, 1844, and addressed to Anson Jones, Secretary of State. Contract of Colonization, p. 3-14+ (incomplete). This octavo edition is important as it gives the first semi-annual report, dated July 11, 1844, of the enterprise, its "common name" as given in the report being stated as The Texas Association. The "copartners" or shareholders are listed, together with their addresses and holdings of stock. Nineteen of the twenty-three shareholders are listed as from Florida, three from Virginia and one, Dr. Daniel Rowlett, from Texas. On page 3 is a certification of the report dated January 30, 1845, signed by the Chief Clerk of the Department of State. The shares so far issued to the shareholders other than Mercer total thirty-four. Mercer states he holds the balance or sixty-six shares, and that he is negotiating for the sale of fifty of those shares. This sale of shares would provide, he says, \$22,500 to carry on the survey and colonization of the lands. A short statement on this July 11, 1834, report is given by Peeler & Maxey at page 62.; Locations: TxU.

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Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Contract of Colonization: Charles F. Mercer, et al.
with the President, Jan. 29, 1844.

[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register
Office]. [1845]

623; 15 p. 21.6 cm.; Caption title.; On p. [1]-3 is a letter to Anson Jones, then Secretary of State, signed by Mercer as "Chief Agent of the Texas Association" and dated at the beginning, Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, July 11, 1844. This gives the first of the semi-annual reports required by the colonization contract of January 29, 1844, and lists by name holders of thirty-nine out of the total of 105 hundred-dollar shares. It is followed by the contract of colonization. Miller & Cushney's bill of February 14, 1845, was for 225 copies printed for the use of the House and the Senate (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). This is almost certainly the first surviving separate publication of the famous colonization contract of January 29, 1844, between the Republic of Texas and Charles F. Mercer, which caused such bitter feelings in Texas against Mercer and resulted in litigation lasting almost forty years. This was finally settled, adversely to Mercer's successors, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Walsh v. Preston, 109 U.S. 297-329, decided November 19, 1883. There had been great dissatisfaction with the contracts made in pursuance of the colonization act of February 4, 1841, and its amendments, and shortly after the Eighth Congress of Texas met at Washington in December, 1843, a bill was introduced "to repeal all laws in force authorising the President to make colonization contracts and to forfeit such as have already been made, where the conditions have not strictly been complied with." This bill passed the House and Senate but was vetoed by Sam Houston in a message dated January 10, 1844, given in full in the Senate Journal of the Eighth Congress. Houston said that the laws had provided for extension of time to contractors under certain circumstances and that the proposed law "would be a glaring violation of good faith." The veto was overwhelmingly overridden in the Senate on January 25 and in the House on January 30. On January 29, or the day before Houston's power to make a colonization contract was revoked, Mercer made a colonization contract with Houston for the settlement of the unallocated lands in a huge tract running from the Brazos River to east of the Trinity, with a narrow strip running north to the Red River. The area is shown on the map which accompanied some issues of the folio or New Orleans publication of the Mercer colony Contract (entry No. 1594). The effect of this contract was to withdraw this vast tract of choice lands from location on bounty warrants issued to the revolutionary soldiers, and by holders of land scrip, headright claims and the like. In the constitutional convention of 1845 this contract of January 29, 1844, and similar contracts made by Houston were the subject of bitter debate lasting for some days, and charges of fraud on the part of Mercer and inferentially on the part of Houston were bandied about. The convention passed an ordinance declaring its belief that the contracts were unconstitutional "and if carried out would operate as a monopoly of upwards of seven millions of acres of the public domain of Texas, in the hands of a few individuals" and providing that the Attorney General of the new state should test their legality in the courts. The debate is given on p. 27-99 of the appendix in Peeler and Maxey's Mercer Colony Case,

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Austin, 1882. In the record book of the Texas Association in the Louisville Free Public Library there is preserved a newspaper clipping from the issue of the Northern Standard (Clarksville, Texas) for August 21, 1844 (also copy in the files of the Standard at the University of Texas), giving an account by Mercer, dated August 12, 1844, of the negotiation of the colonization contract of January 29, 1844. Mercer said there was no secrecy about the negotiations, and the execution of the contract, the provisions of which had been settled several days before January 29, had been delayed by time spent in copying it, and similar delays. There are several entries with U.S. imprints relating to this Mercer contract, and there is a good article by Nancy E. Eagleston on "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844-1883," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1936, and succeeding numbers, Vols. XXXIX-XL.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 10

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Gen. C.F. Mercer's Letter.
[Tallahassee]. [1845?]
1596; 9 p., errata [1] p., blank leaf. 23 cm. Stitched. Caption title. Dated and addressed at beginning: Tallahassee, Florida, December 31, 1845. To the Hon. Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas; Mercer states that this is the fourth statement submitted to the Secretary of State by the Texas Association, made according to the provisions of the contract of January 29, 1844. For the first report dated July 11, 1844, see octavo edition of Mercer's colonization Contract of January 29, 1844, (entry No. 1595). The other two reports have not yet been located in separate printed form though they are quite fully summarized in Peeler & Maxey, History ..., at page 73 for the report of January 17, 1845, and at pages 62-64 for the report of September 25, 1845. This report being dated December 31, 1845, was probably printed early in 1846 but on account of its date it is included here. At pages 64-65, Peeler & Maxey summarize a report of August 2, 1845, but that was made to the General Land Office and was not one of the semi-annual reports. Mercer states that more than 200 families had been settled on the grant prior to May 1, 1845, and gives an interesting account of his promotion activities, saying (p. 4) that he "has made seven voyages by sea, travelled more than 8500 miles by land, including journeys of 1300 miles on horseback through the colonial lands and near the frontiers of Texas. He has published more than 2000 handbills; and 1100 maps lithographed, of the colonial lands. ..."; He mentions (p. 6-7) having had translated into the German language "along with an improved edition of the map of the colony, herewith transmitted, not only the terms of colonization ... but a brief history of the political revolution ... and a description of her climate, soil and productions. ..."; The account of Texas in German has not yet been located though 500 copies were said to have been printed. On page 9 of this Letter is an account by Mercer of his disbursements to December 31, 1845. This gives a detailed statement of the various pieces printed to boost the project. In the copy of this pamphlet in the Louisville Free Public Library the reference on p. [1] to this being the fourth report is lined out and "fifth" written in, apparently in Mercer's handwriting. Mercer probably regarded his letter to the Secretary of State of March 31, 1845, enclosing a report as one of his semi-annual reports.; Locations: KyLo. Tx. TxU.

Reel: 36

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Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Gen. C.F. Mercer's Letter.
[Tallahassee]. [1845?]
1596A; Another issue [of entry No. 1596], with the verso of p. 9 blank and errata on separate leaf. Mercer states that this is the fourth statement submitted to the Secretary of State by the Texas Association, made according to the provisions of the contract of January 29, 1844. For the first report dated July 11, 1844, see octavo edition of Mercer's colonization Contract of January 29, 1844, (entry No. 1595). The other two reports have not yet been located in separate printed form though they are quite fully summarized in Peeler & Maxey, History ..., at page 73 for the report of January 17, 1845, and at pages 62-64 for the report of September 25, 1845. This report being dated December 31, 1845, was probably printed early in 1846 but on account of its date it is included here. At pages 64-65, Peeler & Maxey summarize a report of August 2, 1845, but that was made to the General Land Office and was not one of the semi-annual reports. Mercer states that more than 200 families had been settled on the grant prior to May 1, 1845, and gives an interesting account of his promotion activities, saying (p. 4) that he "has made seven voyages by sea, travelled more than 8500 miles by land, including journeys of 1300 miles on horseback through the colonial lands and near the frontiers of Texas. He has published more than 2000 handbills; and 1100 maps lithographed, of the colonial lands. ..."; He mentions (p. 6-7) having had translated into the German language "along with an improved edition of the map of the colony, herewith transmitted, not only the terms of colonization ... but a brief history of the political revolution ... and a description of her climate, soil and productions. ..."; The account of Texas in German has not yet been located though 500 copies were said to have been printed. On page 9 of this Letter is an account by Mercer of his disbursements to December 31, 1845. This gives a detailed statement of the various pieces printed to boost the project. In the copy of this pamphlet in the Louisville Free Public Library the reference on p. [1] to this being the fourth report is lined out and "fifth" written in, apparently in Mercer's handwriting. Mercer probably regarded his letter to the Secretary of State of March 31, 1845, enclosing a report as one of his semi-annual reports.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 36

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

The Texas Association.
[New Orleans]. [1845]
1597; Share No. ----- [Form of certificate of stock. Text begins:] This is to Certify, That ----- is entitled to Share No. ----- being a hundredth part of the stock of "The Texas Association," formed under the authority of the Republic of Texas ... [At end:] In Testimony Whereof, the said Charles Fenton Mercer, original contractor with the Republic of Texas, and Chief Agent of "The Texas Association," hath hereunto subscribed his name, on the ----- day of ----- A.D. Eighteen Hundred and -----; Broadside. 22 x 26 cm. Printed on light blue, fairly thick paper. A similar form for a stock certificate of the Texas Association was included in two of the folio issues of the Contract of Colonization, January 29, 1844, entry Nos. 1594A and 1594B.; Locations: TxAu-USDC.

Reel: 36

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Texas Colonization.
[New Orleans]. [1845]
1598; [Promotion broadside. Text begins:] The Subscriber offers, on behalf of the Texas Association, 320 acres of Land ... for \$8, to any family who may settle thereon from any part of the United States, or Europe, by the first day of July, 1846; after which time, but 200 acres will be given to each family. ... [Signed and dated:] Charles Fenton Mercer, Original Grantee and Chief Agent of the Texas Association. New Orleans, La., August 20th, 1845. [Followed by an extract from the Ordinance of the Texas Constitutional Convention adopted August 27, 1845.] Broadside in two columns. 24 x 20 cm.; The prospectus states that one of the conditions of the offer is that the settler must build a comfortable cabin on the land and cultivate not less than 15 acres for three years. It also states that after July 1, 1846, only 200 acres will be given each family. It gives the boundaries of the lands offered for settlement and states that already the Texas Emigration and Land Company [the Peters Colony], had settled 500 families on the land immediately west of this tract. After reporting that it is prepared to set up a town on the Trinity, below the East Fork, it continues, "and one has already been established in the Western Colony, at Dallas, three miles below the mouth of the West Fork ... Doctor Daniel Rowlett, residing on Red River, East of the Trinity, at Lexington, near Bonham, is the sub-agent of the Texas Association, for the lands East of the Trinity; and Col. E.L. Ripley Wheelock ... for the part of the above grant West of that river." See entry No. 1599 for a similar but slightly earlier prospectus.; Locations: KyLo.

Reel: 36

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Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Texas Colonization.
[Tallahassee]. [1844]
1520; [Circular offering land for sale to emigrants.
Text begins:] The subscriber obtained in January last,
by agreement with the President, acting in behalf of
the Republic of Texas, a grant of an extensive tract of
land on the Rivers Brazos and Trinity ... [At end is
list of persons in Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Texas,
and elsewhere from whom further information may
be obtained, with various names incorrectly spelled,
for example, John M. Corke instead of John R.
Cooke. Signed and dated at end:] C.F. Mercer, Chief
Agent of the Texas Association. Sept. 20th, 1844.
Broadside in two columns. 14 x 19 cm.; This is the
first entry here for what is usually referred to in
Texas history as the Mercer Colony. For the previous
interests of its organizer, Charles F. Mercer, in the
Texas colonization projects of the so-called Peters
Colony, and for the colonization law under which the
Mercer Colony was organized, see the general note
following the entry for Texan Emigration and Land
Company, 1843 (No. 1461), and for the text of the
important The Contract of Colonization, of Charles F.
Mercer, et al. with the President of Texas, January
29, 1844, see No. 1594. This prospectus described
the grant as "on the Rivers Brazos and Trinity ...
[which] may be reached, by water, from Galveston."
Mercer states that he "has divided his whole interest
in the said tract of land (supposed to contain 8000
square miles) into one-hundred shares," a
considerable portion of which he has disposed of to
secure funds to carry out his contract with Texas. "As
much as" a half section of land is offered for every
family settling on the grant before March 20, 1845,
on payment of a surveying fee of eight dollars. Major
P.J. Pillans is referred to as the surveyor and sub-
agent in Texas of the Texas Association. The logic of
events in east Texas in the early 1840's made it
almost impossible to operate there a land company on
an empresario setup with any success, especially an
enterprise such as the Mercer Colony, the grant of
whose contract of January 29, 1844, was bitterly
opposed by Houston's opponents. Mercer's
connection with it ended in a note of frustration the
fine public career of a Virginia gentleman of whom
John Quincy Adams remarked in his diary under date
of November 22, 1840, when Mercer had abruptly
resigned from Congress in a fit of despair, "he has
shrunk into the cashier of a bank at Tallahassee ...
and is now going to England--I suppose to raise the
wind for that institution ... the barbarous genius of
slavery has kindled a flame of popular odium against
him. ... A noble spirit doomed to drudge in the
mines." In the 95-page Biographical Sketch of John
Fenton Mercer by his great-nephew, James Mercer
Garnett, Richmond, 1911 (kindly loaned me by John
C. Wyllie, Librarian of the University of Virginia
Library), which includes the text of "Material, for life
of C.F. Mercer," made by Mercer in 1849, there are
just three words about Texas in the entire volume,
"six [trips] to Texas." There is an article on Mercer in
the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations:
TxDaHi.

Reel: 34

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Texas Colonization.
[Tallahassee]. [1844]
1520A; Another issue [of entry No. 1520], with
names in list of references correctly spelled.;
Broadside in two columns. 18 x 19 cm.; This is the
first entry here for what is usually referred to in
Texas history as the Mercer Colony. For the previous
interests of its organizer, Charles F. Mercer, in the
Texas colonization projects of the so-called Peters
Colony, and for the colonization law under which the
Mercer Colony was organized, see the general note
following the entry for Texan Emigration and Land
Company, 1843 (No. 1461), and for the text of the
important The Contract of Colonization, of Charles F.
Mercer, et al. with the President of Texas, January
29, 1844, see No. 1594. This prospectus described
the grant as "on the Rivers Brazos and Trinity ...
[which] may be reached, by water, from Galveston."
Mercer states that he "has divided his whole interest
in the said tract of land (supposed to contain 8000
square miles) into one-hundred shares," a
considerable portion of which he has disposed of to
secure funds to carry out his contract with Texas. "As
much as" a half section of land is offered for every
family settling on the grant before March 20, 1845,
on payment of a surveying fee of eight dollars. Major
P.J. Pillans is referred to as the surveyor and sub-
agent in Texas of the Texas Association. The logic of
events in east Texas in the early 1840's made it
almost impossible to operate there a land company on
an empresario setup with any success, especially an
enterprise such as the Mercer Colony, the grant of
whose contract of January 29, 1844, was bitterly
opposed by Houston's opponents. Mercer's
connection with it ended in a note of frustration the
fine public career of a Virginia gentleman of whom
John Quincy Adams remarked in his diary under date
of November 22, 1840, when Mercer had abruptly
resigned from Congress in a fit of despair, "he has
shrunk into the cashier of a bank at Tallahassee ...
and is now going to England--I suppose to raise the
wind for that institution ... the barbarous genius of
slavery has kindled a flame of popular odium against
him. ... A noble spirit doomed to drudge in the
mines." In the 95-page Biographical Sketch of John
Fenton Mercer by his great-nephew, James Mercer
Garnett, Richmond, 1911 (kindly loaned me by John
C. Wyllie, Librarian of the University of Virginia
Library), which includes the text of "Material, for life
of C.F. Mercer," made by Mercer in 1849, there are
just three words about Texas in the entire volume,
"six [trips] to Texas." There is an article on Mercer in
the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations:
TxAu-USDC.

Reel: 34

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Mercer, Charles Fenton, 1778-1858.

Texas Emigration.

[At end:] Fishbourne, 46 Canal st. N.O. [1845] 1599; [Promotion broadside. Text begins:] The subscriber offers, on behalf of the Texas Association, 320 Acres of Land ... for \$8, to any family who may settle thereon from any part of the United States, by the 1st day of January next; after which time, but 200 acres will be given to each family. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Charles Fenton Mercer, Original Grantee and Chief Agent of the Texas Association. New Orleans, July 1st, 1845. Broadside. 17 x 20 cm.; This prospectus includes the reference to Dallas and is otherwise substantially the same as the later one of August 20, 1845 (entry No. 1598) except that the deadline for reducing the grant of land from a half section to 200 acres is given as "the 1st day of January next," instead of the first day of July. However on my copy "July" is written in ink over "January." I do not recall an earlier pamphlet or broadside mentioning the town of Dallas. According to the Handbook of Texas, there were only a few settlers at Dallas at the time and as late as 1851 it had an "urban" population of 163 persons, including 37 Negroes.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 36

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Alcance 2. al núm. 70 del Mercurio de Matamoros.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836] 856; Martes, 8 de Marzo de 1836. [Prints letters to Santa Anna, the first from José Urrea, dated Colonia de San Patricio, March 3, 1836, the second from the military commander at Laredo, undated, followed by editorial comment and a statement that the letters are published at the request of General Francisco Vital Fernandez.]; Broadsheet. 29 x 21 cm.; The Urrea letter reports that on the day before he attacked and defeated a detachment of forty riflemen commanded by Dr. Grant, who was killed, and that he will set out in a few days for Goliad. The letter of the military commander at Laredo quotes from a letter just received from Bejar describing Santa Anna's occupation of Bejar on February 22 and of the Texan rebels sending out a flag of truce from the Alamo. Entered from photostat of a copy formerly in the Matamoros Archives but now missing. Photostats in TxU and TWS.

Reel: 14

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Alcance al Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros, número 48.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. 1835 828.1; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; The editors state that news of the arrival of a broadside printed in San Felipe de Austin on June 22 has occasioned rumors that the Texans have revolted and declared war on the government. Having read the document in question, the editors state that its importance has been exaggerated and that in any case subsequent events have completely changed the picture in Texas. A rumor that Indians have run off the horses of General Cos' staff is also discounted. The broadside to which they refer is undoubtedly the account of the meeting of the citizens of San Felipe, entry No. 80. It had taken more than three months to reach Matamoros, since No. 48 of the Mercurio, to which this is an extra, was published October 1, 1835.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

[Alcance al núm 73 del Mercurio de Matamoros]. [Matamoros]. [1836]

857; [Includes report on the battle of Coleta and the taking of Goliad submitted by Colonel Francisco de Garay to General Santa Anna and dated Goliad, March 20, 1836.]; No copy located. Entered from reprinting in Alcance al Núm. 129 of La Opinión, San Luis Potosí, April 10, 1836. See entry No. 902.

Reel: 14

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Alcance al Numero 95 de el Mosquito Mexicano. [At end:] México. Imprenta del Tomás Uribe y Alcalde, puente del Correo Mayor número 6. 1837 924A; The account, letters and comment [of entry No. 924] are reprinted at pages [1]-[3]. [With heading, at beginning of the first column:] Muy Pronto Se Ha Descubierto la Perfidia de Santa-Anna.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 30.4 x 19.5 cm.; Dated on page [4]: Mexico, 4 de Marzo de 1837.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Mercurio Del Puerto De Matamoros.
For Alcance al núm 69, March 2, 1836, see entry No. 862. For núm 71, March 16, 1836, see entry No. 865. For núm 74, April 3, 1836, see entry No. 863. For núm 77, April 26, 1836, see entry No. 860. For Suplemento al Núm. 83, June 8, 1836, see entry No. 861.1. For núm 91, July 29, 1836, see entry No. 914. For núm 93, August 12, 1836, see entry No. 915.

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Mercurio Extraordinario. Matamoros 4 de Marzo de 1837. [Matamoros, 1837].
See entry No. 919.

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Suplemento al Número 118 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. Febrero 3 de 1837.
See entry No. 929.

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Suplemento al Número 119 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.
[At end:] [Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1837]
924; Febrero 10 de 1837. Muy Importante de Tejas. [Reprints, in Spanish, an account of the January 19, 1837, session of the Senate of the United States, Santa Anna's letter of July 4, 1836, to Andrew Jackson, and Jackson's reply of September 4, 1836, from the New Orleans Bee of January 28, and January 31, 1837. These are followed by comment signed "Varios Mejicanos."]; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 31.9 x 21.9 cm.; The heading "Muy Pronto Se Ha Descubierto la Perfida De Santa-Anna," and the note following the comment signed "Varios Mejicanos," which takes the government to task for concealing the news of the "perfidos" treaties indicates that the February 10 extra of the Mercurio ... de Matamoros gave the first, or at least nearly the first, news in Mexico of the secret treaty signed by Santa Anna at Velasco in May, 1836. In Santa Anna's Manifiesto of 1837 (entry No. 930), dated at the end May 10, 1837, the treaties are discussed and this Santa Anna letter of July 4, 1836, is reprinted.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Suplemento al Número 119 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.
[At end:] Mexico. Imprenta de Toma's Uribe, calle del Puente del Correo Mayor nu'm. 6. 1837 924B; Another edition [of entry No. 924]. [With heading:] Muy pronto se ha descubierto [sic] la perfidia de Santa Anna. [Text same as in other two editions (entry Nos. 924 and 924A) but reset.]; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 31.5 x 21 cm.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 14

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Suplemento al Numero 28 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [1835]
828; Broadside. 31.5 x 22 cm.; This supplement publishes, at the request of General Cós, a decree of the Mexican Congress approved April 25, 1835, entry No. 833, declaring invalid the decree of Coahuila and Texas of March 14, 1835, authorizing the executive to dispose of 400 sitios of the vacant lands of the state. It also publishes a dispatch from Zacatecas announcing the overwhelming victory of the government troops over the insurgents.; Locations: CU-B. Tx-LO. TxU.

Reel: 13

Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

Suplemento al Numero 86 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]
858; Junio 24 de 1836. [Publishes the following letters: Adrian Woll to Thomas J. Rusk, May 9, 1836; Rusk to Woll, May 12, 1736 [i.e. 1836]; Woll to Rusk, May 12, 1836; David Burnet to Santa Anna, May 19, 1836; Burnet to Santa Anna, May 20, 1836; Burnet to Santa Anna, May 19, 1836.]; Broadsheet, both sides in three columns. 29 x 21 cm.; After San Jacinto, Filisola sent General Adrian Woll, under a flag of truce, to the Texan authorities to learn the terms of the armistice Santa Anna had signed. Woll was courteously received and treated but it was regarded as imperative by General Rusk that he be detained until the negotiations with Santa Anna, resulting in the May 14, 1836, treaty, were concluded and the Mexican retreat was well under way. This created a state of affairs which resulted in the exchange of letters listed in the entry. I have not found any republication of the first two of these letters. In the first letter, that of May 9, Woll complains bitterly of being brought back to the Texan camp on that day after he had started back the day before to his own troops under a Texan escort. In his reply of May 12, Rusk rather lamely explains that it was thought General Woll would be safer at Velasco. Woll's very stiff reply of the same day is given in English translation in Vol. I of the Lamar Papers at page 380; and Burnet's third letter to Santa Anna of May 19 is given in Garrison's Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, Vol. II, p. 418, where it is dated May 17, instead of May 19 as here. Burnet's first letter to Santa Anna of May 19 relates to an interesting incident of the affair. It seems that a Texan soldier had been sentenced to death for assaulting an aide of General Woll and that Santa Anna had suggested clemency. This letter in appreciation of Santa Anna's attitude is at page 419 of Vol. II of Garrison. This broadsheet is reproduced as No. 5 in Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, Editora Nacional, 1952.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Mesier, Edward S., 1803-1854, lithographer.

Map of the Southern part [of] Texas.
[At foot, above neat line:] E.S. Mesier, Lith. New York. [1833?]
1137; 32 x 46 cm. On thin paper. Partly colored by hand. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Title above map in upper margin.; These two issues (entry Nos. 1137 and 1137A) of what I call the Mesier map go from about 89 [degrees] West to 100 [degrees] West, and on the north extend to a little above the 33d parallel, and not to the Red River. For the eastern boundary, the line to the north, which in the boundary treaty of 1819 is supposed to start at the intersection of the 32d parallel by the Sabine River, starts a little to the west of that point, as does the 1833 Burr map and other maps cited in the note to that map, thus locating part of Texas in Louisiana and Arkansas. In the first issue the grants of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company are the only ones colored. Other grants are named, that is Wavell's, Thorn's, Leftwich's, Milam's, the two Austin grants, and DeWitt's, but their boundaries not at all clearly indicated. The only Texas towns located are Nacogdoches, "Whaco," San Felipe de Austin, Brazoria, Matagorda, Bexar, Victoria, and Goliad. In the first issue the legend Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company is upside down. This and two or three other errors are corrected in the second issue. The towns located are as in the first issue. My copy of the second issue has been joined to a map in manuscript extending as far north as the 38th parallel and in the west to the 108th meridian. I am inclined to think that this Mesier map preceded the Hooker maps entered under the year 1833, one of them being in Mrs. Holley's Texas, as the Hooker maps have legends for Austin and Williams's Grant, and Beales's Grant, and for Texas towns, Anahuac and Bolivar, which are not on the Mesier map. Otherwise the Hooker maps are about the same as the Mesier maps, even to the error "Bospue" River for "Bosque" River, and to the start too far west of the straight boundary line from the Sabine to the Red River. They both agree in the legend for the number of miles from Natchitoches to the Sabine and thence to Nacogdoches, and in including Wavel's grant. Harry T. Peters in his *America on Stone*, New York, 1931, has a listing (p. 280) of the business addresses of the Mesier family, from Peter A., for 1794-1815, to Edward S., for 1850-1851. In the period 1833-1834 Edward S. is located at "51-57 William Street, associated with G.M. Bourne," and for the same period Peter A. is listed as a bookseller at 28 Wall Street. Peter A., referred to variously as a bookseller, or stationer, or lithographer, has the 28 Wall Street address from 1816 through 1848. Apparently for much of that time Edward S. was associated with him, for Mr. Peters remarks "The Mesiers produced an enormous mass of lithographed sheet music at 28 Wall Street." For maps by P.A. Mesier, see under Mesier, P.A., & Company, lithographers (entry No. 1283), and Swartwout. Proprietors (entry No. 1324).; Phillips, Maps, p. 843.; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 22

Mesier, Edward S., 1803-1854, lithographer.

Map of the Southern part [of] Texas.
E.S. Mesier, Lith. New York. [1833?]
1137A; Another state [entry No. 1137]; 31 x 45 cm. Partly colored by hand. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Title, followed by imprint, in lower right corner of map within the borders. These two issues (entry Nos. 1137 and 1137A) of what I call the Mesier map go from about 89 West to 100 West, and on the north extend to a little above the 33d parallel, and not to the Red River. For the eastern boundary, the line to the north, which in the boundary treaty of 1819 is supposed to start at the intersection of the 32d parallel by the Sabine River, starts a little to the west of that point, as does the 1833 Burr map and other maps cited in the note to that map, thus locating part of Texas in Louisiana and Arkansas. In the first issue the grants of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company are the only ones colored. Other grants are named, that is Wavell's, Thorn's, Leftwich's, Milam's, the two Austin grants, and DeWitt's, but their boundaries not at all clearly indicated. The only Texas towns located are Nacogdoches, "Whaco," San Felipe de Austin, Brazoria, Matagorda, Bexar, Victoria, and Goliad. In the first issue the legend Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company is upside down. This and two or three other errors are corrected in the second issue. The towns located are as in the first issue. My copy of the second issue has been joined to a map in manuscript extending as far north as the 38th parallel and in the west to the 108th meridian. I am inclined to think that this Mesier map preceded the Hooker maps entered under the year 1833, one of them being in Mrs. Holley's Texas, as the Hooker maps have legends for Austin and Williams's Grant, and Beales's Grant, and for Texas towns, Anahuac and Bolivar, which are not on the Mesier map. Otherwise the Hooker maps are about the same as the Mesier maps, even to the error "Bospue" River for "Bosque" River, and to the start too far west of the straight boundary line from the Sabine to the Red River. They both agree in the legend for the number of miles from Natchitoches to the Sabine and thence to Nacogdoches, and in including Wavel's grant. Harry T. Peters in his *America on Stone*, New York, 1931, has a listing (p. 280) of the business addresses of the Mesier family, from Peter A., for 1794-1815, to Edward S., for 1850-1851. In the period 1833-1834 Edward S. is located at "51-57 William Street, associated with G.M. Bourne," and for the same period Peter A. is listed as a bookseller at 28 Wall Street. Peter A., referred to variously as a bookseller, or stationer, or lithographer, has the 28 Wall Street address from 1816 through 1848. Apparently for much of that time Edward S. was associated with him, for Mr. Peters remarks "The Mesiers produced an enormous mass of lithographed sheet music at 28 Wall Street." For maps by P.A. Mesier, see under Mesier, P.A., & Company, lithographers (entry No. 1283), and Swartwout. Proprietors (entry No. 1324).; Phillips, Maps, p. 843.; Locations: DLC. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 22

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Mesier, Edward S., lithographer.

Map of the Southern part [of] Texas. [n.d.].
For two editions of the Mesier map, see entry Nos. 1137 and 1137A.

Mesier, P.A., & Company, lithographers.

The City of Velasco, Situated at the Mouth of the Brazos River upon the Gulf of Mexico within 36 hours of Steam Navigation to the City of New Orleans, is remarkable for its eligible Situation. P.A. Mesier & Co Lith: 28 Wall St N.-Y. [1837] 1283; [Nine lines of descriptive text, dated:] March 22nd 1837. Map. 42 x 62 cm.; "Scale 133 1/3 VS, to the In.", or about 370 feet to the inch. This map shows 56 numbered blocks in an area bounded on the east by the Gulf of Mexico and on the south by the Brazos River, and to the west by another area five city blocks wide, but with the blocks unnumbered. Up the river to the west is shown a house with the legend "Eagle Island the Residence of the Hon. Wm. H. Wharton," and to the south, across the Brazos, part of the town of Quintana is shown with unnumbered blocks. The text is most enthusiastic--"There is no situation upon the whole Gulf coast, perhaps none in the world, believed to be more healthy ... The emigration to this country unexampled in the history of the world must produce these staples [cotton and sugar] in two or three years in such quantity that Velasco must soon become the second export city upon the continent." For note on the Mesiers, see entry No. 1137A, Mesier, Edward S., lithographer.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 26

Methodist Almanac for ... 1843 ..., [1842].
See Young, David, entry No. 1445.

Metropolitan Extra, Monday morning, May 15, 1835 [1836].

[n.p.]. [1836]

1219; Glorious news from Texas. Houston!! Triumphant!!! Total defeat of the Mexican army: Santa Anna, and all his officers shot.; Broadside. Narrow folio.; No copy located, but entered from American Book Prices Current, 1919, p. 848.

Reel: 24

A Mexican Merchant.

See [Hartnel, Richard?], entry No. 1382.

!!! Mexicanos!!! A recuperar a Tejas.

[Mexico. Imprenta del Aguila. Dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas numero 6]. [1842?] 977.1; [4]p. 33 cm.; Caption title.; Reprints from the Diario del Gobierno letters from Bernard E. Bee (December 27, 1841) and James Hamilton (January 13, 1842) to Santa Anna and his replies dated February 6 and February 18, 1842. Appended to the latter is Santa Anna's letter to David G. Burnet, June 9, 1836, protesting the treatment he has received as a prisoner of war. For other printings of this correspondence see entry Nos. 1413 and 1424.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (city). Comandante General (Gabriel Valencia).

Proclama.

[Mexico]. [1835]

829; Gabriel Valencia, Gral. de Brigada y Comandante general de la Capital de la República y Provincia de México, á sus habitantes. [A call to arms against the Texas rebels. Signed and dated at end:] Gabryel Valencya. [sic] México 3 de noviembre de 1835.; Broadside. 28.5 x 21 cm.; This proclamation, full of high sounding phrases about the ungrateful Texans and the duties of Mexicans to save their country from dismemberment, says the Texans have raised the flag of rebellion at Goliad. There is in the University of Texas Library another proclamation by Valencia, undated and without imprint, but probably published shortly after this proclamation of November 3, in which he announces his appointment as Quartermaster General in the army proceeding against Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Mexico (city). Comandante General (Gabriel Valencia).

Representacion que hacen al Soberano Congreso el Comandante General y Gefes de la Guarnicion de México.

[At end:] Mexico: Impreso por Tomás Uribe y Alcalde, Puente del Correo Mayor núm 6. 1836 858.1; [Protest to the Minister of War by Valencia on behalf of himself and his fellow officers at disparaging remarks about the Mexican army made in a session of Congress on June 13 when the treaty with the Texans, signed by Santa Anna, was under discussion. Dated at end, Mexico, June 15, 1836, and signed by Valencia and fourteen other officers.]; 4-page folder, printed on all [4] pages. 31 x 21 cm.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Mexico (empire). Laws. (February 25, 1823).

[Decree of the Congreso constituyente, passed October 14, 1822, approved by Iturbide on February 25, 1823, and promulgated the same day by José del Valle, in part providing for a provincial deputation at Monterrey from the three provinces of Nuevo Reino de Leon, Coahuila, and Tejas].
[Mexico]. [1823]
695; [Dated and signed at the end:] México 25 de febrero de 1823. A.D. José del Valle [promulgation signed:] Valle.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1] 29.5 x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Seccion de Gobierno. After providing in Section 1, "Subsistirán los acuerdos de 20 y 21 de junio último sobre diputaciones provinciales en las provincias internas de oriente," this decree states that the provincial deputation at Monterrey will now consist of representatives from the three states, Nuevo León, Coahuila, and Texas, and that the vocales from New Santander will now form a deputation at San Carlos. This printing of the decree is in correction of an earlier draft signed at the end by Andrés Quintana Roo, who had been succeeded as Secretary of State by Valle on February 23, 1823. A republication of this at Mexico City on March 8, 1823 is in my collection.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Vol. II, p. 85.; Not in Dublan.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Mexico (empire). Laws. (January 4, 1823).

[Decree of the Junta nacional instituyente, passed January 3, 1823, approved by Iturbide on January 4, and promulgated the same day by José Manuel de Herrera, a general colonization law].
[Mexico]. [1823]
694; [Dated and signed at end:] México 4 de enero de 1823, tercero de la Independencia. Herrera.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 30.1 x 21 cm.; With heading on p. [1]: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Seccion de Gobierno. In the note to the Gutierrez de Lara piece, Proyecto de Ley General sobre Colonizacion, México, 1822, entry No. 688, the progress of the Mexican Congress in the summer of 1822 on legislation on this subject is discussed. Relations between the Emperor and Congress having progressively deteriorated, the latter was peremptorily dissolved by the Emperor on October 31 and in November, 1822, a Junta Nacional Instituyente of forty-five members of the old congress was set up. This Junta passed a colonization bill which went to the Emperor on November 26. Shortly afterwards Santa Anna revolted at Veracruz and it was not until January 4, 1823, that the Colonization Law with some slight changes was signed by Iturbide. This general colonization law of January 4, 1823, is one of the fundamental laws relating to Texas. Acting under it, Iturbide issued his decree of February 18, 1823, granting Austin's petition to establish his first colony, and though shortly afterwards Iturbide was overthrown, the new Congress on April 11, 1823, authorized the new government, the Supreme Executive Power, to confirm the decree of February 18th and then suspended any further action under the colonization law of January 4. On April 14 the decree of February 18th was confirmed and a few days later Austin began his trip back to Texas. Austin tells the story of his long stay in Mexico City while the necessary legislation was being secured in his Laws, Orders and Contracts and Dr. Barker has a most interesting chapter on this in his Life of Austin and tells there of the attempts during the year 1822 to frame and pass a colonization law. The colonization law of January 4, 1823, is not given in Dublan or in Coleccion de Ordenes, 2d ed., as they do not give any of the decrees of the Junta nacional instituyente, but it is given in full in English translation in Austin's Laws, Orders, and Contracts on Colonization, San Felipe de Austin, Texas, 1829, as is the Emperor's decree of February 18, 1823. A republication of this dated Mexico City, January 7, 1823 is at Yale and another republication dated Saltillo, January 20, 1823 is in my collection.; Locations: NmSt-ASg. Tx-LO. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Mexico (empire). Treaties.

[Treaty with the Lipan Indians].
[n.p.]. [1822]
690; Communication from Manuel Herrera, Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs, to Anastasio Bustamante, Captain General of the North, giving the text of a treaty entered into by Bustamante with the Lipan Indians on or before June 2, 1822, and stating that this had been approved by the Emperor. Text begins:] Exmo. Sr He puesto en el conocimiento de S. M el Emperador el oficio de V.E. de 2 de Junio ultimo, con que acompaña el convenio que ... celebro V.E. con los principales Gefes de las Tribus Lipanes, Cuelga de Castro, y Yolcha Pocarropa . . . [Dated and signed at end:] Tacubaya 17 de Agosto de 1822 = Herrera ... [Endorsed at end:] Es copia. Anastasio Bustamante.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21 cm.; The treaty was signed for the two Indian chiefs by the interpreter, Enrique de Leon. Its various provisions, including one relating to the release of captives and another in which the Lipans agreed to aid the empire against the Comanches, are summarized by Joseph C. McElhannon in his article "Imperial Mexico and Texas, 1821-1823," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1949, Volume LIII, at page 130. The article also gives an account of the visit of the two Indian chiefs to Mexico. For a treaty entered into the preceding year with the Grand Caddo see entry No. 685.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Mexico (provisional government). Congreso. Comisión de Colonizacion.

Proyecto General de Colonizacion Presentado al Soberano Congreso de la Federacion Mexicana, por Su Comision de Dicho Ramo.
Mexico: Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno, en Palacio. 1824
701; [Dated and signed at end:] México 2 de Junio de 1824. Valentin Gomez Farias. Manuel Fernandez Rojo. Lorenzo de Zavala. José Vicente Rodriguez. Carlos Maria de Bustamante.; Broadsheet. 29.4 x 20 cm.; I have entered this Proyecto as it is the basis for the important colonization law of August 18, 1824, entry No. 703. Eleven of the Proyecto's fourteen articles are identical, or nearly so, with articles in the August 18 law. In this June Proyecto the limitation in Article 4 against colonization of lands adjoining boundaries with foreign nations, that is the United States, is ten instead of the twenty leagues in Article 4 of the August law, with a limitation of six instead of ten leagues along the seacoast in the same article. Article 8 of the June Proyecto, providing that no empresario shall bring in more than 2000 families to one state, is not found in the August law.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 12

Mexico (provisional government). Laws. (August 18, 1824).

[General colonization law of the Congreso general, passed August 18, 1824, approved by the Supremo poder ejecutivo on the same day, and promulgated the same day by Lucas Alamán].
[Mexico]. [1824]
703; [Dated and signed at end:] México 18. de Agosto de 1824. Alamán.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 29.2 x 20.7 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Seccion de Gobierno. Núm. 72. As stated here in the note to the General colonization Law of January 4, 1823 (entry No. 694), the decree of the Mexican Congress of April 11, 1823, authorizing the Supreme Executive Power to confirm the decree of February 18, 1823, granting Austin permission to establish his first colony, also suspended any further action under the General Colonization Law of January 4, 1823. The act of April 11, 1823, as stated by Austin in the Introduction to his Laws, Orders and Contracts of 1829, at page 18, "closed the door as to all others." The door was not opened until the passage of this law of August 18, 1824. This Law was very general and authorized the states, subject to the Acta Constitutiva of January, 1824, and the Constitution, to administer the public domain and regulate immigration. Barker in his Life of Austin summarizes the provisions of the Law at page 136. Acting under authority of this general law of August 18, 1824, the State of Coahuila and Texas enacted on March 24, 1825, its colonization Decree 16 of the Constituent Congress, entry No. 727. The first English translation I have seen of this famous decree is given in the Constitution of the United Mexican States, the General Colonization Law, etc., Natchez, 1826. It was again translated in the Laws of Colonization Passed by the Supreme Government of Mexico and by the Provincial Government of Coahuila and Texas, London, 1828, and then by Austin in his Translation of the Laws, Orders and Contracts, on Colonization ..., San Felipe, 1829. This decree of August 18, 1824, and the Reglamento para la colonizacion de los territorios de la republica, issued November 21, 1828, are the two basic laws which are discussed so frequently in the numerous California cases on land titles. The Reglamento of November 21, 1828, applying only as it does to territories, is not applicable to Texas. The decree of August 18, 1824, is discussed with unusual penetration and acuteness in the Argument Before the Commission on Private Land Claims in California in the Case of Cruz Cervantes ... by William Carey Jones ..., San Francisco, 1852. A republication of this decree at Mexico City on August 23, 1824 is at Yale and in my collection.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Vol. III, p. 64.; Dublan, Vol. I, No. 416, p. 712.; Locations: Tx-LO. TWS.

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Mexico (provisional government). Laws. (August 18, 1824).

National Colonization Law of the United States of Mexico.

[At end:] Wm. E. Woodruff, Printer--Little Rock, Arkansas Territory. [1831?]

1127; Decree No. 72. [and Colonization Law of the State of Coahuila and Texas. Decree No. 16.]; 17 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 23 cm.; Caption title. Caption at head of p. 4: Government of the Free State of Coahuila and Texas. Law to Promote the Colonization of the State of Coahuila and Texas. ... Decree No. 16. This pamphlet shows the Arkansas interest in 1830 in emigration to Texas. It is unrecorded in Allen's Arkansas Imprints, New York, 1947, but must have been printed by Woodruff at least several days before February 2, 1831, for a notice published at New Orleans about February 2, 1831, by Martinez, the Mexican consul, relating to the introduction of slaves into Texas, refers to this Woodruff pamphlet and especially to the footnote on page 17 referring to the Mexican decree of September 29, 1829, abolishing slavery in the Mexican republic, and to the fact that Texas had been excepted from the operation of the decree. That it was not printed before 1830 is shown by the fact that Woodruff follows the translation given by Austin in his Translation of the Laws, Orders, and Contracts, on Colonization, San Felipe, 1829 (entry No. 12) and not the earlier translations printed at Natchez in 1826, and London in 1828. Interest is added to this edition of the Colonization Law of Coahuila and Texas by numerous footnotes which are given for the first time here. Though Austin in his Laws, Orders and Contracts, San Felipe, 1829, had various footnotes, he had none for this colonization law.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 22

Mexico (provisional government). Laws. (February 4, 1824).

Ley para establecer las legislaturas constituyentes de los estados, Interno de Occidente compuesto de las Provincias de Sinaloa y Sonora, Interno del Norte, compuesto de las Provincias de Chihuahua, Durango y Nuevo México, é Interno de Oriente, compuesto de las Provincias de Coahuila, Nuevo Leon y Texas. [México]. [1824]

701.1; Broadside 43 x 31 cm.; With heading: El ciudadano Melchor Muzquiz. Coronel de ejército, Teniente Coronel Mayor de Nacionales de infanteria de esta capital, y Gefé superior politico de su provincia. Dated México 7 de Febero [!] de 1824 and signed Melchor Muzquiz, Fernando Navarro, Secretario. This law, promulgated Feb. 4, 1824, combines eight of the nine former Internal Provinces into three new states. Texas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila are to form the Internal State of the East, with its capital at Monterrey. Nuevo Leon and Coahuila are each to elect five and Texas one member of the constituent legislature to meet at Monterrey. Possibly as a result of the violent opposition of Nuevo Leon, for which see entry No. 703.1, the new state never came into being. Three months later, by the law of May 24, 1824 (entry No. 702) Nuevo Leon became a separate state and Coahuila and Texas were combined as another. Not having the original issue of this law, I have entered it from the reprint for the state of Mexico.; Locations: CtY.

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Mexico (provisional government). Laws. (May 16, 1824).

[Decree No. 45 of the Soberano Congreso general constituyente, forming the states of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila y Tejas, passed May 7, 1824 and ordered circulated by Miguel Dominguez, President of the Supremo Poder Ejecutivo, on May 16, 1824, and promulgated the same day by Lucas Alamán]. [Mexico]. [1824] 702; [Dated and signed at end:] México 16 de Mayo de 1824. Alamán.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 20.4 x 14.6 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Seccion de Gobierno. Though the Federal Constitution of the Republic of Mexico was not adopted until October 4, 1824, the Constitutive Act of the Mexican Confederation became effective January 31 of that year (not January 21 as stated in Gammel), with general provisions regarding the states of the confederation. This decree of May 16, 1824, joining together into one state the hitherto separate states of Coahuila and Texas, but providing that when Texas attained sufficient population it should be granted separate statehood, is one of the fundamental laws relating to Texas. One of its provisions was that the new state should have a legislature of eleven members, one of whom should be elected in Texas. A long letter from Ramos Arizpe to the ayuntamientos of Coahuila dated May 8, 1824, giving the reasons for joining Texas to Coahuila is quoted in full by Robles at pages 172-175 of Volume I of his Coahuila y Texas, Mexico, 1945. Erasmo Seguin, who had been the deputy from Texas in the National Congress, now with Ramos Arizpe represented the new state of Coahuila and Texas in that congress. The first Congress of the state, known as a Constituent Congress, assembled at Saltillo in August, 1824, its first decree as given in Kimball's Laws and Decrees being dated August 15, 1824. A decree of August 28, Kimball No. 8, states that as the political chief and the Provincial Deputation of Texas have ceased to function, their archives should be turned over to the Governor of the State and the Secretaries of Congress respectively. The constitution of Coahuila and Texas was not adopted until March 11, 1827, and the first law passed by the Constitutional Congress of the state became effective July 4, 1827.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Vol. III, p. 46.; Dublin, Vol. I, No. 403, p. 706.; Locations: TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 12

Mexico (provisional government). Primero Congreso Constituyente. Laws. (April 21, 1823).

[Decree of the Soberano Congreso passed April 19, 1823, approved by the Supremo poder ejecutivo April 21, and promulgated on April 22 by Lucas Alaman, reinstalling in Monterrey the diputacion provincial of Nuevo Reyno de Leon, Coahuila, and Tejas]. [Mexico]. [1823] 696; [Dated and signed at end:] México 22 de Abril de 1823. Alaman.; Broadside 29 x 19.5 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Sesion de Gobierno.; Locations: TxU.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Vol. II, page 96.

Reel: 12

Mexico (provisional government). Primero Congreso Constituyente. Laws. (August 18, 1823).

[Law stating that the executive power should urge the diocese at Monterrey to set up at Bexar a Vicar authorized to handle there such questions as might come up].

[Mexico]. [1823] 697; No copy located of either the first separate publication of this for the Central Government or of a republication by any of the Mexican states. Entry is from Coleccion de Ordenes, Volume II, page 159.; Not in Dublin.

Reel: 12

Mexico (provisional government). Primero Congreso Constituyente. Laws. (September 30, 1823).

[Decree No. 141 of the Soberano Congreso, passed September 29, 1823, approved by the Supremo poder ejecutivo on September 30, and promulgated on October 2 by Francisco de Arrillaga, reciting the deplorable condition to which the Province of Texas has been reduced by hostilities with the Indians and relieving all imports into Texas from duties for the next seven years].

[Mexico]. [1823] 698; [Dated and signed at end:] México 2. de Octubre de 1823. -- 3. -- 2. Arrillaga.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 20.5 x 15 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Hacienda. Circular. Núm. 21. Theoretically this decree relieving all imports into Texas from duties for seven years was most important for Texas, but as Dr. Barker points out in his Life of Austin, at page 205, "the only port legally established in the province--and there seemed to be doubt of that at times--was that of Espíritu Santo or San Bernard Bay. This lay far to the west of the settlements, had no definite place of entry specified, no custom house or officer to issue clearances, no adjacent settlement nearer than Goliad, and was equally inconvenient for importation or exportation." This port was at the mouth of the San Antonio River with Goliad the nearest town. A republication of this at Mexico City on October 7, 1823 is in my collection. Coleccion de Ordenes, 2d ed., Vol. II, p. 183. (Gives September 27, 1823, as date of passage.); Not in Dublin.; Locations: TxU.

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Mexico (provisional government). Treaties, Etc.

Noticias Plausibles comunicadas por las Provincias internas del Oriente.
[At end:] [Puebla] Casa de D. Pedro de la Rosa, Impresor del Gobierno político, militar y de hacienda. 1821
685; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 31 x 21.5 cm.; Text of treaty has caption: Tratado de amistad y gianza entre el gobierno independiente de Méjico y el gran Cadò, Gefe de su nacion. At end: Es cópia fiel de la original que existe en esta Comandancia general. Puebla 30 de Agosto de 1821. José Joaquin de Herrera. This is a printing of what seems to be a hitherto unrecorded treaty entered into in August, 1821, by Gaspar Lopez, the newly appointed Commandant General of the Eastern Internal Provinces, with "el capitan gran Cadó, gefe de su nacion, y de las varias Tribus que habitan al Norte de estas provincias." It is preceded in the text by an order of Agustín de Iturbide dated Puebla, August 29, 1821, commenting on the treaty and ordering that it be printed and circulated. Only a few days before, on August 24, 1821. General Juan O'Donojú, the highest Spanish authority in Mexico had in the Treaty of Córdoba provisionally ratified the independence of Mexico proclaimed in the Plan of Iguala of February 24, 1821. A little later, in September, 1821, the junta organized by Iturbide set up a regency with Iturbide at its head. The text of the treaty is in five sections. It states in the first section that the Grand Caddo ratifies the treaty of peace and friendship entered into on July 9 with Arredondo, then the Commandant General. In the second section the Grand Caddo recognizes the independence of Mexico and in the third section there is a provision to the effect that orders have been sent to the military commanders and the ayuntamientos on the frontier for them to endeavor to make peace treaties with the Comanches and Lipans, which would include provisions calling for the return of captives. If such treaties are not made then the Grand Caddo and his allies agree to join the Mexicans in making war on the Comanches and Lipans. The fourth and fifth sections provide that if peace with the Comanches and Lipans results, the tribes will accept the Roman Catholic Religion and priests of that church will be sent to them. An excellent article by Joseph C. McElhannon in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1949, Volume LIII, entitled "Imperial Mexico and Texas, 1821-1823," discusses in some detail, at pages 127-129, the sending of emissaries to the Indian tribes in the fall of 1821, but makes no mention of this treaty which was the forerunner of what might be called these diplomatic missions. The article does give in some detail a communication of March 4, 1822, from the Grand Caddo to Iturbide swearing allegiance and offering support in a campaign against the Comanches. The communication refers to Article Four, relating to the Roman Catholic religion, "of the proposed treaty." The fact that Article Four of the August, 1821, treaty had a similar provision indicates perhaps that a new treaty along the lines of the August, 1821, treaty was being negotiated in 1822 with the Grand Caddo. For a treaty with the Lipans entered into the following year see entry No. 690.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 12

Mexico (provisional government). Treaties, Etc.

Noticias Plausibles comunicadas por las Provincias internas del Oriente.
México. Imprenta (contraria al despotismo) de D.J.M.B. y Socois [sic]. 1821
685A; Another edition [of entry No. 685]; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages 22 x 15.5 cm.; Text of treaty p. [2]-[4]. This printing was Streeter's original entry for No. 685, but since the provisional government under Iturbide was still in Puebla in August of 1821 it seems logical that the first printing would be there. Although no place of printing is shown on the new entry, I have seen several Rosa imprints of that year which locate him in Puebla.; Locations: C-S CtY TWS TxU.

Reel: 12

Mexico (regency). Laws. (January 3, 1822).

[Decree of the Soberana Junta provisional gubernativa, passed December 31, 1821, approved January 3, 1822, and promulgated on January 10, giving permission for free trade in mules by land with the United States from the Internal Provinces of the East].
[Monterrey]. [1822]
689; [Republished at Monterrey with additional matter and with heading:] D Gaspar Antonio Lopez ... Comandante General y Gefe Superior Politico Interino de las Quatro Provincias Internas Orientales ... [The additional section requires persons dealing in mules to report to local alcaldes for passports and to show that the animals were acquired legally. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en Monterrey á 29 de Enero de 1822. Segundo de la Independencia de este Imperio. Gaspar Lopez. Por mandado de S.S.; Broadside. 31.3 x 21.5 cm.; I have included this republication of the Mexican decree authorizing trade in mules by land between the Eastern Internal Provinces and the United States as an interesting example of an authorization for trade between Texas and the United States. No copy of the original publication of this law in Mexico City has been located and it is not in Dublan. Copies of this republication dated Monterrey, January 27, 1833, have been located at: CtY; TxU (in Prieto Papers); TWS.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Vol. I, p. 82.

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Mexico (republic).

... Comunicaciones Relativas a la Agregacion del Departamento de Tejas a los Estados-Unidos del Norte, que ha pasado el Supremo Gobierno de la Republica a la Camara de Diputados e iniciativas, que ha hecho con motivo de la misma agregacion. Mexico. Impreso en Papel Mexicano, Calle de la Palma Num. 4. 1845

1012A; Another issue [of entry No. 1012], with same title, except for the omission of the heading as a supplement to La Union Nacional, and with same imprint.; 30 p. 21.5 cm.; On April 21, 1845, Luis G. Cuevas, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, asked authority of the Mexican Congress to enter into a treaty with Texas and on May 17 this authority was granted after proceedings in both houses of Congress, referred to here in entry Nos. 1013, 1014, 1016, 1017. The decree recording this authority is entry No. 1020. This important pamphlet, issued shortly after July 16 when the authorities at Mexico learned from the Mexican consul at New Orleans that the Texas convention had agreed to annexation, gives at pages [3]-15 a Cuevas report dated at the end July 16, with accompanying documents, relating and justifying the actions of the government in its negotiations with Texas. The report gives the text of the agreement for negotiation signed by Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State for Texas, on March 29, 1845. It continues with the reasons why Congress had been asked on April 21 to authorize the negotiations and concludes with the announcement that the Texas convention, notwithstanding the preliminary agreement, had agreed to annexation by the United States. There follows on page 22 a further report by Cuevas dated July 21, 1845, which, while recommending war with the United States, advises postponement of final action until the coming election for a national president is held. At the end is a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a loan of fifteen million pesos to carry on war with the United States and from the Secretary of War and Marine asking for additional legislation. Entry No. 655 gives the proclamation of President Anson Jones dated June 4, 1845, which gives the text of the March 29, 1845, agreement and the action of the Texas convention. Entry No. 1023, Reflexiones sobre la Memoria, 1845, gives the complete text of the statement on Texas, envisaging negotiations for its independence made by Cuevas to the Mexican Congress in March, 1845, in the annual Memoria of his department.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. Tx. TxWB. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic).

... Comunicaciones Relativas a la Agregacion del Departamento de Tejas a los Estados-Unidos del Norte, que ha pasado el Supremo Gobierno de la Republica a la Camara de Diputados e iniciativas, que ha hecho con motivo de la misma agregacion. Mexico. Impreso en Papel Mexicano, Calle de la Palma Num. 4. 1845

1012; 30 p., blank leaf. 21.8 cm. Stitched. At head of title: Suplemento al No. 19 del Sabado 19 del Corriente de La Union Nacional.; On April 21, 1845, Luis G. Cuevas, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, asked authority of the Mexican Congress to enter into a treaty with Texas and on May 17 this authority was granted after proceedings in both houses of Congress, referred to here in entry Nos. 1013, 1014, 1016, 1017. The decree recording this authority is entry No. 1020. This important pamphlet, issued shortly after July 16 when the authorities at Mexico learned from the Mexican consul at New Orleans that the Texas convention had agreed to annexation, gives at pages [3]-15 a Cuevas report dated at the end July 16, with accompanying documents, relating and justifying the actions of the government in its negotiations with Texas. The report gives the text of the agreement for negotiation signed by Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State for Texas, on March 29, 1845. It continues with the reasons why Congress had been asked on April 21 to authorize the negotiations and concludes with the announcement that the Texas convention, notwithstanding the preliminary agreement, had agreed to annexation by the United States. There follows on page 22 a further report by Cuevas dated July 21, 1845, which, while recommending war with the United States, advises postponement of final action until the coming election for a national president is held. At the end is a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a loan of fifteen million pesos to carry on war with the United States and from the Secretary of War and Marine asking for additional legislation. Entry No. 655 gives the proclamation of President Anson Jones dated June 4, 1845, which gives the text of the March 29, 1845, agreement and the action of the Texas convention. Entry No. 1023, Reflexiones sobre la Memoria, 1845, gives the complete text of the statement on Texas, envisaging negotiations for its independence made by Cuevas to the Mexican Congress in March, 1845, in the annual Memoria of his department.; Sabin 95074.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MBAt. BNM. MxCty-SREag. TWS.

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Mexico (republic).

Correspondencia del Supremo Gobierno sobre los Departamentos de Texas.
[Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoras. 1835
830; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; Here, in a communication to the political chiefs of the departments of Bejar, Brazos, and Nacogdoches, dated Matamoras, August 13, 1835, Martin Perfecto de Cós transmits a letter to him dated August 3 from José Maria Tornel, Secretary of War, together with a translation into English of the same, commenting on the efforts of seditious persons to stir up an uprising in Texas and on the circulating by them of reports that a military force is being sent "to oppress the peaceable colonists." The letter continues that this is false but that the colonists must fulfill the "lawful duties of Mexicans" and that the disturbers of public peace should be delivered up to the authorities for punishment. This is followed by two other letters from Tornel to Cós, dated August 1 and August 3, neither with a translation into English, and a letter from Barragan, the president ad interim, dated August 1, all to the effect that the sending of troops is to protect against Indians and aid the authorities against smuggling and the like. One letter speaks of the "paternal" views of the government.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic).

Documents Publiés dans le Journal du Gouvernement Mexicain du 1 Juin 1842.
[At end:] Paris--Imprimerie de J. Smith, Rue Fontaine-au-Roi. [1842]
1423; Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de l'Intérieur.; 8 p. 27 cm.; Caption title. This is a translation into French of a circular dated May 31, 1842, sent by Bocanegra, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to members of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, followed by a copy of his letter of the same date to Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States. That letter protests against the tolerant attitude of the United States towards public demonstrations in favor of Texas and shipments of arms and recruiting of volunteers to aid Texas. This letter and the circular, together with earlier correspondence, are included in the United States public document, Relations with Mexico, dated July 14, 1842 (entry No. 1435). For a publication of these documents at Monterrey see entry No. 983.1.; Locations: MxCtySREag.

Reel: 32

Mexico (republic).

Secretaria De Relaciones. October 31, 1835. 840; This entry has been cancelled. The broadside which was the basis for Streeter's original entry was in fact a republication at San Luis Potosi of the October 31, 1835 Circular of the Secretary of War, entry No. 835.

Mexico (republic). Comision de Limites.

Memorias de la Comision de limites a las Ordenes del General Manuel de Mier y Teran.
[Matamoras]. [1832]
781; Leaf of title, verso blank, leaf of preface, verso blank, 16 p. 22 cm.; Caption title on p. 1: Memorias de la Comision de Limites. Historia Natural Botanica. Por el General Teran y L. Berlandier.; Preface dated: Matamoras de las Tamaulipas Junio 20 de 1832. This is probably the first botanical description of Texas, for though most of the descriptions are of plants growing near Matamoras there are two or three which are described as growing near San Antonio, and one as located near Bay Espiritu Santo. Though the caption title gives Terán and Berlandier as the joint authors of these Memorias, these botanical descriptions were almost certainly written, and probably published as well, by Berlandier, the botanist of the commission set up by the Mexican government to report on the boundaries between the United States and Mexico. Under the leadership of Terán the expedition left Mexico City on November 10, 1827, and with various interruptions journeyed quite extensively in Texas. The preface to the Memorias is dated only a fortnight or so before Terán committed suicide. After the expedition, Berlandier settled in Matamoras and with his associate on the commission, Rafael Chovel, published at Mexico in 1850 *Diario de Viage de la Comision de Limites* ... The *Diario* also includes various journeys in the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon which had nothing to do with the boundary between Mexico and the United States. Berlandier has been severely criticized by leading botanists as "a malcontent and ingrate." There is an able defense of him in S.W. Geiser's *Naturalists of the Frontier*, 2d edition, Dallas, 1948, in the chapter entitled "In Defense of Jean Louis Berlandier." I might add that I am sure many of his readers wish that Dr. Geiser had given references to the numerous quotations given in his article. The only known copy of these Memorias is now located at Yale, the gift of Henry Wagner, who acquired it and other Berlandier material at one of the Sir Thomas Phillips auctions held at Sotheby's in London in the early years of this century.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

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Mexico (republic). Comision Encargada de los Negocios de Tejas.

Dictamen de la Comision Encargada de los Negocios de Tejas sobre las Proposiciones del Sr. D. Carlos M. Bustamante, presentado al Congreso general en la sesion del dia 11 de febrero del corriente año, y mandado imprimir por acuerdo del mismo.

Mexico. Imprenta de Jose M.F. de Lara, Calle de la Palma Num. 4. 1837
925; 8 p. 20.7 cm. Stitched.; It appears in the Representacion of Sierra y Rosso, Mexico, 1837, entry No. 931 that Carlos Bustamante had proposed in the Mexican Congress that Santa Anna on his return give an account of his actions and promises in Texas and Washington after the battle of San Jacinto and that in the meantime his powers as president and general be suspended, and that Bustamante had further proposed that anyone who had taken part in any plan to dismember the territory of Mexico be declared a traitor. Bustamante's proposals had been referred to this commission which gives its reasons for approving the first proposal but not the second. In making its decision the Comision discusses the Sierra y Rosso plea.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. MiU-C. BNM. Zacatecas. TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Congreso.

Manifiesto del Congreso General en el Presente Año.

Mexico. Impreso por J.M.F. de Lara. Calle de la Palma número 4. 1836
859; 20 p. 20.8 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Manifiesto. Año de 1836. Brief imprint on verso of back wrapper. This Manifiesto is dated at the end, Palacio nacional. Mexico julio 29 de 1836, and is signed by Angel G. Quintanar as president and by two secretaries. Many pages are devoted to extolling the lofty traditions of Mexico and to calls on all Mexicans to unite in quelling the revolt of the Texans. The treaties signed by Santa Anna in Texas are said to have no effect and final victory over the Texans is said to be certain. This Manifiesto was also printed in the Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana in the issue of August 9, 1836.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MIU-C. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Congreso. Cámara de Diputados. Comision Especial de Tejas.

Dictamen de la Comision Especial de Tejas, de la Camara de Diputados, sobre que se autorice al gobierno para que pueda oir las proposiciones que se le han hecho relativas a Aquel Departamento.

Mexico: Impreso en papel mexicano, en la calle de la Palma número 4. 1845

1013; Blank leaf, 7 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 18.5 cm.; For the background to this request of the Mexican government to hear propositions made by Texas it might be noted that in March, 1845, Cuevas, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, in his annual report to Congress frankly stated that the separation of Texas from Mexico was de facto complete and that the United States had announced its policy of incorporating Texas into the American Union. He continued that a treaty of annexation was pending in the United States Senate. A little later news came to Cuevas that Texas, at the request of Great Britain and France, was willing to negotiate with Mexico on the basis of recognition by Mexico of the Independence of Texas and agreement by Texas not to be annexed by the United States. Cuevas thereupon on April 21, 1845, asked the Mexican Congress to authorize negotiations with Texas. Here Ladron de Guevara and three others, in a report dated April 25, 1845, recommend authorizing the government to hear the propositions made by Texas and to negotiate a treaty with Texas. For a minority report see entry No. 1014.; Locations: CU-B. BNM.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Congreso. Cámara de Diputados. Comision Especial de Tejas.

Voto Particular presentado por un Individuo de la Comision Especial de la Camara de Diputados, sobre autorizar al gobierno para oir las proposiciones que se le han hecho Relativas á Tejas.

México. Impreso en papel mexicano, por J. M. Lara. 1845

1014; Preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank, [3] - 9 p. 18.5 cm.; Flores Alatorre, one of the five members of the Comision Especial of the Chamber of Deputies states here his opposition to granting the government authority to hear the propositions made by Texas. It is signed and dated at the end, Mexico, Abril 29 de 1845. Flores Alatorre. See entry No. 1013 for the contrary view of the majority of the committee.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 16

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Mexico (republic). Congreso. Cámara de Diputados. Comisiones Primera de Hacienda y Especial de Tejas.

Dictamen. de las Comisiones Primera de Hacienda y Especial de Tejas, de la Camara de Diputados, sobre las diversas adiciones que se hicieron al acuerdo en que se autoriza al gobierno para que contrate un préstamo de quince millones.

Mexico, Imprenta de José Mariano Lara, calle de la Palma núm. 4. 1845

1015; Preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank, [3]-9 p. 21.7 cm.; This statement is dated at the end Mexico, Agosto 8 de 1845, and signed Cadena. -- L. de Guevara and six others. There is no reference to Texas in the pamphlet, but the entry is made because of "Tejas" in the title and to record this particular committee. If any other reports of this committee should be found they should merely be recorded in this note, as was done in the case of the references to "Tejas" in the titles listed in the note to the Lebrija and Barrera 1841 pamphlet, entry No. 965.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Congreso. Comisiones de Hacienda y Tejas.

Esposicion que hacen ... Sobre Ausilios para la guerra de Tejas ... en Contestacion a la Manifestacion del Sr. Pimentel.

See note to entry No. 965.

Mexico (republic). Congreso. Senado.

Discusion del Dictamen de la Mayoria de las Comisiones de Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernacion y Guerra del Senado, sobre el acuerdo de la Cámara de Diputados, en que „se autoriza al Gobierno para oír las proposiciones que se le han hecho sobre Tejas, y para proceder al arreglo ó celebrar el tratado que estimare conveniente y honroso para la República, dando cuenta al Congreso para su exámen y aprobacion.”.

Mexico. Imprenta del Aguila, calle de Medinas núm. 6. 1845

1016; Publicada por acuerdo del mismo Senado en la sesion del dia 17 de Mayo de 1845; 37 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers.

Wrapper title: Discusion del Dictamen de las Comisiones de Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernacion y Guerra del Senado, relativo á las proposiciones que se han hecho sobre Tejas. [Same imprint, dated, in error, 1844.]; This gives a report of certain of the proceedings of the Senate on May 16 and 17, 1845. The Dictamen de las Comisiones Unidas de Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernacion y Guerra del Senado, entry No. 1016, is given on pages [3]-16. The Anaya dissenting statement is then printed on pages 16-17. The debate on the Dictamen held at the May 17 session and the approval of the Dictamen is reported on pages 19-37.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. TWS.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Congreso. Senado. Comisiones Unidas de Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernacion y Guerra.

Dictamen de las Comisiones Unidas de puntos Constitucionales, Gobernacion y Guerra, del Senado, sobre el acuerdo de la Camara de Diputados, relativo a la autorizacion pedida por el gobierno para oír las propuestas que se le hacen por los tejanos, y acordar los tratados o convenios que tenga por conveniente, sujetándolos a la segunda aprobacion del congreso. Mexico. Imprenta del Aguila, calle de Medinas núm. 6. 1845

1017; 24 p. 16 cm.; This joint report is dated at the end May 14, 1845, and signed on page 23 by Quintana Roo, Peña y Peña, G. Pedraza, and five others. It discusses under various heads whether the government should entertain proposals made by Texas and embody the results of such negotiation in a treaty, and concludes in a well thought out statement that the government should be so authorized. Some days before a committee of the Chamber of Deputies had come to the same conclusion. See entry No. 1013. On page 24 is a statement by Cirolo Gomez Anaya of his reasons for voting against the proposition.; Locations: CU-B. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Congreso. Senado. Comisiones Unidas de Relaciones y Guerra.

Dictamen de las Comisiones Unidas de Relaciones y Guerra, del Senado, sobre dictar medidas para asegurar la integridad del territorio de la República, atacada por el decreto de agregacion de Tejas a los Estados-Unidos del Norte.

Mexico. Imprenta del Aguila, calle de Medinas núm. 6. 1845

1018; 8 p. 16 cm.; This statement of the joint Committees of Foreign Relations and War is dated at the end May 14, 1845, and signed by G. Pedraza and four others. It declares that the proposal of the United States to annex Texas is an insult to Mexico, but in no wise impairs Mexican rights to the territory. A decree is proposed, entry No. 1021, dated June 4, 1845, which calls Mexican citizens to defend the national independence, which is threatened by the proposal of the United States to annex Texas and putting the permanent militia under arms.; Sabin 20113.; Locations: CU-B. TWS.

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Mexico (republic). Constitution.

The Constitution of the Mexican United States. Chillicothe: Printed by R. Kercheval. 1829 1108; 26 p. 19 cm.; The only copy located to date was apparently issued with The Constitution of Coahuila [sic] and Texas, also printed by Kercheval in 1829 (entry No. 1106), since the two pieces are bound together in contemporary plain stiff blue-gray wrappers. This is apparently the third printing in English of this Constitution, the first at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1825 (entry No. 1086), and the second at Natchez in 1826 (entry No. 1090). As remarked in the note to the Tuscumbia edition, though no entries were given with a Mexican imprint for the original printing of the Constitution in Mexico in 1824, as it seemed too general for a bibliography of only one of the Mexican states, yet its publication in English in this country deserves an entry because of its indication of local interest in Texas. That this was probably issued stitched together with the translation of the Coahuila and Texas Constitution of 1827, see entry No. 1106, note.; Sabin 94943, note.; Locations: Graff. TWS.

Reel: 21

Mexico (republic). Constitution.

The Constitution of the United Mexican States. Tuscumbia, Alabama: Printed by R.W. Briggs. 1825 1086; 40 p. 17 cm.; No entries were given for the Mexican constitution of 1824 and its various issues and other printings, as it seemed too general for a bibliography of only one of the Mexican states. However, the publication in this country in the 1820s of the Mexican constitution of 1824 is obviously because of Alabama interest in Texas, and therefore this local publication in 1825 is included here. In this translation published in Alabama, the final section (No. 171) of the Constitution, prohibiting any amendments relating to liberty of the press, division of powers between the states and the central government, and so on, is omitted. This is not listed in American Imprints Inventory, Alabama.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 19

Mexico (republic). Constitution.

Constitution of the United Mexican States; the General Colonization Law, and the Colonization Law of ... Coahuila and Texas. ... 1826. See entry No. 1090.

Mexico (republic). Constitution, 1824.

The Constitution of the Republic of Mexico, and of the State of Coahuila & Texas ... 1832. See [Langworthy, Asahel], entry No. 1130.

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas.

[Summary of reports of Santa Anna and other chiefs of the Army giving the location of Mexican troops in Texas in early April of 1836, as forwarded to the editors of the Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros by General Francisco Vital Fernandez, Comandante General of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon].

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836] 860; Broadside. 28.5 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Alcance al núm. 77 del Mercurio de Matamoros. Martes, 26 de Abril de 1836. After stating the locations of the various bodies of Mexican troops, the comment is made that Mexico has already recovered a precious part of its territories which the new settlers, with "black ingratitude," had sought to take over and that soon the Mexican troops would be at the Sabine.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. Division de Reserva. Comandante (José Urrea).

Proclama.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio. [Matamoros]. [1836] 861; Jose Urrea, General de Brigada y Comandante de la Division de Reserva en el Ejercito de Operaciones sobre Tejas, á las Tropas de Su Mando. [Proclamation, dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Junio 5 de 1836. José Urréa.; Broadside. 31 x 22.8 cm.; In this address to his troops, Urrea praises their successful actions in the Texas campaign which were brought to a halt by Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto, and asks them to be ready to march again when the Supreme Government gives its orders.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. División de Reserva. Sargentos.

Suplemento al Numero 83 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836] 861.1; Junio 8 de 1836. [Text begins:] Desde que llego á nuestra noticia la ingratitud y perfidia de los colonos de Tejas sentimos renacer en nuestros corazones un dulce entusiasmo por la causa sagrada de la libertad ...; Broadside 30.5 x 21.5 cm.; Signed by representatives of the First and Second Sergeants of the Batallon Permanente Jimenez, Seccion de Yucatan, Batallon Activo de Tres Villas, and Regimiento Permanente de Cuatla. Presumably in answer to General Urrea's exhortation to be ready to return to battle against the Texans, entry No. 861, the Sergeants reply that this is their dearest wish and urge the sergeants of other units to join them under the slogan "Mexico to the Sabine or death!"; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. División Sobre Goliad. General en Gefé (José Urrea). (February 27, 1836).

... Triunfo de la Patria.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836] 862; [Letter of Urrea to General Francisco Vital Fernandez dated February 27, 1836, and report by Urrea of same date.]; Broadside. 28 x 20 cm.; At head: Alcance al núm. 69 del Mercurio de Matamoros. Miercoles, 2 de Marzo de 1836. Oficial. Urréa, in command of the right wing of the Mexican army against Texas, had crossed the Rio Grande at Matamoros on February 17, 1836, and by forced marches had reached San Patricio on the Nueces ten days later. This gives a copy of a letter dated at Villa de S. Patricio, February 27, 1836, from Urréa to Santa Anna telling of his victory over a small detachment of Texans there, of whom sixteen were killed and twenty-one taken prisoners. The letter goes on to say that he is searching for Dr. Grant. Santa Anna's letter from Bejar of March 3, 1836, commenting on Urréa's report of the engagement is No. 2 at pages 54-55 of the Documentos in the Urréa Diario of 1838, entry No. 940. Though not so stated in the letter, Frank W. Johnson, who was in command of volunteers from the United States, was at Refugio with part of his troops at this time, but escaped. There is a note of the editors of the Mercurio at the end, congratulating the Mexican troops on their victory over the "delirious invaders of the walls of the city of Mexico." Entered from a photostat of a copy in the Matamoros Archives now missing. Photostats in TxU and TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. División Sobre Goliad. General en Gefé (José Urrea). (Report of March 21, 1836).

[Report of General Urrea to Santa Anna, dated at Guadalupe Victoria, March 21, 1836, with other communications from the front, preceded by letters of transmittal and by editorial comment].

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]

863; Broadsheet. 29 x 20 cm.; With heading: Alcance al núm. 74 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. Domingo, 3 de Abril de 1836. The editorial note, referring to the furnishing by General Francisco Vital Fernandez of the statements which follow and praising Urrea and Santa Anna, is followed by a letter from Francisco de Garay dated Goliad, March 22, 1836, to Fernandez enclosing various communications including a letter from Urréa to Santa Anna dated Guadalupe Victoria, March 21, 1836, reporting capture of Fannin at Goliad and giving Fannin's articles of surrender. A later letter of Urrea's, March 23, reports the capture of Colonel Ward.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefé (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna).

Noticia oficial extraordinaria de Tejas.

[Puebla] Impresa en la Oficina del Gobierno. [1836] 865.2; Toma de la fortaleza del Alamo. [Dated at end:] Puebla 23 de Marzo de 1836.; Broadside 25 x 19 cm.; Summarizes Santa Anna's report of the capture of the Alamo and Urrea's report of his defeat of Dr. Grant. Entered from a photostat, now at Yale, which Wagner sent Streeter in 1933. Unfortunately either he failed to mention or Streeter failed to record the location of the original. It was inadvertently omitted from the first edition of the bibliography, although a cross-reference to it was included. It was one of a handful of items, discovered too late even to be included in the appendix to the final volume, for which Mr. Streeter sent me typed slips to be pasted in my copy.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna) (January 22, 1836).

[Publication by Governor de la Garza y Evia of Nuevo Leon of a letter from General Santa Anna stating that the troops on the march to Texas are to pay for all supplies furnished them].
863.1; [Text begins:] El Ecsmo. Sr. Presidente General en Gefe del Ejército de operaciones D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna con fecha 22 del actual me dice desde Leona Vicario lo que sigue. Ecsmo. Sr.- Teniendo todas las tropas que forman el Ejército de operaciones sus respectivos haberes ..." [dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 30 de Enero de 1836. Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia. Santiago Vidaurri, Oficial mayor.; 4-page folder printed on p.[1] 21 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. I have not seen a separate printing of this nor does it appear to have been published in the Diario del Gobierno, but presumably it was sent to the governors of all states on the line of march. There is at Yale a reprint dated February 2, 1836 by the governor of San Luis Potosi which dates Santa Anna's letter January 28, and one by the governor of Tamaulipas on February 9 which gives the date of the original as January 22. All three governors give directions for local administration of the order.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio López de Santa Anna). (Report of February 27, 1836).

Noticia Oficial Extraordinaria de Tejas.
[At end:] Reimpresia en la Oficina del Gobierno. [Mexico]. [1836]
864; Toma de la Ciudad de Bejar. (Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno del día 17 de Marzo de 1836.) [At end:] Son copias. México 17 de Marzo de 1836. Juan L. Velazquez de Leon.; Broadside. 31.5 x 22 cm.; Locations: CtY. These broadsides (entry Nos. 864, 864A, 864B and 864C) include Santa Anna's account of the capture of Bejar on February 23, 1836, dated Bejar, February 27, 1836, preceded by a letter signed by Ramon Morales of the Comandancia principal de Coahuila y Tejas, dated at Leona Vicario March 10, forwarding the report to the Secretary of War, and followed by two notes enclosed in Santa Anna's letter, the first from James Bowie dated from the Alamo, February 23, suggesting the discussion of a truce, and the second the reply of Santa Anna's aide refusing the parley and saying that if the rebels wished to save their lives they should surrender forthwith and could hope for clemency.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio López de Santa Anna). (Report of February 27, 1836).

Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno de la República Mexicana. (Núm. 322).
[At end:] Imprenta del Aguila, dirigida por José Ximeno, calle de Medinas núm. 6. Mexico. 1836 864C; Another edition [of entry No. 864] with title: Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno de la República Mexicana. (Núm. 322); Broadsheet 31.5 x 20 cm.; The documents printed here are the same as in entry Nos. 864 and 864A.; Locations: CtY; These broadsides (entry Nos. 864, 864A, 864B and 864C) include Santa Anna's account of the capture of Bejar on February 23, 1836, dated Bejar, February 27, 1836, preceded by a letter signed by Ramon Morales of the Comandancia principal de Coahuila y Tejas, dated at Leona Vicario March 10, forwarding the report to the Secretary of War, and followed by two notes enclosed in Santa Anna's letter, the first from James Bowie dated from the Alamo, February 23, suggesting the discussion of a truce, and the second the reply of Santa Anna's aide refusing the parley and saying that if the rebels wished to save their lives they should surrender forthwith and could hope for clemency.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio López de Santa Anna). (Report of February 27, 1836).

Triunfo del Ejército Nacional en Tejas. Vivá la patria, viva el valiente ejército megicano, viva el bizarro general Santa-Anna!!!.
[At end:] Impreso por Tomás Uribe y Alcalde, Puente del Correo Mayor núm. 6. Mexico. 1836 864B; Another edition [of entry No. 864] with title: Triunfo del Ejército Nacional en Tejas. Vivá la patria, viva el valiente ejército megicano, viva el bizarro general Santa-Anna!!!; Broadside in two columns. 31.7 x 22 cm.; In this edition there is a short introductory paragraph signed, "Los Verdaderos Patriotas." The other documents are the same as in entry Nos. 864 and 864A.; Locations: TxU. These broadsides (entry Nos. 864, 864A, 864B and 864C) include Santa Anna's account of the capture of Bejar on February 23, 1836, dated Bejar, February 27, 1836, preceded by a letter signed by Ramon Morales of the Comandancia principal de Coahuila y Tejas, dated at Leona Vicario March 10, forwarding the report to the Secretary of War, and followed by two notes enclosed in Santa Anna's letter, the first from James Bowie dated from the Alamo, February 23, suggesting the discussion of a truce, and the second the reply of Santa Anna's aide refusing the parley and saying that if the rebels wished to save their lives they should surrender forthwith and could hope for clemency.

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Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio López de Santa Anna). (Report of February 27, 1836).

Vedadera [sic] Noticia Extraordinaria y Partes Oficiales del Supremo Gobierno.
[At end:] Imprenta de Rafael Nunez, calle de la Perpetua núm 4. Mexico. 1836
864A; Another edition [of entry No. 864] with title: Vedadera [sic] Noticia Extraordinaria y Partes Oficiales del Supremo Gobierno.; Broadside. 31.5 x 21.7 cm.; The documents printed here are the same as in entry No. 864.; Locations: TxU. These broadsides (entry Nos. 864, 864A, 864B and 864C) include Santa Anna's account of the capture of Bejar on February 23, 1836, dated Bejar, February 27, 1836, preceded by a letter signed by Ramon Morales of the Comandancia principal de Coahuila y Tejas, dated at Leona Vicario March 10, forwarding the report to the Secretary of War, and followed by two notes enclosed in Santa Anna's letter, the first from James Bowie dated from the Alamo, February 23, suggesting the discussion of a truce, and the second the reply of Santa Anna's aide refusing the parley and saying that if the rebels wished to save their lives they should surrender forthwith and could hope for clemency.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna). (Report of March 6, 1836).

Aviso Oficial. Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion central. Mesa 1a.
[At end:] Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno núm. 326. Y de orden del Gobierno de este Departamento se comunica al público para su satisfaccion.
Guadalajara Marzo 31 de 1836. J. Agapito Gutierrez. Oficial primero. Guadalajara]. [1836]
865.1B; Another edition [of entry No. 865.1] with title: Aviso Oficial. Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion central. Mesa 1a.; Broadside 43 x 32 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna). (Report of March 6, 1836).

El Nacional. Suplemento al Numero 79. Noticia Oficial de Tejas.
[At end:] Impreso por Tomas Uribe y Alcalde, en la Calle del Puente del Correo Mayor num.6, [Mexico]. 1836
865.1A; Another edition [of entry No. 865.1] with title: El Nacional. Suplemento al Numero 79. Noticia Oficial de Tejas.; Broadsheet 32 x 21 cm.; Reprints the same documents without the editorial comment.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna). (Report of March 6, 1836).

Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana.
Mexico. Imprenta del Aguila, dirigida por José Ximeno. 1836
865.1; (Num. 326. Tom. IV.); Broadsheet 39 x 27.3 cm.; A section of editorial comment is followed, under heading: Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. Seccion central. Mesa 1a, by Santa Anna's report of the capture of the Alamo, dated Cuartel general de Bejar, Marzo 6 de 1836, the General order of the day of March 5, 1836, giving the plan for the assault, a Spanish translation of a letter from R.M Williamson to Travis, a letter from General Urrea to Santa Anna dated San Patricio Marzo 3 de 1836, and Santa Anna's letters to Tornel, Secretary of War, transmitting the above documents. Certified as copies by Juan L. Velasquez de Leon, Mexico 21 de Marzo de 1836. Santa Anna's report of March 6 had been printed five days earlier in Alcance al núm. 71 del Mercurio de Matamoros, entry No. 865. Urrea's letter had been published in the supplement to the Mercurio for March 8, 1836, entry No. 856.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Antonio López de Santa Anna). (Report of March 6, 1836).

Viva la Pátria.
865; Alcance al núm. 71 del Mercurio de Matamoros. Miercoles, 16 de Marzo de 1836. [Publishes Santa Anna's report to the Minister of War on the taking of the Alamo, dated Cuartel General de Bejar, 6 de Marzo de 1836, preceded by a short paragraph of editorial comment announcing receipt of the report from General Francisco Vital Fernandez, Comandante General of the Department of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.].

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (José Urrea). (August 10, 1836).

Proclama. El General en Gefe del Egercito de Operaciones sobre Tejas a Sus Subordinados.
[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio. [Matamoros]. [1836]
868; [Proclamation dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Agosto 10 de 1836. José Urréa.; Broadside. 43.5 x 30.2 cm.; Urrea states that the occupation of Nacogdoches by troops under the command of General Gaines amounts to a declaration of war by the United States.; Locations: CtY.

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Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (José Urrea). (June 13, 1836).

... El Ecsmo. Sr. General, D. Jose Urrea, General en Gefe del Egército de Operaciones sobre Tejas, en carta oficial de esta fecha me dice lo siguiente. [Matamoros]. [1836]
867; [Proclamation dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Junio 13 de 1836. Franco. Vital Fernandez.; Broadside. 30.6 x 21 cm.; With heading: Comandancia General de Tamaulipas y Nuevo Leon. This is an official letter from Urrea asking for provisions for the army in order that he may continue the campaign against Texas, published by Fernandez, who urges that supplies be furnished the army.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (José Urrea). (June 8, 1836).

Proclama. Jose Urrea, General en Gefe del Egercito de Operaciones sobre Tejas, á los Valientes Que lo Forman. [At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio. [Matamoros]. [1836]
866; [Proclamation dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Junio 8 de 1836. José Urréa.; Broadside. 31 x 22.8 cm.; Urrea announces to his troops his appointment as General in Chief. The Handbook of Texas in its article on Urrea seems to be in error in saying that he was given this command in July, 1836. The information about Urrea in the Handbook is limited to the period September, 1835, to November, 1845.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (José Urrea). (September, 1836).

El General Jose Urrea á sus Compañeros de Armas en la Campaña de Tejas. [At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]
869; [Proclamation dated and signed at end:] Matamoros 16 de Setiembre de 1836. Jose Urrea.; Broadside. 31 x 22.8 cm.; Here Urrea announces that the Supreme Government has removed him from command of the Army against Texas. He praises his troops and speaks of their past victories under his command and wishes them good fortune. Nicolas Bravo was the new General in Chief.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. General en Gefe (Vicente Filisola). (April 25, 1836).

Partes oficiales relativos al sensible acontecimiento de la prision del caudillo mejicano General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna entre los rebeldes revolucionarios de Tejas. [Guadalajara]. [1836]
865.3; [At end:] Todo lo que de órden del Gobierno de este Departamento se participa al público para su inteligencia y conocimiento. Guadalajara Mayo 28 de 1836. J. Agapito Gutierrez, Oficial mayor.; Broadside in two columns 43.5 x 31 cm.; Reprints from the Diario del Gobierno of May 20, 1836, General Filisola's report to the Secretary of War dated April 25 announcing Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto, an official letter from Santa Anna to Filisola dated April 22 announcing his capture and ordering the withdrawal of the Mexican troops, a personal letter asking that his baggage and that of his aides be sent to him, and Filisola's reply to these stating that he is sending General Woll to learn the terms of the armistice Santa Anna has signed with Houston. These are followed by a patriotic exhortation from the government of Jalisco eulogizing Santa Anna, denouncing the Texans and urging all citizens to aid in securing revenge. Copies of this issue of the Diario were sent to the governors of all departments with a circular from the Secretary of Relations, entry No. 891, but I have not seen a publication of these for any other state. Filisola's report of April 25 and Santa Anna's two letters to him were reprinted in his Manifiesto, entry No. 852; his reply is Document No. 1 in the appendix to his Representacion, entry No. 853.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. Primera División. General en Gefe (Vicente Filisola).

Noticia Extraordinaria. [At end:] Leona -- Vicario. Imprenta del goéierno [sic] de este Departamento, a cargo del C. Agustin Vela. 1835
831; El Supremo Gobierno de este Departamento acaba de recibirdel General en gefe de la primera Division del Ejercito de Operaciones sobre Tejas la Comunicaion Siguiente. [Dated and signed at end:] Rio de la Laja Diciembre 21 de 1835. Vicente Filisola.; Broadside. 31 x 21 cm.; Here Filisola publishes part of a letter to him from General Cós, dated December 15, 1835, which discounts rumors as to the disintegration of his forces spread by deserters, and reports that he expects to be in Laredo within ten days. Filisola, in forwarding the letter for publications, minimizes the fall of Bejar to the Texans and says the Mexicans will soon re-occupy it.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

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Mexico (republic). Ejército de Operaciones sobre Tejas. Primera División. General en Gefe (Vicente Filisola).

Noticia Extraordinaria.
[Monterrey]. [1835?]
831A; Another edition [of entry No. 831] with heading: Suplemento al Semanario num.; 6; [Monterrey 1835?]; Broadside 31 x 21.5 cm.; The text is the same as the other printing but directed at end to. Exmo. Sr. Gobernador del Department de Nuevo Leon.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Ejército de Reserva. General en Gefe (Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga).

El General en Gefe del Ejército de Reserva, a las Tropas de Su Mando.
[San Luis Potosí]. [1845]
1019; [Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel General en San Luis Potosí, Agosto 27 de 1845. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga.; Broadside. 33.5 x 21.5 cm.; In this address by Paredes y Arrillaga on taking command of the first and third divisions of the Army of Reserve, the Texans are held up to scorn for attempting to rob Mexico of her territory and the troops are told that when the government gives the word they will march to avenge these wrongs.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Ejercito del Norte.

Un Cañonazo del Ejército del Norte.
[At end:] Matamoros Año de. Reimpreso en San Luis Potosi en la oficina del Gobierno á cargo de Domingo Rada. 1837
925.1; Broadside 31 x 21 cm.; Dated and signed: Cuartel general en Matamoros Diciembre 10 de 1837. El Ejército del Norte. A violent denunciation of those who would return the government to its pre-1833 form, apparently directed against the incipient Federalist movement, for which see the note to entry No. 937. It ends with the assurance that the army will use its weapons only against the Texans and their agents.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte.

Boletín Oficial.
[At end:] Matamoros, Octubre 30 de. Imprenta del Ancla á cargo de Antonio Castañeda. 1840
951; El Sr. General D. Pedro Ampudia acaba de recibir por extraordinario la siguiente communication. [Letter from Arista to Ampudia dated from Linares October 27, 1840, reporting the precipitate flight of Canales across the Rio Grande, followed by a paragraph of comment by Ampudia.]; Broadside. 31.3 x 18.5 cm.; Ampudia (1803-1868) was at this time commander of the units of the Mexican Army stationed at Matamoros. In December, 1842, he captured the Texans at Mier and later was an important officer of the Mexican Army in the Mexican War. There is a short sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte.

Los Generales y Gefes del Ejército del Norte, a sus subordinados y a todos sus conciudadanos.
[At end:] Matamoros: Imprenta del Ancla á cargo del C. Pedro Castañeda, 1.a Calle de Michoacán. 1838

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937; [Address, with heading] Compañeros de Armas: [Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en Matamoros. Marzo 6 de 1838. -- Vicente Filisola. -- Valentin Canalizo. -- Adrian Woll. -- Pedro de Ampudia [and twenty-one others].; Broadsheet. 30.6 x 21.7 cm.; This address, evidently occasioned by the growth of Federalist sentiment and the activities of Federalist volunteers from Texas, who are characterized as "bandits and pirates," pays tribute to the government troops for their endurance of privations without complaint and calls on them and the people generally to support the Central Government. As this is the first of several entries here under the years 1838-1840, which relate in one way or another to the efforts of the Mexican Federalists to set up a government independent of Mexico for the northeastern states of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande, a cause in which many volunteers from Texas joined, a brief statement about the revolt may be helpful. Its military leader was Antonio Canales. One of the prominent Federalists was Juan Pablo de Anaya, see entry No. 950. Another was José Urrea, who played such a prominent part as one of the Mexican generals under Santa Anna in the invasion of Texas in 1836. The two leading Texas supporters were Colonel Reuben Ross and Samuel W. Jordan. Both of these Texans played an important part in the engagement at Alcantro early in November, 1839 (see note to entry No. 972). Both Ross and Jordan returned to Texas after Alcantro, Ross to meet his death in a duel shortly after. Jordan joined the Canales forces again in June, 1840, and had a part in the engagement at Saltillo on October 23, 1840, where the Federalist revolt was ended by their decisive defeat, due to treachery of their Mexican associates (see note to entry No. 960). Jordan's successful retreat to Texas after Saltillo is one of the high spots of Texas history. As might be expected, there is no Mexican account of it. In the interval between the engagements of Alcantro and Saltillo, Canales suffered a severe defeat at Morelos, in March, 1840, and barely escaped into Texas (see entry No. 953). An important document on the Federalist revolution is that giving the text of the armistice and other documents entered into by Canales on November 1, 1840, which marked the end of the revolt (see entry No. 961). Yoakum in Volume II of his History of Texas, at pages 274-280 and 287-297, gives a fairly detailed account of the revolt for the years 1839 and 1840, and Bancroft in Volume II of his North Mexican States and Texas has a shorter account at pages 326-332. Bustamante in his Gabinete Mexicano, Mexico, 1842, has various references, especially one in Volume I at page 213, on the capture of Pavon after the battle of Alcantro. The Mexican imprints entered here do not tell of the setting up by Canales at Laredo in January, 1840, of the Republic of the Rio Grande, but there is an excellent short account of this in the Handbook of Texas. The Handbook of Texas has a brief sketch of Canales for the period 1839 through the Mexican War; of José Urrea for the period 1835-1845; of Jordan from 1836 to his suicide in 1841, and of Ross from 1813 to his death in 1839.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Comandante en Gefe (Vicente Filisola).

Vicente Filisola, General de Division de los Ejercitos de la Republica Mejicana y Comandante en Gefe del de el Norte.

[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [1837]

926; [Proclamation forbidding contraband trade across the Rio Grande with the Texan rebels. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en el Cuartel general de Matamoros á 10 de Agosto de 1837. Vicente Filisola.; Broadside. 43.5 x 31.6 cm.; Filisola denounces what he calls "el escandaloso tráfico" along the Rio Grande frontier with the Texans and forbids all journeyings on the north side, except up to ten leagues from the river for those with ranches along its north side. The death penalty is proclaimed for violations. Soldiers found a league distant from military posts along the river will be regarded as deserters unless they hold a written permit. This proclamation is reprinted in Filisola's Memorias para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, 1849, published by Cumplido, Volume II, at pages 250-252.; Locations TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Comandante en Gefe (Vicente Filisola).

Vicente Filisola, General de Division de los Ejercitos de la Republica Mejicana y Comandante en Gefe del de el Norte.

[Durango]. 1837

926A; [Entry No. 926] republished by the Comandante General of Durango, with heading: El Ciudadano Jose Antonio Heredia General de Brigada del ejercito mexicano y Comandante General del Departamento de Durango ... [Dated and signed at end:] Durango á 15 de Octubre de 1837. José Antonio Heredia. Manuel Zavala, Secretario.; [Durango. 1837]; Broadside 41 x 30.2 cm.; Heredia states that Filisola's proclamation had been approved by the Supreme Government and sent to him by the Minister of War for publication and compliance. Presumably it was sent to other states as well but I have not seen any other reprinting.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Comandante General y Inspector de Coahuila y Tejas y Segundo en Gefe Ejército del Norte (Isidro Reyes).

El Comandante General ... á los habitantes de la frontera.

[Monterrey?]. [1840]

952; [Text begins:] Conciudadanos. [Dated and signed at end:] Mier noviembre 30 de 1840. Isidro Reyes.; Broadside. 32 x 21.5 cm.; In this farewell address announcing his departure for Saltillo to be commandant of that department, Reyes tells of the negotiations carried out under his orders with Canales for ending the Federalist revolt and takes great credit to himself for their successful outcome. He made another address to the division of cavalry at the same time, not entered as its only Texas reference was that he hoped to be assigned to the forces which "as soon as small obstacles have been removed" will march into Texas and recover that usurped territory. For the report by Reyes to Arista on negotiating this armistice, see Alcance al Semanario del gobierno de N. Leon No. 88 of November 4, 1840, entry No. 961.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejercito del Norte. Division Aucsiliar de Nuevo Leon. Comandante (Pedro de Ampudia).

El Comandante de la division aucsiliar de Nuevo Leon à sus compañeros de armas.

[Monterrey]. [1839]

942.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 13 de Marzo de 1839. Pedro Ampudia.; Broadside 30.5 x 20.8 cm.; Ampudia praises his troops for their patience in the face of difficulties and denounces the Federalists as tools of the Texans. He says he did not attack the Federalists at Cadareyta Jimenez because they promised not to fire a shot but wanted to negotiate personally with General Canalizo. For a different view of this incident see Lemus' proclamation, entry No. 941.3.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Division Auxiliar del Norte. General en Gefe (Mariano Arista).

El Ciudadano Mariano Arista General en Gefe de la Division Auxiliar del Norte, a los Habitantes de los Departamentos de Tamaulipas, Coahuila y Nuevo Leon.

[Saltillo]. [1839]

943; [Signed and dated at end:] Mariano Arista. Cuartel General en el Saltillo, Diciembre 12 de 1839.; Broadside. 29.5 x 18.8 cm.; This is a savage attack on the "traitor Canales" and his followers who, Arista says, are not Federalists, but robbers, barbarians, criminals and worse. It ends with a call on the inhabitants of the three departments to support the government forces sent under Arista's command to suppress the revolt along the Rio Grande. For a short general note on the Federalist revolt see entry No. 937. There is a short sketch of Arista (1802-1855) in the Handbook of Texas. after his services as General of the Division of the North in 1839 and 1840 he retired to private life, but returned to have important commands in the war between Mexico and the United States. He was Secretary of War in Mexico in 1848, and from 1851 to 1853 he was Constitutional President of Mexico.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Division Auxiliar. General (Mariano Arista). (March 26, 1840).

... , Noticia Extraordinaria".
 [At end:] Matamoros: Imprenta del Ancla a cargo de Antonio Castañeda. [1840]
 953; [Arista's report to the Governor of Nuevo Leon of operations of General Reyes against Canales' forces at Morelos on March 24th and 25th. Dated and signed at end:] "Cuartel general en la Villa de Morelos, Marzo 26 de 1840. -- Mariano Arista. -- Ecsmo, Sr. Gobernador del Departamento de Nuevo-Leon."; Broadside. 32.3 x 21.2 cm.; With heading: Suplemento al Num. 14 del Ancla Viernes 3 de Abril de 1840. Arista's report is preceded by an introductory sentence and followed by an editorial note of congratulations. This is an account by Arista of the rout of Canales and his Federalist rebels at Morelos on March 24 and 25, 1840, in which Canales barely escaped into Texas. Antonio Zapata, second in command to Canales, had been captured by General Reyes at San Fernando de Agua-Verde, distant only a league and a half from Morelos on the 24th, and, with other prisoners, was later executed. It was in attempting Zapata's rescue that Canales engaged the Mexicans at Morelos. Arista begins his account by saying (in translation), "The 24 and 25th of this month have covered the division with glory." Yoakum (Vol. II, p. 289), followed by Bancroft (Texas, Vol. II, p. 329), gives the date of the action at Morelos as March 15. Robles, who gives a more detailed account (Coahuila y Tejas, 1821-1848, Vol. II, p. 218-219), dates the capture of Zapata as March 15 and the defeat of Canales as not long after. At this time Canalizo was in command of the Army of the North, with Arista under him in command of a division.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Adrian Woll).

El General en gefe del cuerpo de ejército del Norte, á las tropas de la 1.a division.
 [At end:] Imprenta del Latigo de Tejas. [Matamoros]. [1843]
 993; [Proclamation, on taking command of the division. Signed and dated at end:] Adrian Woll. Cuartel general en Matamoros Julio 3 de 1843.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21.7 cm.; Here Woll refers to the expedition he made with these troops into Texas a little over a year ago and to the recent laurels gained at Mier. He continues that the day of new exploits in Texas is drawing near.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Isidro Reyes).

Alcance al Semanario num. 88 del jueves 8 de Setiembre de 1842.
 [Monterrey] Imprenta del Gobierno à cargo de Froylan de Mier. [1842]
 978.1; [Contains addresses by Isidro Reyes and Adrian Woll to the troops about to invade Texas followed by a paragraph of editorial comment. Date at end:] Monterrey Setiembre 10 de 1842.; Broadside 31.5 x 22 cm.; Reyes' speech, dated August 31, 1842 contains the usual denunciation of the Texans and praise of Santa Anna. Woll's speech, dated August 30, is short and soldierly. It is reprinted in his Expedicion hecha en Tejas... Monterrey, 1842, entry No. 989.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Isidro Reyes).

Reseña Historica sobre el recibimiento que se le hizo al Sr. General D. Adrian Woll, y a la segunda division del cuerpo de ejército del norte, en la villa de S. Fernando de Rosas, por el Exmo. Saltillo Imprenta del gobierno de Coahuila. dirigida por J. Serapio Fragoso. 1842
 978.2; Sr. Gral. En Gefé D. Isidro Reyes en union de su estado mayor. y Brigada de reserva; Leaf of title, verso blank, 14 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 19 cm.; This is an account of a marvelous celebration given by General Reyes at Saltillo on October 25, 1842, in honor of the entry of General D. Adrian Woll and his army corps into San Antonio de Bexar on September 11 and the Mexican victory at Salado a few days later. A procession, where the dignitaries were crowned with flowers by three pretty girls, and then a speech by General Reyes, were followed by church services. Festivities were resumed after the siesta, ending with speech making and a ball that lasted until six in the morning.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Mariano Arista).

... Con fecha 18 del presente dice el Sr. General en gefé del cuerpo de ejército del Norte al Exmo. [Monterrey]. [1841]

967.1; Sr. Gobernador de este Departamento lo que sigue. Exmo. Sr.- A los comandantes militares de Santa Rosa, Monclova, Rio Grande, Laredo, Mier y Guerrero, dirijo con fecha 13 del actual la circular siguiente ... [Publication by the government of Nuevo Leon of a circular to the commanders of frontier towns forbidding the entry into Mexico of any person coming from Texas. Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Agosto 20 de 1841. Jesus Garza Gonzalez.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 21.5 x 15.3 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. Arista complains that foreigners and Mexicans from Texas are being permitted to enter and that their purpose is to observe the state of the frontier defences. He threatens dire penalties if the practice is not halted and asks the Governor to urge similar precautions on officials under his command. Arista's circular undoubtedly went to the governors of all the border states, but I have not seen a copy of the original printing or any other reprint.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Mariano Arista).

[Publication by the government of Nuevo Leon of a report from Arista to the Minister of War about Indian attacks on wagon trains in Texas].

[San Luis Potosí]. 1845

1019.1; [Text begins:] El teniente coronel D. Antonio Perez, que con la 2a compañía del escuadrón auxiliar de Bejar se halla destinado a la persecución de indios y contrabandistas ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Marzo 17 de. Santiago Vidaurri, Secretario.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular.; It is interesting to note that even at this date there was still a militia unit designated as belonging to Bejar. Perez, who was apparently patrolling north of the Rio Grande to intercept Indians and smugglers, sent two scouts to the vicinity of Bejar. Their report of attacks by Comanches and Caddos on Texas wagon trains is forwarded by Arista to correct an earlier report that the Texans had made peace with the Indians.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Mariano Arista).

El C. Mariano Arista, general de brigada del Ejército Mexicano y en gefé del cuerpo de Ejército del Norte.

[n.p.]. [1841]

966; [Text begins:] A las tropas de mi mando y á los habitantes de la frontera de los Departamentos de Oriente ... [Proclamation defining and imposing penalties for engaging in contraband trade across the Texan border and providing for the division of captured contraband. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en el cuartel general de Sabinas el día 13 de abril de 1841. Mariano Arista.; Broadside. 31.8 x 22.2 cm.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Mariano Arista).

El General en Gefé del Cuerpo de Ejército del Norte, a los Habitantes de los Departamentos de Tamaulipas, Coahuila y Nuevo Leon.

[Monterrey]. [1841]

967; [Proclamation dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en Monterey Enero 3 de 1841. Mariano Arista.; Broadside in three columns. 42.5 x 31.5 cm.; This is an egotistical proclamation in which Arista takes great credit to himself for the ending of the civil war in the Departments of the East by the agreement of November 6, 1840. The proclamation ends with the rhetorical flourish: "paz! paz eterna paz entre los mexicanos! guerra, guerra, eterna guerra á los Tejanos y á los bárbaros comanches!"; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefé (Mariano Arista).

[Proclamation inviting Texans to return to their allegiance].

[Monterrey]. [1842]

978; [Dated at end:] Monterrey, January 9, 1842.; This proclamation is printed in Volume LXII of Niles Register at page 67 and is summarized by Bancroft in Volume II of his North Mexican States and Texas at pages 347-348. He stated that Mexico would never consent to the separation of Texas and that she was determined to recover the territory, either by persuasion or by arms. In the latter event hostilities would not be against Texas as a whole but against those bearing arms in support of independence. The text was also published in the Registro Oficial del Gobierno del Departamento de Durango, Mes 2.0 Num. 11. Domingo 20 de Marzo de 1842, pages 3--4, of which there is a copy at Yale. One would expect to find this proclamation in the University of Texas or the Texas State Library, for Yoakum in his account of the capture of San Antonio by the Mexicans in March, 1842 (Vol. II, p. 350) says that the Mexicans "brought with them and scattered over the place Arista's proclamation of the 9th of January preceding."; Raines, p. 13.; No copy located.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Mariano Arista). (August 30, 1840).

El General en Gefe del Cuerpo de Ejército del Norte, á la 1.a Division.
[Matamoras?]. [1840]
954; [Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en Arroyo Colorado. Agosto 30 de 1840. Mariano Arista.; Broadside. 31.3 x 21.8 cm.; Arista announces report from General Ampudia of the appearance "yesterday" of a squadron of the Texan Navy off the mouth of the Rio Grande and that he is endeavoring to learn the intentions of the perfidious Texans who have made common cause with the expatriate Mexicans who call themselves Federalists. In J.D. Hill's The Texas Navy, Chicago, 1937, at page 130, there is a short account of Commodore E.W. Moore of the Texas Navy lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande at this time to the great alarm of the Mexican government forces.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Mariano Arista). (December 15, 1840).

[Saltillo]. [1840]
956; [Form letter announcing to the governors of the Departamentos de Oriente that though the civil war is over it is necessary to launch an all-out campaign against the Indians, and reporting that amongst others the settlements in Tamaulipas on both sides of the Rio Grande, known as the "villas del Norte," have offered 700 men, armed, mounted, and provisioned for a month in the field. Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en el Saltillo, Diciembre 15 de 1840. Mariano Arista.; Broadside. 32.3 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Cuerpo de Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe. Addressed at foot: Exmo. Sr. gobernador del Departamento de ----; This broadside has been entered, after some hesitation, as the settlements in Tamaulipas on the north side of the Rio Grande are now of course in Texas. Though the Texas Republic as early as this claimed the Rio Grande as its boundary, the Nueces was about as far south as the jurisdiction of Texas then extended.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Mariano Arista). (October 13, 1840).

El General en Gefe del Cuerpo de Ejercito del Norte a los Habitantes de los Departamentos de Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon y Coahuila.
[Victoria]. [1840]
955; [Address recounting new sorties of the Canales forces across the Rio Grande to Mier, and Camargo and beyond to Linares, south of Monterrey, and to Victoria in Tamaulipas, and promising that these outrages will be ended. Signed and dated at end:] Mariano Arista. Cuartel General en Victoria [sic] de Tamaulipas á 13 de Octubre de 1840.; Broadside. 31.5 x 22.5 cm.; Arista tells of his success over the past twenty months in bringing peace to these northeastern states of Mexico and says that the country had been spared from invasion since the engagement at Morelos on March 25. He continues with an account of the ravages suffered from the new forces Canales had assembled in Texas. These included 350 adventurers from the "scum of Texas," of whom 150 foreigners and 100 Mexicans were under the Mexican Molano, who is characterized here by Arista as a renegade. It was Molano who a little later was to betray the Texan Samuel W. Jordan and his followers at the battle of Saltillo. Entered from a photostat of a copy in the Matamoras Archives now missing. Photostats in TxU and TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Nicolás Bravo).

El General en Gefe del Ejército del Norte, á las tropas de su mando.
[At end:] Mexico. Impresa por Tomás Uribe y Alcalde, Puente del Correo Mayor núm. 6. 1836 870B; Another and later edition [of entry No. 870], on laid paper, with heading. Proclama El General en Gefe del Ejercito del Norte, a las Tropas de Su Mando.; Broadside. 31.6 x 21.8 cm.; This is a pep talk by Bravo to his troops who, he says, form "una parte preciosa del Ejército que vuelve á Tejas." Bravo says the "petty triumph" of the Texans at San Jacinto was due to the contempt in which they were held by the Mexicans.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Nicolás Bravo).

El General en Gefe del Ejército del Norte, á las tropas de su mando.
[San Luis Potosí]. [1836]
870A; Another issue [of entry No. 870], printed on laid paper, with the year of issue corrected to 1836 but still Brabo instead of Bravo.; This is a pep talk by Bravo to his troops who, he says, form "una parte preciosa del Ejército que vuelve á Tejas." Bravo says the "petty triumph" of the Texans at San Jacinto was due to the contempt in which they were held by the Mexicans.; Locations: TWS.

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Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Nicolás Bravo).

El General en Gefe del Ejército del Norte, á las tropas de su mando.
[San Luis Potosí]. [1836]
870; [Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en San Luis Potosí. Noviembre 9 de 1826 [i.e. 1836]. Nicolás Brabo [sic].; Broadside. 30.7 x 21.1 cm. Printed on wove paper.; This is a pep talk by Bravo to his troops who, he says, form "una parte preciosa del Ejército que vuelve á Tejas." Bravo says the "petty triumph" of the Texans at San Jacinto was due to the contempt in which they were held by the Mexicans.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Valentin Canalizo). (August 19, 1839).

Noticia Extraordinaria. [Report from Canalizo to the Ministry of War on operations of the Federalist forces under Canales, together with a report from Colonel Francisco Gonzales Pavon dated August 18, 1839, both published by the Secretary of Nuevo Leon from copies sent by Canalizo to the Governor of that state, and dated and signed at end:] Son copias que certifico.

[At end:] Monterrey: Imprenta del Gobierno, á cargo del C. Froylan de Mier. 1839

944; Monterrey Agosto 21 de 1839. -- Francisco Margain, Oficial 2.0; Broadside in two columns. 32 x 21.3 cm.; Here Canalizo records that the Federalist rebels had forced Pedro Lemus to give over his command to Juan Pablo Anaya and that Lemus and his brother José were marching into Texas and leaving Apolinario Morales in command of the Federalists at Monclova. A letter from Francisco Pavon, dated August 18, follows telling of the capture of Monclova and the dispersal of the rebels. Canalizo says the Central Government is to be congratulated on these triumphs over the rebels. Later, in 1842, we find Pedro Lemus as Secretary of War and Marine of Yucatan, then in revolt against Mexico.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejercito del Norte. General en Gefe (Valentin Canalizo). (August 25, 1839).

[Publication by the government of Nuevo Leon of a proclamation by Canalizo offering amnesty to the survivors of the Federalist forces defeated at Loma Alta who surrender within ten days].

[Monterrey]. [1839]

944.1; [Dated and signed:] Cuartel General en Villa--Aldama Agosto 25 de 1839.- Valentin Canalizo.- José D. Romero, secretario [and followed by a paragraph of instructions for local application, dated and signed:] Monterrey 29 de Agosto de 1839. Francisco Margain oficial 20.; Broadside 27.6 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del departamento de Nuevo Leon.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. General en Gefe (Valentin Canalizo). (November, 1839).

El General en Gefe de la Division del Norte á sus subordinados.

[Matamoros]. [1839]

945; [Address, dated and signed at end:] Cuartel General de Matamoros y Noviembre -- de 1839. Valentin Canalizo.; Broadside. 32 x 19 cm.; This is a "fight talk" by Canalizo to his soldiers and friends congratulating them on the rapid pacification of the revolt along the frontier after an eleven months campaign and mentioning Canales, Anaya and Zapata as petty rebel leaders on the Texas side of the Rio Grande who had not yet surrendered. It was probably published early in November before news had come in of the Federalist victory at Alcantro. As a matter of fact the revolt lasted until the defeat of the Federalist forces near Saltillo late in October, 1840. In the meantime Canales in January, 1840, had organized the Republic of Rio Grande at Laredo, Texas.; Locations: DNA. TxU.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Primera Division. General (Romulo D. de la Vega).

El General de la 1.a Division del Cuerpo de Ejército del Norte, á las tropas de su mando.

[At end:] Imprenta del Latigo de Tejas. [Matamoros]. [1843]

994; [Proclamation welcoming General-in-Chief Woll. Signed and dated at end:] Romulo D. de la Vega. Matamoros Julio 4 de 1843.; Broadside. 31 x 21.7 cm.; General de la Vega welcomes the return of General-in-Chief Woll, "el vencedor de Bejar, Arroyo-hondo y el Salado," and writes of the laurels they hope to gain in the new campaign being organized against "los perfidos tejanos." Undoubtedly General de la Vega did not know when making this proclamation that only a short time before, on June 15, an armistice had been entered into by Texas and Mexico.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Segunda Division. General (Adrian Woll).

Expedicion hecha en Tejas ... Monterey, 1842. See entry No. 989.

Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Segunda Division. General (Adrian Woll).

El General de la Segunda Division del Cuerpo de Ejército del Norte á las tropas de su mando.

[At end:] Matamoros: Impreso por Antonio Castañeda en la 1.a calle de Michoacán. [1842]

979; [Address, dated and signed at end:] Rio--grande Mayo 2.de 1842. Adrian Woll.; Broadside. 25.7 x 18.9 cm.; In this short address Woll praises his troops and asks them to be ready for the second campaign in Texas. The text of this broadside is reprinted at page 3 of Woll's Expedicion hecha en Tejas ..., Monterey, 1842, entry No. 989.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ejército del Norte. Segundo en Gefe (Valentin Canalizo).

El Gral.

[At end:] Matamoros: Imprenta del Ancla á cargo del C. Pedro Castañeda, 1.a Calle de Michoacán. 1838 938; Valentin Canalizo Segundo en Gefe del Ejercito del Norte a los individuos [sic] que componen la segunda division. [Address, signed and dated at end:] Valentin Canalizo. Cuartel General en Matamoros Abril 3 de 1838.; Broadside. 31.8 x 21.7 cm.; This is a propaganda talk by Canalizo to his troops announcing that Filisola has put him in command of the second division of the Army of the North to put down the Federalist revolt in the interior and that of the adventurers from Texas who are supporting it. Canalizo was a close friend of Santa Anna, who on October 2, 1843, designated him to serve as presidente interino while Santa Anna was at Manga de Clavo. He was again designated as presidente interino on January 27, 1844, and on September 7 of that year (Dublan, Vol. IV, p. 609, 737, 765). There is a very brief sketch of Canalizo in Leduc's Diccionario, Mexico, 1910, covering only the years 1843 and 1844.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Batallón de Tehuantepec.

El Comandante del Batallon activo de Tehuantepec á los individuos de su mando.

[San Cristoval]. [1835]

830.1; [Text beings:] Compañeros de armas. Hoy por un puñado de bandidos se solisita dismunuir nestro gran territorio, y envolbernos en una sangrienta guerra. [Dated and signed at end:] San Cristoval Noviembre 25 de 1835. Domingo Ramires de Arellano.; Broadside 31.5 x 21. 5 cm.; Ramires tells his troops that the Texans, in return for all the benefits showered on them, have brought war and desolation to Mexico. However, the Mexican forces are led by the man of the century, Santa Anna, and Ramires himself will accompany his men in all their fatigues and dangers.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Estado Mayor.

Coleccion de Itinerarios para Diferentes Puntos de la Republica Mexicana, Formados por la Seccion de Geografia y Estadística de la Plana Mayor del Ejército, mandada imprimir por orden del Supremo Gobierno de 14 de Marzo de 1844.

México. Imprenta de J.M. Lara, calle de la Palma núm. 4. 1844

1001; 28, 9 p. 31 cm. Printed paper wrappers.

Wrapper title shorter, but similar.; In the nine pages at the end there are three itineraries for different routes from San Luis Potosí to the Sabine River, with the route from Matamoros to Monterrey at the end. These name the various stopping places on the routes and give details about the state of the road from place to place. They are most interesting. The first itinerary is by way of Saltillo, Monclova and Bejar; the second, "por la costa," is by way of Ciudad Victoria in Tamaulipas, Matamoros, Goliad and San Felipe de Austin. The third itinerary starts at Saltillo and gives the route to Bejar by way of Monterrey and the Presidio de Rio Grande.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. TxU.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Estado Mayor.

Reglamento del Estado Mayor del Ejército que debe operar sobre Téjas; formado por el Sr. General D. Lino J. Alcorta, y aprobado por el Supremo Gobierno de la Republica.

Mexico. Imprenta de J.M. Lara, Calle de la Palma N. 4. 1844

1002; 11 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title: Reglamento del Estado Mayor del Ejército que debe operar sobre Téjas. Imprenta de Lara.; This Reglamento is dated July 20, 1844, and is signed at the end by Alcorta and Valentin Canalizo, then general en gefe del ejército del Norte. It was presented by Canalizo to the president, Santa Anna, and approved by him at Tacubaya on July 31, 1844.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ejército. General en Jefe del Canton de Jalapa (Ciriaco Vazquez).

Orden General Extraordinaria.
[Jalapa]. [1842]
977.2; [Text begins:] El General en Jefe del Canton, á las Tropas de su mando. Soldados: [A flamboyant proclamation occasioned by the passing through the city of Jalapa of recently released members of the Texan Santa Fe expedition "who had dared to invade the sacred soil of our country and make common cause with the Texas rebels." Vazquez says the former prisoners will return to their country saying, "The Mexican soldier knows how to conquer and how to forgive," and praises Santa Anna for his magnanimity. Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general. Jalapa, 13 de Junio de 1842. Ciriaco Vazquez.; Broadside. 42 x 22 cm.; On June 13, 1842, Santa Anna had ordered a general release of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition prisoners. Some, including Kendall, had been released a few weeks before (Loomis, *The Texan-Santa Fe Pioneers*, Norman, 1958, p. 131).; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Primera Brigada del Norte. General en Jefe (Adrian Woll).

Adrian Woll, General de Brigada del Ejército mejicano y en jefe de la 1.a brigada del Norte, á todos los habitantes de esta frontera hace saber.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1003A; Another edition [of entry No. 1003], with the same text, except for slight differences in spelling, but with the word "Bando." added at the head. Broadside. 32 x 18.5 cm.; The presidential order, ending the armistice and charging the Texans with bad faith in working for the annexation of Texas by the United States, is quoted in full by Woll. The Texans are characterized as perfidious adventurers and traitors.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Primera Brigada del Norte. General en Jefe (Adrian Woll).

Adrian Woll, General de Brigada del Ejército mejicano y en jefe de la 1.a brigada del Norte, á todos los habitantes de esta frontera hace saber.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1003; [Announcement of the end of the armistice of February 15, 1844, between Mexico and Texas, and the reopening of hostilities. Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en Mier, Junio 19 de 1844. Adrian Woll.; Broadside. 31 x 21 cm.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Primera Brigada del Norte. General en Jefe (Adrian Woll).

Bando.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1004; Adrian Woll, general de brigada del ejército mexicano y en jefe de la 1.a Brigada del Norte, hace saber á todos los habitantes que cubren la frontera de los departamentos de Coahuila, Nuevo Leon y Tamaulipas ... [Five regulations reciting that as the armistice with the department of Texas has ended, all communication with Texas, as defined in the regulations, is prohibited. Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel general en la villa de Mier, á 20 de Junio de 1844. Adrian Woll.; Broadside. 30 x 20.5 cm.; The regulations state that any one disobeying them will be considered as a traitor to his country and subject to the punishment of traitor. Merely being present one league from the left bank of the Rio Grande constitutes one a traitor. There are in the Jenkins Garrett Library at the University of Texas, Arlington, and at Yale a circular from the Secretary of Nuevo Leon transmitting copies of this and the previous order with instructions to post them in a public place so that no one accused of violating them may plead ignorance as a defence.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ejército. Regimiento de Veracruz.

El Coronel del Regimiento de Veracruz, al Cuerpo de Su Mando.
Imprenta del gobierno. [Zacatecas]. [1835]
832; [Text begins:] !Soldados: la integridad de la república esta amenazada. [Dated and signed at end:] Zacatecas noviembre 18 de 1835. Fernando Franco.; Broadside. 31.2 x 22.2 cm.; Franco tells his troops that a group of foreigners are seeking to snatch away the fertile fields of Texas and that all Mexicans will arise and defend their own rights. The soldiers are told that this is a national emergency and that the country must be protected against an invasion.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws.

Laws of Colonization passed by the Supreme Government of Mexico, and by the Provincial Government of Coahuila and Texas.
London: Printed by William and Samuel Graves, Sherbourn Lane, Lombard Street. [At end:] William and Samuel Graves, Printers, Sherbourn Lane, London. 1828
1101; 22 p., blank leaf. 22 cm.; This London edition gives a translation of the Mexican colonization law of August 18, 1824, and of the Coahuila and Texas colonization law, Decree 16, of March 24, 1825. It is reprinted, including its title page, with slight errors in Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Volume I, at pages 95-106. As stated in the note to Bourne's *Observations ... Texas* (entry No. 1099), the *Observations* and this *Laws of Colonization* have the same printer, and this may well have been caused to be printed by Bourne as a step in his promotion of the Wavell grant.; Locations: NmSt-ASg. NN. TWS.

Reel: 20

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 14, 1828).

[Law of the Congreso general approved by President Guadalupe Victoria on April 14, 1828 and promulgated on the same day by Juan de Dios Cañedo, regulating the naturalization of foreigners as Mexican citizens].

[Mexico]. [1828]

732.1; [Dated and signed at end:] México 14 de Abril de 1828. Cañedo.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages 30 x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento Interior. Seccion 1a. I have included this general naturalization law because Article 13 provides that any empresario coming to establish a colony may be granted naturalization on swearing obedience to the constitution and laws, while Article 14 states that colonists will be considered as naturalized one year after their settlement.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 12

Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 14, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, on April 14, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, substituting perpetual banishment for the death penalty in the case of certain Texan prisoners of war, but not members of the government and leaders in the revolution, and fixing in some cases lesser penalties].

[Mexico]. [1836]

876; [Dated and signed at end:] México 14 de Abril de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 30.2 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion Central. -- Mesa 1.a; This decree was passed in the flush of the victory at the Alamo, applied to those rebellious Texans who surrendered within fifteen days or such greater or lesser time as Santa Anna might fix, and gave Santa Anna the right to fix the times and places of embarkation of those banished. Those not already subject to the death penalty might be punished by ten years imprisonment in interior regions of the Mexican republic, distant at least 70 leagues from the coast and the land frontiers.; Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 331.; Dublin, Vol. III, No. 1724, p. 142.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 25, 1835).

[Decree of the Congreso general declaring invalid the decree of the legislature of Coahuila and Texas on March 14, 1835, No. 821 here, which authorized the sale of 400 sitios, as being contrary to the colonization law of August 18, 1824].

[Mexico]. [1835]

833; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico Abril 25 de 1835. Gutierrez Estrada.; 4-page folder printed on p.[1]. 29.5 x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Interior. This law also prohibited further colonization contracts by the boundary states until rules for such contracts were established.; Streeter had not seen a copy of this but entered it from Dublin, Vol. III, No. 1552. For a republication see entry No. 828.; Locations: CtY TxU.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 27, 1836).

[Decree setting up a military legion of honor for honoring distinguished actions in war and especially in the campaign against Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

877; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico April 27 de 1836. Tornel.; [8] p. 30.5 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion central. Mesa 1.a; The decree is followed by the Estatuto de la Legion in twelve chapters. Chapter 11 provides that March 6, the date of the fall of the Alamo, shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the legion. This law was repealed on July 5, 1839 by an act which substituted promotion in grade as a reward for valor in action. On February 10, 1840 a new law, entry No. 957, authorized decorations for members of the armed forces engaged in the Texas campaign.; Locations: CtY TxHu TxU.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 5, 1837).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved April 5, 1837 by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, and promulgated the same day by Joaquin de Iturbide, abolishing slavery in the republic and providing for compensation to all slave owners except Texans who have taken part in the revolution].

[Mexico]. [1837]

926.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico 5 de Abril de 1837. I. de Iturbide.; Broadside 29.8 x 21.4 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de lo Interior.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 6, 1830).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Vice-President Anastasio Bustamante on April 6, 1830, and promulgated the same day by Lucas Alaman, relating to colonization].
[Mexico]. [1830]
759; [Dated and signed at end:] México 6 de abril de 1830. Alaman; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 30.2 x 20.6 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Interior. Section 1a.; This law of April 6, 1830, is of great importance in the history of the Texas of our period. Dr. Barker devotes an entire chapter to it in his *Life of Austin*. There is a long article on it, with an English translation, by Alleine Howren in Volume XVI of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* at pages 378-422 (translation of the decree at pages 415-417), and there are numerous references to it in the index to Volumes. 1-40 of the *Quarterly*. Howren was unable to find the debates of the Congress on this law, but the report of the Special Committee on the Integrity of the Territory of the Republic transmitting the proposed law to the Chamber of Deputies was published in the *Registro Oficial*, Año lo, Núm. 42, 3 de marzo de 1830. On May 19, 1832, a Mexican law, entry No. 782, extended the provisions of Article 13 of the law permitting introduction of various items through the ports of Galveston and Matagorda free of duty, and on May 3, 1833, the Secretary of Justice issued regulations regarding Article 5 of the law, entry No. 792. On November 21, 1833, a decree, entry No. 790, was passed repealing the highly important Article II of the law, which had prohibited immigrants from the United States. On February 4, 1834, a decree, entry No. 812, was passed, based on the April 6, 1830 law offering the assistance of the government to its citizens who wished to take up government lands in Coahuila and Texas. In a law of April 4, 1837, passed after the successful revolt of the Texans, the Mexican Congress provided for the colonization of "a reestablished Texas" and reinstated the Article II referred to above.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 7, 1843).

[Decree of Santa Anna, Presidente provisional, date April 7, 1843, increasing customs duties twenty percent for the duration of the war with Texas and Yucatan.
[Mexico]. [1843]
995.1; Promulgated the same day by Ignacio Trigueros.]; 4--page folder printed on first [2] pages 20.5 x 13.2 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de hacienda. Seccion 1a; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (April 9, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, on April 9, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, making effective the right of the nation to indemnify itself for expenses and losses incurred in the Texan war by confiscating the property of those promoting it].
[Mexico]. [1836]
875; [Dated and signed at end:] México 9 de Abril de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 30.2 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion Central. -- Mesa 1.a; This was one of the laws passed in the wave of enthusiasm resulting from the victory at the Alamo. Corro succeeded Barragán as interim president of Mexico, serving, according to the very brief sketch in Leduc's *Diccionario*, Mexico, 1910, from February 27, 1836, to April 19, 1837. Under Corro the constitution called "Los Siete Leyes" was promulgated.; Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 320.; Dublan, Vol. III, No. 1721, p. 141.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (August 24, 1842).

[Decree promulgated by Santa Anna, presidente provisional, stating the importance to Mexico of recovering its Texas territory and ordering the death penalty for any soldier who deserts in a military campaign against Texas].
[Mexico]. [1842]
981; Streeter was unable to locate any edition of this and entered it from Dublan, Vol IV, No. 2386, p. 255. There are at Yale and the University of Texas copies of the republication in Zacatecas on Sept. 10.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (August 28, 1840).

[Republication for the Department of Mexico of a decree dated August 28, 1840 of President Bustamante, promulgated on the same day by Nepomuceno Almonte, authorizing decorations to members of the armed forces engaged in campaigns defending the integrity of the national territory, commencing with Texas in 1836].
[Mexico]. [1841]
957.1; Broadside 44 x 32 cm.; Signed: Luis Gonzaga Vieyra and dated: Mexico, 7 de Abril de 1841.; This would appear to supersede the decree of February 10, 1840, entry No. 957, though no mention of the earlier law is made in the text of this one.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (December 30, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, on December 30, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Ortiz Monasterio, dividing the country into as many Departments as there formerly were States, separating Coahuila from Texas, and authorizing the central government to locate the capital of Texas where most convenient when order is re-established there].

[Mexico]. [1836]

882; [Dated and signed at end:] México Diciembre 30 de 1836. José Maria Ortiz Monasterio.; 882.1 4--page folder on p. [1] 31 x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Exterior.; Arrillaga, July-December, 1836, p. 379.; Dublin, Vol. III, No. 1807, p. 258.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (February 10, 1840).

[Decree of the Congreso General, approved by President Bustamante on February 10, 1840 and promulgated by Nepomuceno Almonte the same day, authorizing promotions as a reward for distinguished service in the Texas campaign].

[Mexico]. [1840]

957; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico Febrero 10 de 1840. Almonte.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 21 x 15.4 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Guerra y Marina. Seccion y mesa de operaciones. The earlier decree of April 27, 1836, entry No. 877, setting up a military legion of honor was repealed on July 5, 1839 (Coleccion de Leyes, 1839--1840, page 156). This law in turn was superseded by a decree of August 28, 1840, entry No. 957.1.; Dublin, Vol. III, No. 2117, p. 675.; Locations: CtY. TxArU TxU.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (February 23, 1827).

[Law of February 23, 1827, authorizing the government during the disorders in Texas to use the local militia of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Mexico].

[Mexico]. [1827]

722; [The government was also authorized to spend up to 500,000 pesos in preserving the integrity of the Republic along its northern frontiers and to import food supplies for its troops through the ports of Galveston and Bahia del Espíritu Santo.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 21 x 14 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion 5a; The Yale copy, from which this entry is made, lacks the blank leaf.; Dublin, Volume II, no. 500. p. 5; Locations: CtY TxU.

Reel: 12

Mexico (republic). Laws. (February 3, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Miguel Barragán, President ad interim, on February 3, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, providing for the arming of merchant vessels during the rebellion in Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

873; [Dated and signed at end:] México Febrero 3 de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 29.4 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion 3.a -- Mesa.; Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 239.; Dublin, Vol. III, No. 1699, p. 129.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (February 4, 1834).

See entry No. 812.

Mexico (republic). Laws. (January 13, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Miguel Barragán, President ad interim, January 13, 1836 and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, modifying the law of March 21, 1826, by establishing a separate Commandancy-General in Coahuila and Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

872; [Dated and signed at end:] México 13 de Enero de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 29.6 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion Central. -- Mesa 1.a; There is a sketch of Barragán (1789--March 1, 1836), the fifteenth president of the Republic of Mexico, in Leduc's Diccionario, Mexico, 1910.; Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 192, which at p. 193 gives also the law of March 21, 1826.; Not in Dublin.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (January 27, 1838).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Anastasio Bustamante January 27, 1838 and promulgated by Jose Maria de Bocanegra the same day, authorizing the Banco nacional de amortizacion to make a loan of six million pesos, of which three-fourths of the proceeds go to the expenses of the Texan war].

[Mexico]. [1838]

939; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico Enero 27 de 1838. Bocanegra.; Broadside 30 x 21.4 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de hacienda. Seccion 1a. There is in the University of Texas library a circular issued by the bank on February 1, 1838, asking for subscriptions to the loan. Apparently the effort was unsuccessful, since on April 19, 1838 a new law was passed authorizing the government itself to float the loan.; Dublin Vol. III, No. 1909, p. 459.; Locations: Cty TxU.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (January 9, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Miguel Barragan, President ad interim, January 9, 1836 and promulgated the same day, authorizing the government to dispose of half of the income of the departments while the war brought on by the Texas colonists continues].

[Mexico]. [1836]

871; [Dated and signed at end:] México Enero 9 de 1836. Vallejo.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 30.4 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 1a.; Streeter had not seen a copy of the original publication of this decree and entered it from the republication at Arizpe, Sonora.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (July 1, 1841).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by President Bustamante on July 1, 1841, and promulgated the same day by Manuel Maria Canseco, providing by Article 8 that the Banco nacional shall negotiate a loan of 500,000 pesos at the lowest possible rate, the money to be placed at the disposition of the government for the expenses of the Texan war].

[Mexico]. [1841]

969; [Dated and signed at end:] México Julio 1.0 de 1841. Canseco.; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages. 20.2 x 15 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Hacienda. Seccion 4a; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (July 16, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, July 16, 1836, and promulgated the same day by Juan de la Fuente, opening the port of Matamoros to the importation of provisions during the war with Texas, assigning those provisions to the expeditionary force, and exempting from seizure mules and wagons carrying supplies to that army from within the country].

[Mexico]. [1836]

880; [Dated and signed at end:] México Julio 16 de 1836. J. de la Fuente.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1]. 30.8 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 1.a. Three months later, on October 15, President Corro issued a decree extending the terms of the July 16 decree to the ports to the north occupied by the expeditionary forces against Texas, see entry No. 881.; Arrillaga, July-December, 1836, p. 39.; Not in Dublan.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (June 4, 1845).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Joaquin de Herrera, President ad interim, on June 4, 1845, and promulgated the same day by Luis G. Cuevas, providing, first, that the Mexican nation call all her sons to the defense of the national independence threatened by the annexation of Texas to the United States, and secondly, that the government place under arms all the forces of the army authorized by the existing laws, and also raise, as allowed by a decree of December 9, 1844, here referred to as of "8 de Diciembre de 1844", an additional force under the name of "Defensores de la independencia y de las leyes"].

[Mexico]. [1845]

1021A; [Another edition (of entry No. 1021), with the date of the earlier decree correctly given as "9 de Diciembre de 1844". There are two other minor changes in the text and all the paragraphs are set as such rather than indicated in some cases by the conventional sign, =, as in entry No. 1021.]; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages. 21.7 16 cm. With same heading as edition entered above.; The revised edition was republished as a broadside at Mexico City on June 9, by Manuel Rincon, Governor of the Department of Mexico (copy DNA). This decree was proposed in Dictamen de la Comisiones Unidas de Relaciones y Guerra, entry No. 1018.; Locations: MxCty-SREag. TWS.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Laws. (June 4, 1845).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Joaquin de Herrera, President ad interim, on June 4, 1845, and promulgated the same day by Luis G. Cuevas, providing, first, that the Mexican nation call all her sons to the defense of the national independence threatened by the annexation of Texas to the United States, and secondly, that the government place under arms all the forces of the army authorized by the existing laws, and also raise, as allowed by a decree of December 9, 1844, here referred to as of "8 de Diciembre de 1844", an additional force under the name of "Defensores de la independencia y de las leyes"].

[Mexico]. [1845]

1021; [Dated and signed at end:] México, Junio 4 de 1845. Cuevas.; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages. 21 x 15.8 cm.; With heading Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Gobernacion y Policia.; Dublan, Vol. V, No. 2826, p. 19.; Locations: MxCty-SREag. TWS.

Reel: 16

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (March 11, 1841).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by President Bustamante on March 11 1841 and promulgated the same day by Javier Echeverria, imposing a property tax to continue only during the Texas campaign to apply towards the cost of that campaign].

[Mexico]. [1841]

968; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico 11 de Marzo de 1841. Echeverria.; 4--page folder printed on all [4] pages 30.5 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Hacienda. Seccion 4a. The text of the law occupies the first two pages; instructions for its administration the following two. Dublan IV No. 2168, p. 6.; Locations: CtY. TxArU TxU.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (March 18, 1843).

[Decree of Santa Anna, presidente provisional, dated March 18, 1843, stating that the war "con los rebeldes y aventuros de Tejas" is a national war whose object is to preserve the integrity of the national territory and that the war against the traitors of Yucatan is likewise a national war].

[Mexico]. [1843]

995; No copy located of either the first separate publication of this for the Central Government or of a republication by any of the Mexican states. Entry from Dublan, Vol. IV, No. 2539, p. 406.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (March 21, 1826).

[Law passed by Congress March 21, 1826, adopting a system of presidial companies for the Eastern and Western Internal States and territory of New Mexico].

[Mexico]. [1826]

714; [Dated and signed at the end:] 21 de Marzo de 1826.--Guadalupe Victoria.--A.D. Manuel Gomez Pedraza.; 6 leaves and 2 folding plates. 29 x 20 cm. Plain paper wrappers.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina Seccion 2a; Coahuila and Texas was to have seven presidial companies, New Mexico three, Chihuahua five, Sonora and Sinaloa nine. Schedule 3, dated at the foot Mexico 3 de febrero de 1826, lists the make-up of the forces for seven towns of Coahuila and Texas, only one of which, San Antonio de Bejar, is located in what is now Texas.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Volume IV, page 14.; Not in Dublan.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Mexico (republic). Laws. (March 23, 1836).

[Decree dated March 23, 1836, published by the Secretary of the Treasury in a bando of March 29, authorizing the government to settle, on the least onerous terms, contracts for the clothing of the troops now on their way to Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

874; No copy located. Entry is from Arrillaga, January--June, 1836, p. 292.; There is at Yale a copy of the reprint for the Federal District.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 1, 1828).

Puede desembarcar el extranjero.

[At end:] Leona Vicario. Reimpreso en la Imprenta del. 1828

733; [A condensation and paraphrase in Spanish by the authorities of Coahuila and Texas, with translations into English and French, of the Mexican decree of May 1, 1828 which gave detailed passport regulations. Text begins:] Por el reglamento de Pasaportes de 1 de Mayo de 1828, se imponen a los Extranjeros que se introduzcan en la República, las obligaciones siguientes: Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila y Texas. Dirigida por el C. José Manuel Bangs. Broadsheet with text in Spanish, English, and French in parallel columns. 21.3 x 30.5 cm.; The decree in twenty-two sections, giving detailed regulations for the issuing of passports, was promulgated by President Guadalupe Victoria on May 1, 1828, and is No. 568 in Dublan (Vol. II, p. 69). This paraphrase of what were apparently considered to be the most important regulations is in eight unnumbered paragraphs. As additional regulations were issued by the Mexican government on October 12, 1830, and recorded in Dublan, Vol. II, No. 874, page 291, it is probable that this paraphrase was issued at Leona Vicario before that time. Bangs had returned to Boston from Mexico in 1823 and then had moved back to Victoria in the state of Tamaulipas in 1827. This broadsheet puts him back in Leona Vicario, that is Saltillo, probably by the summer of 1828.; Locations: CtY. TWS.

Reel: 12

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 17, 1845).

[Decree of the Congreso general approved by José Joaquin de Herrera, President ad interim, on May 17, 1845, and promulgated the same day by Luis G.

Cuevas, authorizing the Government to hear the propositions made by Texas and to agree on a treaty, to be submitted to Congress for its approval].

[Mexico]. [1845]

1020; [Dated and signed at end:] México, 17 de Mayo de 1845. Cuevas.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21.8 x 15.6 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Gobernacion y Policia; Dublan, Vol. V, No. 2822, p. 17.; Locations: MxCty-SREag. TWS.

Reel: 16

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 19, 1832).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved on May 19, 1832 by Vice-president Anastasio Bustamante, and promulgated the same day by Rafael Mangino; extending for two more years the provision of Article 13 of the law of April 6, 1830, which permitted certain imports at Galveston and Matagorda].

[Mexico]. [1832]

782; [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico Mayo 19 de 1832. Mangino; 4-page folder printed on p. [1] 29.7 x 20.5 cm.; With heading: Secretaría de hacienda. Seccion 1a; Streeter had not seen the original of this but entered it from Dublan, Volume II, No. 1047, p. 433. The bando is given in Arrillaga, January 1832 - March 1833, at page 105.; Locations: CtY TxArU TxU.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 2, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, May 2, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, authorizing the employment of Captain D. José Martinez and his crew to aid in ending the Texan war and stopping the entry of contrabands].

[Mexico]. [1836]

878; [Dated and signed at end:] México 2 de Mayo de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 30.5 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion 3.a -- Mesa; Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 406.; Not in Dublan.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 20, 1836).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, on May 20, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Tornel, pledging every effort to secure the liberty of Santa Anna, but declaring, in section 3, any promises he may make while a prisoner not binding on the Government].

[Mexico]. [1836]

879; [Dated and signed at end:] México Mayo 20 de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 30.6 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion central. = Mesa 1.a; This law was passed the day after the capture of Santa Anna had been announced by President ad interim Jose Justo Corro, entry No. 884. On the same day the president declared a national state of mourning to continue while Santa Anna was a prisoner. This was made known in a circular of the Secretary of War, given in Arrillaga, January-June 1836, at page 431. For a similar circular of the Secretary of the Treasury see entry No. 890.; Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 430.; Dublan, Vol. III, No. 1736, p. 162.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 23, 1835).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Miguel Barragán, President ad interim, on May 23, 1835, and promulgated the same day by José Maria Gutierrez de Estrada, continuing Santa Anna's decree of December 2, 1834, regarding the restoration of order in Coahuila and Texas].

[Mexico]. [1835]

834; [Dated and signed at end:] México Mayo 23 de 1835. Gutierrez Estrada.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 29. x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Interior. Santa Anna's decision of December 2, 1834, is summarized in the note to the proclamation of Governor Elguezabal dated December 16, 1834, entry No. 800, and the text of the decision is given in Arrillaga following the entry for the decree of May 23.; Arrillaga, 1835, p. 191.; Not in Dublan.; Locations: CtY. San Luis Potosí-AgE. TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 7, 1842).

[Decree promulgated by Santa Anna, presidente provisional, excluding from Congress any deputies from Yucatan as long as the Department of Yucatan continues its relations with the Texas rebels].

[Mexico]. [1842]

980; It will be noticed that this entry for a Mexican law makes no reference, as in entries here under "Mexico (republic), Laws" for previous years, to the Congreso General so a brief explanatory note is probably in order. Under what are known as the Bases of Tacubaya, adopted at that place on September 28, 1841, by Santa Anna, Paredes y Arrillaga, and their associates, after a successful revolt against the Bustamante government, it was provided that a council, to be chosen by Santa Anna, of two deputies from each department should choose a provisional congress to meet within eight months. On October 9 Santa Anna was chosen as provisional president and ruled as virtual dictator of Mexico, except for voluntary absences at his property at Manga de Clavo, until on November 2, 1844, Paredes began his successful revolt. In the meantime early in October, 1841, Bustamante retired to Europe. On June 12, 1843, a new constitution was proclaimed and on January 2, 1844, the new congress elected Santa Anna as constitutional president. No copy located of either the first separate publication of this for the Central Government or of a republication by any of the Mexican states. Entry is from Dublan, Vol. IV, No. 2323, p. 189.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 8, 1829).

[Law of the Congreso general approved by President Vicente Guerrero on May 8, 1829, and promulgated on the same day by Lorenzo de Zavala, ordering the government to liquidate the amount due for the paper money of Texas].

[Mexico]. [1829]

747; [Dated and signed at end:] México 8 de mayo de 1829. Zavala.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 29.7 x 21.2 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Hacienda Departamento de Gobierno. Seccion 1.a; See entry No. 704, for a brief account of this paper money of Texas.; Dublin, Vol. II, No. 634, p. 106.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (May 9, 1829).

[Law of the Congreso general approved by President Vicente Guerrero on May 9, 1829, and promulgated the same day by José Maria de Bocanegra, granting] al ciudadano Juan Davis Bradburn por el término de quince años privilegio esclusivo de introducir buques de vapor ó de Caballo en el rio grande del Norte.

[Mexico]. [1829]

748; Broadside. 30 x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento Del Interior. Seccion 1a. This action followed the granting of a concession over a year previously to Bradburn and Staples of the same exclusive right. See note to Chihuahua. Laws, entry No. 726. A republication of this dated Mexico City, May 18, 1829, is also in my collection.; Dublin, Vol. II, No. 635, p. 107.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (November 21, 1833).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved on November 21, 1833, by President Santa Anna, and promulgated the same day by Carlos García; repealing article 11 of the colonization law of April 6, 1830, authorizing the government to spend the necessary funds for the colonization of the territories of the country, and authorizing the erection of forts on the frontiers].

[Mexico]. [1833]

790; [Dated and signed at end:] México Noviembre 21 de 1833. García.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 29.7 x 20.5 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Interior. Castañeda, in Volume VI of Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, Austin, 1950, comments that on this repeal, which he dates December, 1833, "the legislature of Coahuila and Texas at once renewed and extended colonization contracts in 1834, and the immigrants once more poured into Texas." Arrillaga, August-December, 1833, p. 282, 299.; Dublin, Vol. II, No. 1301, p. 637.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (November 21, 1835).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Miguel Barragan, President ad interim, on November 21, 1835, and promulgated the same day by Antonio Vallejo, imposing a one-time levy of one percent of the value of all urban real estate to help meet the expenses of the war].

[Mexico]. [1835]

834.1; [Dated and signed at end:] México Noviembre 21 de 1835. Vallejo.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages 29.5 cm.; Accompanied by 4 pages of sample forms. With heading: Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 1a. Ecclesiastical and educational buildings were exempted, as were houses valued at less than five hundred pesos. The text of the law is followed by detailed instructions on the methods of collecting the levy.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Laws. (October 14, 1842).

[Decree promulgated by Santa Anna, presidente provisional, giving General Francisco Garay an exclusive twenty-five year concession to use steamboats on the Rio Grande and to colonize lands tributary to the river].

[Mexico]. [1842]

982; Shortly afterwards, on October 25, 1842, there was a supplemental decree giving General Garay the exclusive right for fifteen years to establish a bank in the region he is authorized to colonize (Dublan, Vol. IV, No. 2441, p. 302). This decree in its opening paragraph cites Santa Anna's urgent desire to recover the lands "usurpada por les aventuros de Tejas" and it is expressly provided that colonists introduced by Garay or his successors shall be from European nations, preferably from the Canary Islands. See entry No. 748, a decree of the Mexican government granting an exclusive fifteen year concession to John Davis Bradburn to navigate the Rio Grande, and the note to the Chihuahua law of August 9, 1828, entry No. 726, recording similar authorizations to Bradburn by the states of Coahuila and Texas and Tamaulipas. Streeter did not locate any publication of this decree and entered it from Dublin, Vol. IV, No. 2429, p. 285. There is at Yale a copy of the republication for the Department of Mexico, which for some reason was not issued until June 1, 1843.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Laws. (October 15, 1836).

[Decree of José Justo Corro, Presidente ad interim, dated July 16, 1836, is extended to cover all the ports at the north occupied by the expeditionary force against Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

881; [Dated and signed at the end:] México Octubre 15 de 1836. Alas.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 30 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 1.a; Arrillaga, July-December, 1836, p. 217.; Not in Dublin.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Laws. (October 17, 1825).

[Decree of the Congreso general, approved by President Guadalupe Victoria on October 17, 1825, and promulgated the same day by Manuel Gomez Pedraza, establishing, provisionally, the port of Galveston].

[Mexico]. [1825]

705; [Dated and signed at end:] México 17 de octubre de 1825. Manuel Gomez Pedraza.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 21 x 15 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado Seccion de Gobierno. This action of the Federal Congress was perhaps brought about by a communication of Stephen F. Austin to the Congress of Coahuila and Texas dated February 4, 1825 (Austin Papers, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 1036-1037), strongly advocating the opening of Galveston as a port free of duties. As early as May 2, 1825, the opening of the port was discussed in the Federal Senate (Austin Papers, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 1086) and finally this decree of the Federal Congress became law on October 17. It states very briefly in sections one and two that Galveston is provisionally established as a port and that a custom house will be located there. Section Three states that the government will as soon as possible assemble the necessary data for fixing the permanent location of the port. In 1823, see entry No. 698, the Federal Congress had relieved from duties all imports into Texas for the next seven years. A republication of this at Mexico City on October 19, 1825 is at the General Library, University of California.; Coleccion de Ordenes, Vol. IV, p. 6.; Not in Dublin.; Locations: CtY. TxGR. TxU.

Reel: 12

Mexico (republic). Legacion Extraordinaria. United States.

Correspondencia ... entre la Legacion ... y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados-Unidos, sobre el Paso del Sabina por las Tropas Que Mandaba el General Gaines, Mexico, 1837.

See entry No. 1220A.

Mexico (republic). Legación. United States.

Correspondance entre la Légation Extraordinaire du Mexique, à Washington, et le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis, sur le Passage de la Sabine par les Troupes Commandées par le Général Gaines.

Paris. Chez Truchy, 18, Boulevard des Italiens. On verso of half title: Paris, Imprimerie de Béthune et Plon, rue de Vangirard, 36. 1837

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1220B; An edition [of entry No. 1220] in French; Traduite de l'Espagnol et Publiée par le citoyen mexicain J.C.C.; xxxi p., verso blank, 91 p., frontispiece (map). 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same, though differing typographically. Map: Plan d'une partie des Frontières du Mexique et des Etats Unis, jusqu' à la Rivière Rouge. 23 x 14 cm. No graphic scale. No meridians and only the 32 parallel N. lat. shown. Some copies have "Par le citoyen mexicain J.C.C." as the final line of the title, and others have this phrase, in a slightly different form, set as two lines, "Par le Citoyen mexicain | [and in script type] I.C.C." The form in two lines may be the later since in the copy at MiU-C with this setting the title page is a cancel. No differences were noted in comparing the text of copies of the variants.; This pamphlet written and published by Manuel Gorostiza, special envoy of Mexico to the United States, with its 21-page introduction attacking the good faith of the United States in sending its troops across the Sabine as far as Nacogdoches, was bitterly resented at Washington. Fuel was added to the flames when early in 1837 it was republished in Mexico with a prefatory note saying the republication was done by order of the interim president of Mexico, and it was likewise learned that the Mexican minister at Paris had distributed large numbers of the Paris edition there (Smith, *Annexation of Texas*, p. 385). In due course this led to a break in diplomatic relations with Mexico, which were not resumed until 1839 after the then Mexican envoy, in the name of the president of Mexico, in effect formally disavowed the approbation of the Mexican government implied in its republication of the pamphlet in 1837. Early in 1836, Mexico, fearing military occupation of her territory in northeast Texas by the United States, sent Manuel E. de Gorostiza as her special envoy to Washington. Though John Forsyth, Secretary of State, assured Gorostiza that any occupation would be temporary and for protection against the Indians, the latter started a barrage of notes and in October, 1836, hearing that our troops had occupied Nacogdoches, asked for his passports. Soon afterwards he published this pamphlet in Philadelphia, in what must have been a very small edition, for private distribution to the other legations in Washington. After its 21-page introduction, the pamphlet gives the Spanish text of correspondence between Gorostiza and the Secretary of State from April 20 to October 20, 1836. President Jackson's message of May 14, 1836 (entry No. 1252), gave correspondence between Gorostiza and John Forsyth, Secretary of State, for the period April 4-May 11, 1836, and the President's Message to Congress of December 5, 1836, at the opening of the Second Session of the 24th Congress (entry No. 1254), gave further correspondence for the period May 14 to October 20. A message of January 25, 1837 (entry No. 1299), gives letter of Forsyth dated December 10, 1836, regarding Gorostiza and his pamphlet. In addition to the prefatory note mentioned above, the Mexican edition contains correspondence between Powhatan Ellis, the United States envoy at Mexico City, and the Mexican government, in which Ellis asked for his passports. The Mexican edition has no map. An edition of the pamphlet was also issued at Paris in 1837 (entry No. 1220B), and in 1838 the

first edition was reprinted in its original Spanish, with an English translation, and sent to Congress by President Van Buren (entry No. 1220C). The disavowal of the Gorostiza pamphlet mentioned above is in United States Documents, 25th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 252, February 27, 1839, at pages 25-26. In Buchanan's report for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, ordered printed February 19, 1837 (entry No. 1296), Gorostiza's pamphlet and its approval by the Mexican government is criticized, and in the annual report of the Secretary of State, which accompanied Van Buren's Message at the opening of the Second Session of the 25th Congress in December, 1837, Forsyth devotes three or four pages to critical comment on the pamphlet (House Doc. No. 3). For a critical review of the Gorostiza pamphlet and a printing of 95 documents, see Weaver's *Examination and Review of a Pamphlet ...*, 1837 (entry No. 1301), and for another pamphlet by Gorostiza on the Texas question see his *Dictámen* published in Mexico in 1844 (entry No. 999). An article on Gorostiza (1789-1851), in *Diccionario de Geografia, Historia y Biografia Mexicanas*, Mexico City, 1910, records an unusual career as dramatist, diplomat, and public servant. Quite a few bits of information on his life and the writings about him are given by Mrs. Lota M. Spell in her "Notes on Gorostiza" in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* for May, 1958 (p. 256-259). In the same publication for February, 1960 (p. 175), Mrs. Spell has a scorching review of Armando De Maria y Campos's *Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza*, Mexico, 1959.; Raines, p. 95. Sabin 16848.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. MiU-C. NN. TxU.

Reel: 25

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Mexico (republic). Legación. United States.

Correspondencia Que Ha Mediado entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos sobre el Paso del Sabina por las Tropas Que Mandaba el General Gaines.

Mexico: Reimpreso por Jose M. F. de Lara, Calle de la Palma número 4. 1837

1220A; Another edition [of entry No. 1220] with same title; xxix p., verso blank, 122 p. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title: Contestaciones Habidas entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados-Unidos. Año de 1837. On verso of back wrapper is vignette of arms of Mexico and below: Impreso por J.M.F. de Lara.; This pamphlet written and published by Manuel Gorostiza, special envoy of Mexico to the United States, with its 21-page introduction attacking the good faith of the United States in sending its troops across the Sabine as far as Nacogdoches, was bitterly resented at Washington. Fuel was added to the flames when early in 1837 it was republished in Mexico with a prefatory note saying the republication was done by order of the interim president of Mexico, and it was likewise learned that the Mexican minister at Paris had distributed large numbers of the Paris edition there (Smith, *Annexation of Texas*, p. 385). In due course this led to a break in diplomatic relations with Mexico, which were not resumed until 1839 after the then Mexican envoy, in the name of the president of Mexico, in effect formally disavowed the approbation of the Mexican government implied in its republication of the pamphlet in 1837. Early in 1836, Mexico, fearing military occupation of her territory in northeast Texas by the United States, sent Manuel E. de Gorostiza as her special envoy to Washington. Though John Forsyth, Secretary of State, assured Gorostiza that any occupation would be temporary and for protection against the Indians, the latter started a barrage of notes and in October, 1836, hearing that our troops had occupied Nacogdoches, asked for his passports. Soon afterwards he published this pamphlet in Philadelphia, in what must have been a very small edition, for private distribution to the other legations in Washington. After its 21-page introduction, the pamphlet gives the Spanish text of correspondence between Gorostiza and the Secretary of State from April 20 to October 20, 1836. President Jackson's message of May 14, 1836 (entry No. 1252), gave correspondence between Gorostiza and John Forsyth, Secretary of State, for the period April 4-May 11, 1836, and the President's Message to Congress of December 5, 1836, at the opening of the Second Session of the 24th Congress (entry No. 1254), gave further correspondence for the period May 14 to October 20. A message of January 25, 1837 (entry No. 1299), gives letter of Forsyth dated December 10, 1836, regarding Gorostiza and his pamphlet. In addition to the prefatory note mentioned above, the Mexican edition contains correspondence between Powhatan Ellis, the United States envoy at Mexico City, and the Mexican government, in which Ellis asked for his passports. The Mexican edition has no map. An edition of the pamphlet was also issued at Paris in 1837 (entry No. 1220B), and in 1838 the first edition was reprinted in its original Spanish, with an English translation, and sent to Congress by President Van Buren (entry No. 1220C). The disavowal of the Gorostiza pamphlet mentioned above is in United States Documents, 25th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 252, February 27, 1839, at pages 25-26. In Buchanan's report for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, ordered printed

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Reel: 24

Mexico (republic). Legación. United States.

Correspondencia Que Ha Mediado entre la Legacion Extraordinaria de Mexico y el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos sobre el Paso del Sabina por las Tropas Que Mandaba el General Gaines.
Philadelphia. 1836

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1220; xxi p., verso blank, 59 p., frontispiece (map). 22 cm. Plain wrappers. Map: Sketch of a part of the Boundary between Mexico & the United States, as far as the Red River. 14 x 22 cm. No graphic scale. No meridians and only the 32 parallel N. lat. shown.; This pamphlet written and published by Manuel Gorostiza, special envoy of Mexico to the United States, with its 21-page introduction attacking the good faith of the United States in sending its troops across the Sabine as far as Nacogdoches, was bitterly resented at Washington. Fuel was added to the flames when early in 1837 it was republished in Mexico with a prefatory note saying the republication was done by order of the interim president of Mexico, and it was likewise learned that the Mexican minister at Paris had distributed large numbers of the Paris edition there (Smith, *Annexation of Texas*, p. 385). In due course this led to a break in diplomatic relations with Mexico, which were not resumed until 1839 after the then Mexican envoy, in the name of the president of Mexico, in effect formally disavowed the approbation of the Mexican government implied in its republication of the pamphlet in 1837. Early in 1836, Mexico, fearing military occupation of her territory in northeast Texas by the United States, sent Manuel E. de Gorostiza as her special envoy to Washington. Though John Forsyth, Secretary of State, assured Gorostiza that any occupation would be temporary and for protection against the Indians, the latter started a barrage of notes and in October, 1836, hearing that our troops had occupied Nacogdoches, asked for his passports. Soon afterwards he published this pamphlet in Philadelphia, in what must have been a very small edition, for private distribution to the other legations in Washington. After its 21-page introduction, the pamphlet gives the Spanish text of correspondence between Gorostiza and the Secretary of State from April 20 to October 20, 1836. President Jackson's message of May 14, 1836 (entry No. 1252), gave correspondence between Gorostiza and John Forsyth, Secretary of State, for the period April 4-May 11, 1836, and the President's Message to Congress of December 5, 1836, at the opening of the Second Session of the 24th Congress (entry No. 1254), gave further correspondence for the period May 14 to October 20. A message of January 25, 1837 (entry No. 1299), gives letter of Forsyth dated December 10, 1836, regarding Gorostiza and his pamphlet. In addition to the prefatory note mentioned above, the Mexican edition contains correspondence between Powhatan Ellis, the United States envoy at Mexico City, and the Mexican government, in which Ellis asked for his passports. The Mexican edition has no map. An edition of the pamphlet was also issued at Paris in 1837 (entry No. 1220B), and in 1838 the first edition was reprinted in its original Spanish, with an English translation, and sent to Congress by President Van Buren (entry No. 1220C). The disavowal of the Gorostiza pamphlet mentioned above is in United States Documents, 25th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 252, February 27, 1839, at pages 25-26. In Buchanan's report for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, ordered printed February 19, 1837 (entry No. 1296), Gorostiza's pamphlet and its approval by the Mexican government is criticized, and in the

annual report of the Secretary of State, which accompanied Van Buren's Message at the opening of the Second Session of the 25th Congress in December, 1837, Forsyth devotes three or four pages to critical comment on the pamphlet (House Doc. No. 3). For a critical review of the Gorostiza pamphlet and a printing of 95 documents, see Weaver's *Examination and Review of a Pamphlet ...*, 1837 (entry No. 1301), and for another pamphlet by Gorostiza on the Texas question see his *Dictámen* published in Mexico in 1844 (entry No. 999). An article on Gorostiza (1789-1851), in *Diccionario de Geografía, Historia y Biografía Mexicanas*, Mexico City, 1910, records an unusual career as dramatist, diplomat, and public servant. Quite a few bits of information on his life and the writings about him are given by Mrs. Lota M. Spell in her "Notes on Gorostiza" in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* for May, 1958 (p. 256-259). In the same publication for February, 1960 (p. 175), Mrs. Spell has a scorching review of Armando De Maria y Campos's *Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza*, Mexico, 1959.; Raines, p. 95. Sabin 16908.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MBAt. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 24

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Mexico (republic). Legación. United States.

... Gorostiza Pamphlet. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy and translation of a Pamphlet, in the Spanish language, printed and circulated by the late Minister from Mexico before his departure from the United States, &c.

[Washington]. [1838]

1220C; An edition [of entry No. 1220] in English; 120 p., map facing p. 8. 22 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Ex. Doc. 190.) In Serial No. 327. Caption title. February 28, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Map: Sketch of a part of the Boundary between Mexico & the United States, as far as the Red River. 14 x 22 cm. No graphic scale. No meridians and only the 32d parallel N. lat. shown. This pamphlet written and published by Manuel Gorostiza, special envoy of Mexico to the United States, with its 21-page introduction attacking the good faith of the United States in sending its troops across the Sabine as far as Nacogdoches, was bitterly resented at Washington. Fuel was added to the flames when early in 1837 it was republished in Mexico with a prefatory note saying the republication was done by order of the interim president of Mexico, and it was likewise learned that the Mexican minister at Paris had distributed large numbers of the Paris edition there (Smith, *Annexation of Texas*, p. 385). In due course this led to a break in diplomatic relations with Mexico, which were not resumed until 1839 after the then Mexican envoy, in the name of the president of Mexico, in effect formally disavowed the approbation of the Mexican government implied in its republication of the pamphlet in 1837. Early in 1836, Mexico, fearing military occupation of her territory in northeast Texas by the United States, sent Manuel E. de Gorostiza as her special envoy to Washington. Though John Forsyth, Secretary of State, assured Gorostiza that any occupation would be temporary and for protection against the Indians, the latter started a barrage of notes and in October, 1836, hearing that our troops had occupied Nacogdoches, asked for his passports. Soon afterwards he published this pamphlet in Philadelphia, in what must have been a very small edition, for private distribution to the other legations in Washington. After its 21-page introduction, the pamphlet gives the Spanish text of correspondence between Gorostiza and the Secretary of State from April 20 to October 20, 1836. President Jackson's message of May 14, 1836 (entry No. 1252), gave correspondence between Gorostiza and John Forsyth, Secretary of State, for the period April 4-May 11, 1836, and the President's Message to Congress of December 5, 1836, at the opening of the Second Session of the 24th Congress (entry No. 1254), gave further correspondence for the period May 14 to October 20. A message of January 25, 1837 (entry No. 1299), gives letter of Forsyth dated December 10, 1836, regarding Gorostiza and his pamphlet. In addition to the prefatory note mentioned above, the Mexican edition contains correspondence between Powhatan Ellis, the United States envoy at Mexico City, and the Mexican government, in which Ellis asked for his passports. The Mexican edition has no map. An edition of the pamphlet was also issued at Paris in 1837 (entry No. 1220B), and in 1838 the first edition was reprinted in its original Spanish, with an English translation, and sent to Congress by President Van Buren (entry No. 1220C). The disavowal of the Gorostiza pamphlet mentioned above is in United States Documents, 25th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 252, February 27, 1839, at pages 25-26. In Buchanan's report for the Senate Committee on Foreign

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Relations, ordered printed February 19, 1837 (entry No. 1296), Gorostiza's pamphlet and its approval by the Mexican government is criticized, and in the annual report of the Secretary of State, which accompanied Van Buren's Message at the opening of the Second Session of the 25th Congress in December, 1837, Forsyth devotes three or four pages to critical comment on the pamphlet (House Doc. No. 3). For a critical review of the Gorostiza pamphlet and a printing of 95 documents, see Weaver's Examination and Review of a Pamphlet ..., 1837 (entry No. 1301), and for another pamphlet by Gorostiza on the Texas question see his Dictámen published in Mexico in 1844 (entry No. 999). An article on Gorostiza (1789-1851), in Diccionario de Geografía, Historia y Biografía Mexicanas, Mexico City, 1910, records an unusual career as dramatist, diplomat, and public servant. Quite a few bits of information on his life and the writings about him are given by Mrs. Lota M. Spell in her "Notes on Gorostiza" in the Hispanic American Historical Review for May, 1958 (p. 256-259). In the same publication for February, 1960 (p. 175), Mrs. Spell has a scorching review of Armando De Maria y Campos's Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza, Mexico, 1959.

Reel: 25

Mexico (republic). Legación. United States.

[Notice].

Charles Vrandant, Printer, 4, Brewer-st., Golden-sq. [London]. [1836]
1221; The following intimation has been published by the Mexican Envoye at Washington. ... the Mexican Government will never recognise in any manner whatever, the engagements or debts which those persons that have been, or may still be, at the head of the revolting Texans, may have contracted or might contract hereafter ... [or] any alienation of national property or land in Texas ... (Signed.) "Manuel E. de Gorostiza." Washington, April 1st, 1836. <From the Morning Chronicle, May 20th, 1836.>; Broadside. 14 x 23 cm.; This notice was perhaps due to an announcement by Felix Huston in a letter dated Natchez, March 4, 1836, offering handsome rewards to those "emigrants" who will join him when he leaves for Texas about May 1. For a later announcement of Huston referring to "the bounty and compensation offered by Texas" see his circular of April 25, entry No. 1210.; Locations: MxCty-SREag.

Reel: 25

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Guerra.

[Publication by the government of Nuevo Leon of a circular from the Minister of War dated July 6, 1842, urging renewed efforts to stimulate contributions of money and services for the campaign to reconquer Texas which is about to open, together with instructions for handling collection of contributions in Nuevo Leon].

[Monterrey]. [1842]

982.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Julio 25 de 1842. Santiago Vidaurri, secretario.; Broadside 30.5 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. Presumably this went to all the Departments, but I have not seen a copy of the original circular or any other reprinting of it.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.

... No contentos los aventureros de Tejas con la criminal usurpacion de aquel territorio ... intentan estender su depravado dominio al Nuevo Mexico. Oaxaca. Impreso por I. Rincon. 1841

970.1; [Order to provide replacements for the army in order to strengthen the frontier garrisons and repel the Texan invasion of New Mexico. Dated and signed at end:] Mexico Noviembre 11 de 1841. Tornel.; Broadside 31 x 43 cm.; With heading: Antonio de Leon, General de brigada, Comandante general y Gobernador interino de este Departamento, á sus Habitantes ...; I have not seen a copy of the original publication of this order and have entered it from the republication at Oaxaca. Tornel's order is followed by a directive of the same date signed Manuel Maria de Sandoval establishing the quotas to be furnished by each department. Texas and Yucatan are excluded since they are in rebellion, California and New Mexico since their recruits are needed to fill out their presidial companies, and Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas since theirs are needed to repel Indian raids. Sandoval's instructions are followed by Leon's order setting quotas for the various districts of Oaxaca dated November 30, 1841.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.

[Order, dated December 7, 1841, establishing penalties for carrying on trade with the Texans, with special reference to inhabitants of Laredo, found engaging in that trade, as transmitted by Order No. 282 of Arista, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, dated December 26, 1841, and published at Saltillo, December 28, 1841, by Isidro Reyes, Comandante General of Coahuila and Texas]. [Saltillo]. [1841]
970; Broadside. 30 x 21.8 cm.; With heading: Aviso Interesante. Comandancia General de Coahuila y Tejas. The University of Texas Library has a photostat of a copy of the publication of the same order by Jesus Cardenas, Prefect of the Northern District of Tamaulipas, at Mier on January 6, 1842. The photostat is from an original formerly in the Matamoros Archives but now missing. There is at Yale a copy of the publication of the order by the Secretaria del gobierno of Nuevo Leon on January 1, 1842, and a publication by the Comandante general of Nuevo Leon on January 28 of a directive from the Minister of War dated January 1, 1842 that those accused of trade with the Texans are to be tried by military courts.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.

[Publication by the Governor of Tamaulipas of a communication from the Minister of War dated June 23, 1830, directing him to arrange for the maintenance and transportation of those who volunteer as Texas colonists]. [Ciudad Victoria]. [1830]
759.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Julio 12 de 1730. Juan Guerra; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 21.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno de Tamaulipas. Circular. Addressed at end: Ciudadano Alcalde de-----; Article 7 of the law of April 6, 1830 provided that families volunteering to colonize Texas would be maintained at government expense for a year and provided free transportation and tools. See also entry No. 756.1.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Hacienda.

[Report to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the financial resources available if Mexico decides to declare war on the United States for its annexation of Texas].

[Mexico]. [1845]

1021.2; [Text begins:] Cumpliendo con los preceptos de E.S. Presidente que V.E. se sirve comunicarme en su nota del 6. del actual, en que al hablarme de la alternativa en que se halla la república ... [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico, Noviembre 11 de 1845. Fernandez del Castillo.; 4--page folder printed on all [4] pages 30 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Gobernacion y Policia. At end: Es copia. México, Noviembre 19 de 1845. [In Ms.:] O. Monasterio." Reproduced from manuscript.; Fernandez paints a dismal picture of the chaotic state of Mexican finances, and points out that there are no funds to expand the army or even move it from the interior to the frontier. He adds that the appeal for patriotic contributions (entry No. 1021.1) has produced no results whatsoever.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Hacienda.

[Republication by the Governor of Nuevo Leon of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury dated August 26, 1845 containing instructions for setting up local committees to collect donations for the war against the United States].

[Monterrey]. [1845]

1021.1; [Text of letter begins:] La crisis en que se ha colocado á la República es de aquellas en que las naciones estan obligadas á moverlo todo ...; Broadsheet 31 x 21 cm.; At head: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. Dated Monterey Setiembre 15 de 1845 and signed: Santiago Vidaurri, Secretario.; After reciting the misdeeds of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury gives detailed instructions for the collection and forwarding of contributions for the war which has been forced on Mexico. The Governor of Nuevo Leon adds his orders for local administration. No copy of the original publication has been located.; Locations: TxARU.

Reel: 16

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Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Justicia y Negocios Eclesiásticos.

[Publication in Tamaulipas of communication of the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs dated July 30, 1831, advising courts of justice that rather than send criminals to new colonies as provided for in the law of April 6, 1830, they might be assigned to the frontiers of Texas in preference to Veracruz or other unhealthy presidios].

[Ciudad-Victoria]. [1831]

772; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria 25 de agosto de 1831. ... Francisco Vital Fernandez Por falta del secretario. Geronimo Fernandez Tijerina. Oficial mayor.; Broadsheet. 22.5 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas Circular. Addressed at end: Sr. Alcalde de -----; This was first published in a circular of the Minister of Justice given in Arrillaga, 1831, page 430. Because of the difficulties in sending criminals to the Californias, courts of justice are advised of the need for more workers on the frontiers of Texas and that criminals might be sent there rather than to Veracruz. For a reglamento on this see the Circular of the Secretary of Justice of May 3, 1833, entry No. 792. Streeter entered this from a copy formerly in the Matamoros archives, of which he and TxU had photostats. There is a copy of the original at Yale.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de lo Interior.

Alcance á la Opinion Núm. 174.

[At end:] San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. 1837 927.1; San Luis Potosi Febrero 26 de 1837. Llegada a la republica del Exmo. Señor General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. [Circular from the Minister of the Interior announcing Santa Anna's arrival at Vera Cruz and transmitting correspondence pertaining thereto. Dated and signed at end:] Mejico 23 de Febrero de 1837. -- J. de Iturbide. -- Excmo. Sr. Gobernador del Departamento de San Luis Potosí.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; Followed by a paragraph in which the editors explain that the need for immediate publication of this news prevents the printing of the accompanying documents but quoting one paragraph of Santa Anna's denial that he signed any agreements while a prisoner. The documents transmitted with this circular were undoubtedly those in the Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno, entry No. 919 here.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de lo Interior.

Alcance al número 170 de la Opinion. Libertad del Exmo.

[At end:] San Luis Potosí: Imprenta del Gobierno cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. 1837 927; Sr. General Presidente D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna. Parte Oficial. [Communication from the Minister of Interior to the Governor of the Department of San Luis Potosí that Santa Anna has been set at liberty. Dated and signed at end:] México Enero 11 de 1837. -- J. de Iturbide -- Exmo. Sr. Gobernador del Departamento de San Luis Potosí.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21.4 cm.; The statement says Santa Anna has been furnished with a ship on which he can be safely carried to Mexican territory; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de lo Interior.

[Circular of the Secretary of the Interior dated October 10, 1840), asking the governors of the departments, the diocesan leaders, and in the towns the prefects, to urge support of the government in its campaign to restore Texas to the country].

[Mexico]. [1840]

958; [Text begins:] Seguro el Exmo. Sr. Presidente de que el espiritu publico es en México el misma que era al hacerse la Independencia ... [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico 10 de Octubre de 1840. Marín.; 4--page folder printed on first [2] pages 20.8 x 15.3 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de lo Interior. Circular. Coleccion de Leyes, 1839--1840, pages 791-793.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Relaciones.

Alcance al Semanario núm. 76 del jueves 16 de Junio de 1842.

[Monterrey] Imprenta del Gobierno à cargo de Froylan de Mier. [1842]

983.1; [Reprints a circular of Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated May 31, 1842, addressed to Mexican diplomats and consular agents in Europe and America, another circular of the same date addressed to members of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, and a letter to Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, followed by editorial comment. First column has heading:] Gobierno General. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernacion.; Broadside in three columns 42.5 x 31 cm.; The circulars and the letter protest the unneutral conduct of the United States in tolerating public meetings in favor of the Texan rebels, the recruiting of volunteers for the Texas army and the shipment of supplies and munitions. I have not seen the original printing of this. Streeter found only a French translation of one of the circulars and the letter to Webster, entry No. 1423, and an English translation in a U.S. government document, entry No. 1435.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Relaciones.

[Circular dated May 11, 1842, stating that the presidente provisional has been pleased to order the release of citizens of the United States, England, France and Germany who were members of the Texas expedition against New Mexico]. [Mexico]. [1842]
983; [It is further stated that in the future any citizen of any nation found in the ranks of the Texans and made prisoner is subject irremissibly to the laws of war.] No copy located of either the first separate publication of this for the Central Government or of a republication by any of the Mexican states. Entry is from Dublan, Vol. IV, No. 2325, p. 198.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Ministerio de Relaciones.

Notes du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Mexique a M.
[At end:] Paris. -- Imprimerie de Schneider et Langrand, rue d'Erfulth, 1. [1845]
1600; Wilson Shannon, Envoyé des États-Unis d'Amerique, et aux Ministres de France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Espagne a Mexico.; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 24 x 15 cm.; On March 21, 1845, the news reached the Mexican government that the American Congress and President had acted in favor of annexation. On March 28 this letter of Louis G. Cuevas, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, breaking diplomatic relations, was sent to Wilson Shannon our representative. Copies were sent to the British and French envoys at Mexico.; Locations: MxCty-SREag.

Reel: 36

Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, 1836-1838 (José Justo Corro).

[Decree of José Justo Corro, President ad interim, promulgated February 9, 1836, by José Maria Tornel, Secretary of War and Marine, closing until further notice the ports of Matagorda, La Baca, San Luis, Galveston, Brazoria, Harrisburg, Goliad, Anahuac, Copano, and all Texas roadsteads between longitudes 94 50' and 101 10' west of London]. [Mexico]. [1836]
883; Broadside. 30.8 x 21.5 cm.; I have not been able to locate a copy of the first publication of this decree which has been entered from a republication in my collection by the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico on February 11, 1836.; See Arrillaga, July--December, 1836, p. 242, for a circular of the Secretary of War to the same effect published on February 11.; Not in Dublan.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, 1836-1838 (José Justo Corro).

[Decree of Jose Justo Corro, President ad interim, promulgated January 12, 1836 by Vallejo, Secretary of the Treasury, closing the ports of Galveston and Matagorda while they are occupied by the Texan rebels].

[Mexico]. [1836]

882.1; Broadside 29.4 x 20 cm.; I have not been able to locate a copy of the first publication of this decree which has been entered from a republication by the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico on January 28, 1836, now at Yale. For a more sweeping decree on the same subject issued the following month, see entry No. 883.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, 1836-1838 (José Justo Corro).

[Decree of José Justo Corro, President ad interim, promulgated October 15, 1836, by Alas, Secretary of the Treasury, establishing a commissary department for the army now proceeding to Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

885; [Dated and signed at the end:] México á 15 de Octubre de 1836.--José Justo Corro.--A D. Ignacio. Alas. [Followed by postscript also dated October 15, 1836 and signed:] Alas.; Broadside. 31 x 19 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 1.a; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, 1836-1838 (José Justo Corro).

El Presidente Interino de la republica á los valientes del ejército Mexicano. Soldados!.
[At lower left:] Mexico: Imprenta del Aguila, Dirigida por Jose Ximeno, Calle de Medinas Numero 6. 1836

884.1; [Text begins:] Uno de los azares tan frecuentes en la guerra ha puesto en poder de los enemigos de la independencia al heroico vencedor de Tampico, al Presidente de la Republica, á vuestro General en Gefé, al idolo de nuestros corazones, al inmortal Santa Anna ... [Dated and signed at end:] México 19 de Mayo de 1836. Jose Justo Corro.; Broadside 44 x 32 cm.; The location of the battle is not given, but the announcement states that Santa Anna, eager to finish the campaign at a single blow, had engaged the enemy with only a portion of his army, the bulk of which remains intact, and succumbed only to vast superiority of numbers. Streeter mentions the reprint of this proclamation in the newspaper El Nacional in the final paragraph of his note to entry No. 884, but apparently had not known of this separate publication.; Locations: CtY. TxHU.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, 1836-1838 (José Justo Corro).

El Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana, a Sus Conciudadanos.

884A; Another issue [of entry No. 884], without imprint.; Broadside 32 x 22 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, 1836-1838 (José Justo Corro).

El Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana, a
Sus Conciudadanos.
[At lower left:] Mexico: Imprenta del Aguila,
Dirigida por Jose Ximenq, Calle de Medinas Numero
6. 1836

884; [Text begins:] La Providencia, cuyos decretos son inescrutables, ha permitido que una corta parte de nuestro ejército sufriera en Tejas un reves, cuando el resto de las fuerzas mexicanas llegaba y vencía en todas partes. Pero lo mas doloroso es, que el ilustre Presidente de la Republica, el benemerito general Santa Anna, haya caído en manos de los enemigos de nuestra independencia ... [Dated and signed at end:] México Mayo 19 de 1836. José Justo Corro.; Broadside. 43.5 x 31.7 cm.; This is the first announcement to the Mexican people of the tragic outcome of Santa Anna's Texas expedition. Only the bare announcement, as quoted in the entry, is given with no details of the defeat and no mention of San Jacinto. The army is reported as burning with desire to ransom and avenge their chief. On the next day Congress passed a law pledging every effort to secure the liberty of Santa Anna, but declaring that any promise made by him while prisoner was not binding on the Government, see entry No. 879. A circular lamenting the capture and proclaiming mourning also was issued by the Secretary of War. It is given in Dublan, No. 1737 and not entered here. Though this announcement of Santa Anna's capture was made on May 19, it was known to the Mexican government at least as early as May 15, on which day Tornel wrote to Filisola acknowledging the latter's despatch of April 25 giving the news. Tornel's letter is exhibit No. 5, at pages 66-67, in Filisola's Representacion dirigida al Supremo Gobierno, Mexico, 1836, entry No. 853.; There is a collection of broadsides and folders announcing the capture of Santa Anna in the Archivo General de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores at Mexico, D.F. In order of publication, these include an announcement by Governor Manuel Rincon of the Department of Puebla dated at Puebla May 22, and an undated republication at Puebla of the Corro statement; a statement of José Ignacio Alvarez, Governor of Michoacan dated at Morelia on May 24, a statement of Juan José Dominguez, Governor of San Luis Potosi, dated May 25, a statement of Pedro José Garcia Rogas, Gefe Politico of the Territory of Aguascalientes, dated May 31, and of Jose de la Barcena, Governor of Durango, dated at Victoria de Durango June 3. None of these statements, except that of Governor Barcena give any details beyond the bare facts in the Corro statement; and the Barcena statement only adds that the Mexican defeat was near New-Washington in Texas. A similar statement of Juan Nepomuceno de la garza y Evia, Governor of Nuevo Leon, dated Monterey June 4. now at Yale, locates the battle "in the vicinity of Harrisbourg." I have in my California collection what well may be a unique copy of a proclamation by Mariano Chico, Comandante General y Gefe Politico of Alta, California, dated Monterey [California] July 24, 1836 and printed there announcing the capture of Santa Anna, but without giving any details. The Corro proclamation of May 19 was republished on May 20 in Núm. 105 of Vol. I of El Nacional of Mexico City, copy in my collection, which also published another proclamation by Corro of May 19 addressed to the Mexican Army announcing the capture of Santa Anna and a proclamation by General Valencia to the same effect.; Locations: CU-B. TWS.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Presidente Interino, September 21 - December 6, 1844 (Valentin Canalizo).

[Decree of Valentin Canalizo, President ad interim, dated November 29, 1844 and promulgated December 2, 1844 by Manuel C. Rejon, suspending all sessions of the Mexican Congress and giving the government power to decree any measures necessary to carry on an effective war with Texas].

[Mexico]. [1844]

1004.1; [Dated and signed at end:] México, 2 de Diciembre de 1844. Rejon.; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages 22 x 16.5 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Gobernacion y Policia. Streeter had not seen the original issue of this but entered it from the republication for the state Mexico.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Presidente Provisional, 1841-1844 (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna).

[Decree of Santa Anna, Presidente provisional, dated June 7, 1843 and promulgated the same day by Jose Maria Tornel, excoriating foreigners who though by birth are citizens of nations at peace with Mexico, yet invade Mexican territory with gangs of bandits and combat the troops of the republic].

[Mexico]. [1843]

996; [The decree orders that all foreigners taken with arms in their hands be immediately shot.]; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages 21 x 15.5 cm.; Dublin Vol. IV, No. 2580, p. 260.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Presidente Provisional, 1841-1844 (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna).

Manifiesto del Gobierno Provisional a la Nacion, acerca de los Negocios de Yucatán. México. Imprenta de J.M. Lara, calle de la Palma núm. 4. 1843

997; 76 p. 20 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same.; This includes, at pages 10-22, a report by Andres Quintana Roo, dated at the end Mexico, February 20, 1842, followed, pages 22-34, by exhibits, of his unsuccessful diplomatic mission to Yucatan, then in revolt against Mexico, which has considerable Texas interest. Under the treaty of September 18, 1841, between Texas and Yucatan, the latter was maintaining the Texas Navy which at the time of the Quintana Roo mission was at Sisal, Yucatan, under the command of Commodore Moore, and by a combination of circumstances Quintana Roo was temporarily held a captive on one of the Texas ships. All this and comments on the Texas-Yucatan relationship are in the Quintana Roo report.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Presidente, 1837-1839 (Anastasio Bustamante).

El Presidente de la republica, General en gefe del ejercito de operaciones a las tropas de su mando.

[Victoria]. [1839]

945.1; [Signed and dated at end:] Anastasio Bustamante Cuartel general en Ciudad--Victoria á 10 de Mayo de 1839.; Broadside 31.2 x 22.2 cm.; Announces the defeat of the Federalists at Acajete and the execution of Mexia.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Presidente, 1837-1841 (Anastasio Bustamante).

[Regulations issued by President Bustamante through Manuel Maria Canseco, Secretary of the Treasury, on July 17, 1841, the fourth article prohibiting the introduction of goods, produce, and merchandize from the Department of Texas, whose ports of Matagorda and Galveston had been closed by decree of February 17, 1837].

[Mexico]. [1841]

971; [Dated and signed at end:] México Julio 17 de 1841. Canseco.; 4--page folder printed on first [2] pages. 20.6 x 14.9 cm.; With heading: Ministerio de Hacienda. Seccion 1a; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Presidente, 1841-1855 (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna).

Aclaracion al Arancel General de Aduanas Marítimas y Fronterizas.

México. Imprenta de José M. Lara, Calle de la Palma No. 4. 1842

984; Leaf of title, verso blank, [2] p. 22.5 cm.; In this decree promulgated by Santa Anna as Provisional President under date of May 30, 1842, the first of the four articles provides that the ports of Galveston and Matagorda will be open to foreign trade effective as of the date Texas returns to the national union.; Sabin 48257, note.; Not in Dublin.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Presidente, 1841-1855 (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna).

Proclama del Exmo.

[Mexico] Impresa por M. Quiroga, en la calle de Venero num. 10. [1842]

984.1; Sr. Presidente Provisional a las tropas de la guarnicion de Mexico. el dia 13 de Junio de 1842; hallandose en gran parada en el campo de Nativitas. [Signed at end:] Antonio Lopez de Santa--Anna.; Broadside 25 x 20.2 cm.; A patriotic exhortation to the troops about to embark on the Texas campaign.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Mexico (republic). Presidente, 1841-1855 (Santa Anna).

[Proclamation announcing the end of the armistice between Mexico and Texas and the reopening of hostilities].

Mier. [June 19, 1844]

See entry No. 1003.

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina.

[Circular from the Secretary of War stating that the government has positive information that armed expeditions against the Mexican nation are being organized in the United States in support of the Texan rebels, and publishing a decree of the President ad interim that all foreigners who enter the republic to attack its territory or to supply rebels with arms will be treated as pirates].

[Mexico]. [1835]

836; [Dated and signed at end:] México, Diciembre 30 de 1835.; I have not been able to locate a copy of the first publication of the circular at Mexico City, but I have in my collection a republication at Ciudad-Victoria, January 11, 1836, by Jose Antonio Fernandez, Governor of Tamaulipas. This text has been used for the microform edition. The circular was widely reprinted. In addition to the above, there are at Yale republications at Mexico City by the Inspeccion General de Milicia Activa on Jan. 2, 1836, at San Luis Potosí on Jan. 4, and at Chihuahua on Jan. 15. The University of Texas at Arlington has a republication by the Governor of Nuevo Leon on Jan. 14, the University of Texas at Austin has the reprint by the Inspeccion General de Milicia Activa and that of the Governor of Tamaulipas, and there may well be others.; Arrillaga, 1835, p. 677-679.; Dublan, Vol. III, No. 1673, p. 114.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina.

[Circular of February 8, 1833, stating that deserters formerly sent to the forces at Tampico should now be sent to the troops assigned to the Texas frontier].

[Mexico]. [1833]

791; No copy located. Entry is from Arrillaga, January 1832--March 1833, page 433.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. (January 28, 1836).

Noticia de la nueva bandera que han adoptado los colonos de Tejas.

[Mexico]. [1836]

886; [Circular dated January 28, 1836.]; The circular states that any ships found flying this flag will be considered and treated as pirates.; No copy located. Entry is from Arrillaga, January-June, 1836, p. 234.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. (July 15, 1836).

[Circular of the Secretary of War announcing that the families of the Mexican forces who are held prisoners in Texas are to receive the pay of the one held prisoner, half to be paid by the place of their residence and half by the government].

[Mexico]. [1836]

887; [Dated and signed at the end:] Mexico Julio 18 de 1836. Jose J. Herrera.; 4--page folder printed on first [2] pages 20.2 x 15 cm.; With heading: Inspeccion general de Milicia Activa. Seccion de archivo; Streeter had not seen the original of this but entered it from Arrillaga, July--December, 1836, p. 38--39. It is also printed in Dublan, Vol. III, No. 1758, p. 186. The same volume of Arrillaga, p. 50 prints a circular of July 23, 1836, giving further details and there is at Yale a circular of July 25 with some administrative instructions about payment.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. (October 11, 1836).

[Circular, publishing a letter of the Secretary of War, dated October 5, 1836, to Nicolás Bravo, General in Chief of the Army of the North, relating to the decree of the same date on the organization of the staff for the war in Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

889; [Dated and signed at end:] México Octubre 11 de 1836. José J. de Herrera.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 20.8 x 15.4 cm.; With heading: Inspeccion General de Milicia Activa. Circular. Entry No. 888 gives the decree of October 5, 1836, relating to the staff of the Army of the North. This communication to Nicolás Bravo, General in Chief of that army, organized for the new campaign against Texas, explains that the reasons for what might be called its streamlined organizations were its limited number of troops. At the end the communication states that General Gabriel Valencia has been appointed Quartermaster General of the Army of the North.; Locations: C-S. TWS.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. (October 31, 1835).

[Publication at San Luis Potosí of Circular of the Secretary of War dated October 31, 1835 stating that the colonists in Texas, aided by adventurers from Louisiana, have rebelled and that the army is marching to suppress the rebellion and sustain those loyal to Mexico].

[San Luis Potosí]. [1835]

835; [This is followed by an appeal from the local Comandante to support the army. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí Noviembre 4 de 1835. Felipe Codallos.; Broadside 31 x 21 cm.; With heading: Comandancia general del Departamento de San Luis Potosí. Arrillaga, 1835, p. 574.; Streeter did not find a copy of the original publication of this circular, but entered it from Arrillaga. A copy of this reprint was in his collection, but he confused it with the Circular of the Secretary of State of the same date, entry No. 839, and entered it as No. 840, now cancelled.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Guerra y Marina. (October 5, 1836).

[Circular giving the organization set up of the staff of the army which is to undertake the campaign against Texas].

[Mexico]. [1836]

888; [Dated and signed at the end:] México 5 de Octubre de 1836. Tornel.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 30.4 x 21 cm.; With heading: Inspeccion General de Milicia Activa. Dublan gives the text of the folder, but Arrillaga after giving the text at pages 158-164 continues to page 209 with detailed regulations which are merely referred to in the preceding text. An explanation of the organization set up is given in the note to entry No. 889.; Arrillaga, July-December, 1836, p. 158-209.; Dublan, Vol. III, No. 1782, p. 201-203.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Hacienda.

[Circular, dated May 20, 1836, announcing the capture of Santa Anna].

[Mexico]. [1836]

890; No copy of the original has been located, but this is reprinted by Arrillaga, January--June, 1836, at pages 432--433, and in the *Diario del Gobierno* of June 3, 1836. A similar circular of the Secretary of Relations is entry No. 891.1.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Hacienda.

[Republication in San Luis Potosí of a demand by the Secretary of the Treasury dated November 28, 1835, that the Department of San Luis Potosí provide 30,000 pesos out of a total of 500,000 pesos to aid in the defense of the republic against the revolt of the Texans].

[San Luis Potosí]. [1835]

837; [This is followed by a statement of Governor Dominguez that he is apportioning the charge and calling on the recipient of this broadside to pay an amount set forth in writing in the blank left for that purpose. Dated and signed at the end:] Dios y libertad. San Luis Potosí Diciembre -- de 1835. Juan José Dominguez Manuel Lozano, Secretario. The authorization for this demand is given in Arrillaga, *Recopilacion ...*, 1835, at page 635. He says it was published in a bando on November 24.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Hacienda. (June 8, 1836).

Sobre donativos ó prestamos con destinos á la guerra de Tejas.

[Mexico]. [1836]

891; [Circular dated June 8, 1836, transmitted by the treasurer's office under date of June 14, stating orders of the President (ad interim) that all donations for the war shall be rigidly watched over and disbursed only by the general government.]; No copy located. Entry is from Arrillaga, January--June, 1836, p. 446.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaria de Justicia. Circular, May 3, 1833.

Reglamento para el viage y habilitacion de las familias de los presidiarios destinados á Tejas que quieran acompañarlos, conforme al artículo 5 de la ley de 6 de abril de 1831 [i.e. 1830].

[Mexico]. [1833]

792; The presidiarios of the entry were the convict soldiers referred to in Article 5 of the law of April 6, 1830. This circular of May 3 also applied to the Mexican families who desired to become colonists, referred to in Article 7 of the decree of April 6, 1830. Arrillaga gives, on pages 136-137, the text of a letter of Teran dated Matamoros, November 21; 1830, relating to Mexican families wishing to establish themselves at Galveston. For an earlier reference to this see the circular of the Secretary of Justice of July 30, 1831, entry No. 772. No copy located of this circular, which is entered from its printing in Arrillaga, April--May, 1833, pages, 89, 132.

Reel: 13

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Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Relaciones. Memoria.

México. Imprenta de Vicente G. Torres, Calle del Espiritu Santo Num. 2. 1844
1005; correspondiente á la Administracion Provisional, en los Años de 1841, 42 y 43. Leida en las Camaras del Congreso Constitucional desde el dia 12 al 17 de Enero de 1844.; Leaf of half title, verso blank; leaf of title, verso blank; introduction [3] p., verso blank; cxxxii p.; 20 p.; index [2] p. 30.5 cm.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 15

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Relaciones. (June 15, 1836).

[Republication at Chihuahua by Governor Calvo of a letter from the Secretary of State, to governors of Mexican states, dated June 15, 1836, enclosing copies of the Diario del Gobierno of that date with the latest news on the Texas campaign and repeating the stand taken by the government in Article Three of the decree of May 20, 1836 that it is not bound by any stipulations made by Santa Anna while a captive].

[Chihuahua]. [1836]

893; [The letter asks that all local disputes be subordinated to the Texas campaign. Dated and signed at end:] Chihuahua Julio 1.0 de 1836. Calvo. Vega. Oficial mayor.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 21.2 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Chihuahua. Presumably this letter of June 15 was sent by the Secretary of State to the governors of other states, and there is at Yale a reprinting for Jalisco at Guadalajara on June 23, 1836. Arrillaga, January--June, 1836, page 450 mentions a similar circular from the Secretary of War. The text of his letter, directed to all Comandantes generales, was printed in the Diario del Gobierno of June 17, 1836, but I have not seen a separate publication of it. See entry No. 903 for a lengthy reprinting from the Diario of June 15.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Relaciones. (May 2, 1835).

... Agustin Viesca gobernador constitucional del Estado libre de Coahuila y Texas Por el ministerio de relaciones, se ma há comunicado la resolucion que sigue.

[Monclova]. [1835]

838; [Publishes communication of May 2, 1835. Dated and signed at end:] Monclova mayo 20 de 1835. Agustin Viesca. J. Mariano Irala. Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 30.5 x 22 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Supremo del Estado libre de Coahuila y Texas. The Secretary of State informs the Governor the Article 2 of Decree 297 of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas, April 7, 1835, providing that the Governor may assemble the state militia in order to secure public tranquility, is in conflict with the decree of the general government of March 31, 1835, and therefore cannot be allowed to remain in effect.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Secretaria de Relaciones. (May 20, 1836).

Gobierno superior del departamento de San Luis Potosí.

[San Luis Potosí]. [1836]

891.1; Circular Núm. 37. [Publishes a letter from the Secretary of State dated May 20, 1836 transmitting copies of the Diario del Gobierno of that date containing Gen. Filisola's report of the capture of President Santa Anna by the Texans, and copies of interim President Corro's proclamations to the army and the nation announcing the capture. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí, Mayo 26 de 1836, Juan José Domínguez.; 4--page folder printed on first [2] pages 20.4 x 15.5 cm.; The Secretary's letter denounces the Texans, urges all Mexicans to unite behind the government, and instructs the governor to suppress rigidly any attempts to use this occasion to foment discord. Governor Domínguez passes it on with similar exhortation. Corro's proclamation to the nation is entry No. 884. His proclamation to the army and Governor Domínguez' proclamation on the subject are listed in the note to that entry. Gen. Filisola's report and the other documents printed in the Diario were later published in his manifest, entry No. 852. No copy of the original issue of this letter has been located, but it was printed in the Diario del Gobierno for May 21, 1836 with heading: Primera Secretaría del Estado. Departamento del Interior, and signed: José María Ortiz Monasterio.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Relaciones. (May 31, 1836).

[Publication by Governor de la Garza y Evia of Nuevo Leon of a letter from the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1836 which points out that freeing Santa Anna from the Texan rebels is an obligation resting upon all Mexicans and asking for contributions to the national treasury to be used for that purpose].

[Monterrey]. [1836]

892; [Provisions for the collection of the contributions in Nuevo Leon follow. Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Junio 25 de 1836. Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia. Pedro del Valle, secretario.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. Presumably this letter or something very similar to it was sent by the Secretary to the governors of the other departments for I have noted, but not entered, an example dated June 1, sent to the Governor of the Department of Chihuahua, which for the first two or three sections is identical with this. For other letters about contributions see the note to entry No. 905, the entry for the first circular on that subject, that of the Governor of San Luis Potosí, dated May 28, 1836.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

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Mexico (republic). Secretaría de Relaciones. (October 24, 1836).

Gobierno del Departamento de San Luis Potosí.
[San Luis Potosí]. [1836]
894; Circular. Núm. 73. [Publishes a letter from the Secretary of State, dated October 24, 1836, asking for assistance in provisioning the army engaged in the Texan campaign. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí Noviembre 2 de 1836. Juan José Domínguez. Manuel Lozano, Secretario.; Broadside. 30.9 x 21.3 cm.; Locations: MxCty-SREag.

Reel: 14

Mexico (republic). Secretaria de Relaciones. (October 31, 1835).

[Publication at San Luis Potosí of Circular of the Secretary of State dated October 31, 1835 attacking the perfidiousness and ingratitude of the Texan colonists and stating that the troops assigned to sustain the power of the government will cover themselves with glory in fulfilling their duties].
[San Luis Potosí]. [1835]
839; [Governors and jefe políticos are urged to maintain order in their jurisdictions. This is followed by an exhortation from the Governor to the Potosinos to aid the government in any way possible to suppress the rebellion. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí Noviembre 5 de 1835. Juan José Domínguez. Manuel Lozano, Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages 20 x 16 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Superior del Departamento de San Luis Potosí. Circular Núm. 3.; Dublan Vol. III, No. 1607, p. 64.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Mexico (republic). Supremo Poder Ejecutivo.

Manifiesto del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo a la Nación.
[At end:] Reimpreso en Bexar, en la Imprenta del Gobierno de la Provincia de Texas. --Asbridge, Impresor. Junio 20 de 1823
5; 8 p. 27.5 x 19 cm.; Caption title.; This is a long-winded appeal for public support, dated at the end, "Palacio Nacional de México, Mayo 16 de 1823." Iturbide had just been banished and the government at this time was in the hands of a triumvirate consisting of Nicolás Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria and Pedro Celestino Negrete. As stated in the "Sketch of Printing", [located in Collection Information] the press on which this Manifiesto was printed was brought to Bexar in the spring of 1823 by Trespalacios, Governor of Texas. His printing bill, rendered to the junta gubernativa and mentioned in the "Sketch," makes for June 20 a charge of 25 pesos for printing 20 copies of the Manifiesto in "half sheet super royal octavo."; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Mexico (republic). Treaties, Etc.

For decree issued by José Justo Corro, President ad interim, on June 18, 1836, and promulgated the same day by José María Ortiz Monasterio, communicating the text of the second additional article to the boundary treaty of January 12, 1828, between Mexico and the United States, see entry Nos. 1103-1103D.

Mexico (republic). Treaties, Etc.

...Tratado para la demarcacion de los Límites que deben separar y distinguir ... los territorios limítrofes de México con los de los Estados-Unidos de América ... [con artículo adicional.] [Dated and signed at end:] México 1. de Diciembre de 1832.
Francisco Fagoaga. [Mexico]. [1832]
See entry Nos. 1103-1103D.

Mexico (republic). Vice Presidente, 1833-1835 (Valentin Gomez Farias).

[Decree of Vice President Valentin Gomez Farias, acting as president, dated February 4, 1834, and promulgated the same day by Francisco Maria Lombardo, based on the law of April 6, 1830, reciting the desire of the government to aid its citizens who have suffered from the disordered state of the country and offering to assist them to take up government lands in the State of Coahuila and Texas].
[Mexico]. [1834]
812; [Dated and signed at end:] México 4 de Febrero de 1834. Lombardo.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 30 x 21 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Interior. There are various republications of this decree in my collection and presumably elsewhere. On April 11 a decree was issued correcting Article 10 by making it clear that the colonies which might be set up under the February 4 decree were subject to the governor of the state and to state laws (see Arrillaga, 1834, p. 50 and 110). There is an example of the decree of April 11 in my collection.; Arrillaga, 1834, p. 47.; Not in Dublan.; Locations: Tx-LO. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Mexico (revolutionary provisional government). Provincias Internas.

The provisional government of the internal provinces of Mexico, to the freemen of all nations. [New Orleans]. [1813] 1051; [At end:] On the Mexican side of the Sabine, the 5th of December 1813, and 3d year of our independence. Don Juan Mariano Pecornel [sic], President Don Pedro Fuentes, Secretary.; [5] p., French and English versions printed in parallel columns on each page. 20 cm.; Caption title of English version.; When I acquired this little pamphlet with its ending, "On the Mexican side of the Sabine; the 5th of December 1813," I was overjoyed at thinking it was the first Texas imprint and I find that some time later I put it in a New York Public Library exhibition with the printed label, "The First Known Texas Imprint December 5, 1813." However, this dream faded, for as investigation proceeded it developed from typescripts in the Newberry Library, from Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, sent me by Stanley Pargellis, its Director, that in a letter of January 7, 1814, to Apodaca, later Viceroy of Spain in Mexico, Morphy, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, reported that this proclamation, which he referred to as dated November 5, 1813, instead of December 5, had been written a few days before in New Orleans by Picornel and had been published in the January 6, 1814, issue of L'Ami des Lois, a New Orleans newspaper. I had known of this newspaper publication from Harris Warren's *The Sword was their Passport*, Baton Rouge, 1943, but a diligent search had failed to locate a copy. Mr. Warren had apparently not seen this issue of the newspaper or this pamphlet giving the proclamation, but had obtained the text from the typescripts at the Newberry Library. The proclamation mentions the formation of the provisional government of the internal provinces, minimizes the defeat of the revolutionary forces at Medina the preceding August, and urges contributions of gifts and loans. Mr. Warren summarizes the proclamation at page 86 of his book referred to above. I have in my collection transcripts from the National Archives at Washington of translations into English of Picornel's letter to Toledo, dated at the beginning, "Bank of the Mississippi Dec. 13, 1813," relating to the formation of the provisional government and of Toledo's reply, dated Nashville, January 5, 1814. A few weeks later Picornel repented of his revolutionary activities and went over to Spain.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 17

Mexico (revolutionary provisional government). Provincias Internas.

The provisional government of the internal provinces of Mexico, to the freemen of all nations. On the Mexican side of the Sabine. the 5th of December 1813
Though dated from Texas this was actually printed in New Orleans. See entry No. 1051.

Mexico (state). Asamblea Departamental.

La Asamblea del Departamento de Mexico, a sus habitantes [Resolution denouncing Texas and the United States for annexation]. [Mexico]. [1845] 1021.3; [Text begins:] Conciudadanos: La muy negra y pérfida conducta que el ingrato Departamento de Tejas acaba de observar, sancionando traydoramente su agregacion á los Estados-Unidos del Norte... [Dated and signed at end:] Sala de sesiones de la Asamblea Departamental de México, Julio 26 de 1845. Mucio Barquera, Presidente. Lic. Epigmenio de Arechavala. Secretario.; Broadside 62 x 45 cm. Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Mexico (vicerealty). Junta Superior de Sanidad.

Instruccion Formada para Ministrar la Vacuna, como único preservativo del contagio de las viruelas, y en defecto de su fluido inocular con el pus de esta; del modo de conocer y distinguir las calidades de las naturales, y el metodo de curarlas. Ciudad de Leona Vicario. Imprenta del Estado, á cargo del C.J.M. Bangs. 1830 760; Reimpresión por disposición del honorable Congreso de Coahuila y Tejas, a costa de los fondos publicos para repartirla gratis en todo el estado.; 28 p. 13.8 cm. Plain paper wrappers. This reprinting of three medical articles on smallpox and vaccination, which had been published in Mexico City in 1814, is included for its bearing on the medical history of Texas. It is possibly because of the publication of this pamphlet at Leona Vicario that, according to the article, "Medical History of Texas," in the Handbook of Texas, the town council of San Antonio required in 1830 that all children be vaccinated.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

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Mexico (vicerealty). Virey, 1816-1821 (Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza).

Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca y Eliza ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de esta N.E. [Mexico]. [1817]
676; [Proclamation relating to the Mina expedition and offering a reward for the capture of Mina. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en el Real Palacio de México á 12 de Julio de 1817. Juan Ruiz de Apodaca. Por mandado de S.E.; Broadside in two columns. 57.5 x 43.2 cm.; Printed on two sheets pasted together, head to foot. This proclamation by the viceroy Apodaca retells the story of the expedition of the "traidor Mina" and the "apóstata Mier" and of its collapse at Soto la Marina in April, 1817. It proclaims punishment of death and confiscation of goods for anyone aiding the survivors. Large rewards are promised for the capture of Mina and pardon for those who surrender voluntarily.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Mexico versus Texas ... 1838.
See [Ganilh, Anthony], entry No. 1310.

Mexico. Secretaría de Hacienda. (June 8, 1836).

For other entries on this subject see entry Nos. 892 and 905. In a circular of July 19, 1836, given in Arrillaga, July-December, 1836, at page 41, further details regarding these donations were announced.

Mexique et Texas.

Mexique et Texas.
Paris. 1842
1424; Documents officiels publiés par le Noticioso de ambos mundos de New York du 2 Avril.; 16 p. 4to.; This gives letters of Bernard E. Bee (December 27, 1841) and James Hamilton (January 13, 1842) to Santa Anna, and Santa Anna's replies of February 6 and 18, 1842. Bee, who had pleasant relations with Santa Anna dating from the fall of 1836 when he conducted him to Washington, had written a friendly letter suggesting peace between Mexico and Texas and good treatment of the Santa Fe prisoners. Hamilton's letter proposed recognition of Texas independence and an indemnity of \$5,000,000 to Mexico, plus a rather insulting suggestion that \$200,000 would be secretly placed at the disposal of the Mexican government. Santa Anna seized the occasion to make high sounding replies and then promptly published the entire correspondence in the Mexican press. The correspondence is given in Noticios de Ambos Mundos, New York, April 2, 1842, and in Folsom's Mexico in 1842 (entry No. 1413, p. 215-230), and is summarized in Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, Part II, Washington, 1911, at page 36. It was also reprinted in the Diario del Gobierno in Mexico and as a separate with title: Mexicanos! A recuperar a Tejas. (entry No. 977.1) For more on this episode, see the note to Letter of Gen. Houston to Santa Anna, Houston, [1842?], entry No. 541.; No copy located, but entered from Sabin 48593.

Reel: 32

Meyrick, Edwin.

The Texian Grand March.
New-York Published by Firth & Hall, 1 Franklin Square. 1836
1171B; Another edition [of entry No. 1171], with the same collation, but with copyright dated 1836. In this edition the lithograph, signed by Swett, is at the head of title, and the monogram "FA" is not present.; Locations: DLC. MWA. NN. TxH. TWS.

Reel: 23

Meyrick, Edwin.

Texian Grand March ... 1836.
See entry No. 1171.

Meyrick, Edwin.

Texian Grand March, for the Piano Forte, [lithograph].
New York Published by William Hall & Son 239 Broadway Corner of Park Place. 1835
1171A; Another issue [of entry No. 1171], also copyrighted by Firth & Hall in 1835, with the same collation; In this issue there is no lithographer's name under the double rule, but at right is a symbol with the figure 4 in a circle within a star.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 23

Meyrick, Edwin.

Texian Grand March, for the Piano Forte, [lithograph].
New York, Published by Firth & Hall No. 1, Franklin Square. J.L. Hewitt & Co. 239 Broadway Entered ... by Firth & Hall, in the ... Southern District of N.Y. [Below double rule between the title and the imprint:] Fleetwood's lithogy. 1835
1171; Respectfully dedicated to Genl Houston and his brave Companions in Arms by Edwin Meyrick. 7 p. 35 cm.; Sheet music. The lithograph, signed with a monogram "FA", represents Santa Anna surrendering his sword to the wounded Houston. This has been entered under the copyright date of 1835, but obviously it must have been published sometime after April 21, 1836, the date of the battle of San Jacinto.; Locations: TxHSJM. TxU.

Reel: 23

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Milam Guards, Houston.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Milam Guards. Houston: Telegraph Power Press. 1839 325; Established August, 1838.; 11 p. 18.8 cm. Marbled wrappers.; Under date of January 23, 1840, the Committee on Military Affairs of the Texas Senate gave a report in favor of "An Act to incorporate the Milam Guards at the City of Houston" (Journal Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 288-289). The act, naming seven incorporators, was approved by Lamar on February 5, 1840, and is given in Laws ... Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 236-237. The committee report praised the patriotism of the group, and their recommendation that the Guards be exempted from "common militia drills" and payment of the road tax was included in the act. Under the Constitution, the title of the chief officer was Captain and there were provisions for an initiation fee of five dollars and a quarterly tax of three dollars. There was to be a company parade on the first Monday of each month and drills every Tuesday and Friday. No names of officers or members appear. For a very similar constitution and by-laws see the Constitution and By-Laws of the Travis Guards, Austin, 1840, entry No. 430. Captain Joseph Daniels, who was captain first of the Milam Guards and later of the Travis Guards, is the subject of an interesting sketch by Adèle Looscan in Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for July, 1901, Vol. V, p. 19-27. Here various orders given to or by Daniels as captain of the Milam Guards and of the Travis Guards are printed.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 5

Milam, pseudonym.

See [Thompson, Henry], entry No. 1357.

Miller, Jacob Welsh, 1800-1862.

Speech of Mr. Miller, of New-Jersey, against the Resolutions from the H.R. for the admission of Texas as a new State into the Union, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 25th February, 1845. Newark, N.J. Daily Advertiser Office. 1845 1601; 20 p. 24 cm.; This short and brilliant speech in the Senate opposing annexation is entered because of its separate publication outside of Washington, one of the few in that category. The main argument is that annexation by majority vote on a resolution instead of by two-thirds vote on a treaty "inflicts a deep wound upon the Constitution" whose provisions safeguarded the rights of the smaller states. Miller ends by poking fun at the Northern anti-slavery Democrats who claim that annexation will drain slaves to Texas and decrease slavery in the border states.; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 36

Mina, Francisco Xavier, 1789-1817.

Boletín I de la División Auxiliar de la República Mexicana. [Soto la Marina: Printed by Samuel Bangs]. [1817] 677; [Signed and dated at end:] Xavier Mina. Soto la Marina 25 de abril de 1817. Cuartel-general de Soto la Marina á 26 de abril 1817. El gefe del estado mayor, Noboa.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 29.2 x 17.8 cm.; In the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information] and in the note to Joaquin Infante's Cancion Patriotica, Soto la Marina, 1817, entry No. 675, I refer to the Mina expedition from Texas into Mexico in aid of the Mexican revolution, and to this Boletín I. The first page and a half give a short account of Mina and the progress of his expedition thus far. This tells of the stop at the mouth of the Rio Grande for water and gives the text of the proclamation which Mina made to his troops at that time. The final page and a half give a manifesto, "A los Españoles y Americanos," which, though somewhat abridged, follows the general lines of the Galveston "Proclama" dated February 22, 1817 (entry No. 2), and in part is a word-for-word reprint of it. Boletín I was issued to gain adherents and Robinson in his Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution, Philadelphia, 1820, says (p. 83) that it soon reached the military commandants. At this time I know of only three copies of Boletín I--one in the National Museum of Mexico, one formerly owned by a private collector but at present unlocated, and the one, formerly the Robles copy, which is now in my collection. Genaro Garcia reproduces Boletín I in his Documentos Historicos Mexicanos, Mexico, 1910, Volume IV, saying in the introduction (p. xvi) that the only copy he had seen was the one in the National Museum and that the first edition was so rare that when Father Mier was being tried by the Tribunal of the Inquisition, the only text which could be found was the reprint in No. 9 (July 20, 1817) of the Gaceta del Gobierno Provisional Mexicano, which, with other numbers of the Gaceta, is reproduced by Garcia in his Documentos Historicos. Robles gives a facsimile of the Boletín in his La Primera Imprenta following page 32. Hernández y Dávalos reprints from the Boletín the manifesto, "A los Españoles y Americanos" (p. 852-865 of Vol. VI). A reason perhaps for the rarity of the Boletín is that its publication was prohibited by the Bishop of Durango under threat of severe penalties. Robles, in his La Primera Imprenta reprints (p. 45-46) a letter to the Bishop enclosing these "incendiary papers of the adventurer, Mina," and a certificate by the local judge that the printed paper (i.e. Boletín I) and manuscripts of "the rascal Mina" had been deposited with him. The manuscripts of the letter and the certificate are also now in my collection.; Locations: National Museum of Mexico. TWS.

Reel: 12

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Mina, Francisco Xavier, 1789-1817.

[Compañeros de armas...].
[Impreso por Juan J.M.: Laran y S. Bancs (i.e. Bangs).] [At the Mouth of the Río Bravo del Norte].
[1817]

1; [(Signed and dated at end:) Río-Bravo del Norte a 12 de abril de 1817. Xavier Mina.]; [Broadside?]; In the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information] there is a brief account of the Mina expedition in aid of the Mexican revolution and of the printing on Galveston Island of Mina's proclamation dated February 22, 1817, (entry No. 2), and of this proclamation of April 12. In the "Sketch" the reasons are given for the imprint which has been supplied to the two proclamations. According to Boletín I, referred to in the "Sketch," the Mina expedition set sail from Galveston Island on April 6, 1817, and on April 12 anchored off the mouth of the Río Grande and sent a small force ashore for water and beef. The short but eloquent address, which was most appropriately delivered by Mina to his "Companions in Arms" before this first landing on territory held by the Royalists, reminded them of the sacred enterprise on which they were embarking, and that they were not engaged in conquest but in a revolution against a tyrannical government. W.D. Robinson describes the landing in his *Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution Including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina*, Philadelphia, 1820, and says (p. 79-80) that this address of Mina's to his companions in arms was "published" during the passage from Galveston. McMurtrie in his *Pioneer Printing in Texas* suggests, at page 8, that *Compañeros de armas* was printed on land, "and the probability is that it was printed on the Texas side of the river," but Robinson's nearly contemporary account of the landing says (p. 78) that the bar of the Río Grande was very shoal "and it was with great difficulty that a small supply of water could be got off." As it was, one of the boats was upset in the breakers and one of Mina's officers drowned. It is highly improbable that a printing press would have been lugged ashore amidst all these difficulties to strike off a fifteen-line proclamation, and I agree with Robles (*La Primera Imprenta en las Provincias Internas de Oriente*, Mexico, 1939, p. 41) that it was printed on board ship, probably while the fleet was anchored at the mouth of the river. We do not know whether the ship was anchored off the Texas or the Mexican shore. If, as is quite likely, it was off the Texas shore, the address becomes the second Texas imprint of which we have knowledge. Robles calls this the first imprint of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, for in 1817 the River Nueces, north of the Río Grande, was the northern boundary of Tamaulipas, while now that boundary is the Río Grande. Here I should note that Mr. Richard W. Norton, Jr., in an article, "Samuel Bangs, the First Printer in Texas" (*National Printing Education Journal*, Fort Worth, Texas, for February, 1943, p. 11-13) makes a claim, which is a little difficult to follow, that the Address of April 12 was not separately published and was first printed in Boletín I. No copy of *Compañeros de armas* has been located, but the text of the proclamation is given in full in the four-page folder referred to above, Boletín I de la División Auxiliar de la República Mexicana, dated and signed at end, "Soto la Marina 25 de abril de 1817. Xavier Mina. Cuartel-general de Soto la Marina á 26 de abril 1817 ..." (copies in National Museum of Mexico and in my collection), and it is

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reprinted by Carlos Maria de Bustamante in his Cuadro Historico de la Revolucion Mexicana (2d edition), Mexico, 1843-1844, Vol. IV, at p. 333. Harris Gaylord Warren has an interesting article, "The Origin of General Mina's Invasion of Mexico," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1938, Vol. XLII, p. [1]-20, and gives various references to the Spanish and Mexican archives, including a reference to a copy of the Boletin I mentioned above in the Archivo General de Indias, Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, leg. 1900.

Reel: 1

Mina, Francisco Xavier, 1789-1817.

Don Xavier Mina, General en Gefe de la Division Ausiliar de la Republica Mexicana. [Soto la Marina: Printed by Samuel Bangs]. [1817] 678; [Proclamation. Text begins:] Solda-dos españoles del rey Fernando [with a later heading:] Solda-dos americanos del rey Fernando [and a final heading:] Solda-dos españoles y americanos. [Dated and signed at end:] Cuartel-general de Soto la Marina á 18 de mayo de 1817. Xavier Mina.; Broadside. 30.1 x 18.7 cm.; This proclamation, addressed to the troops of the Mexican government which Mina was seeking to overthrow, rings the charges on the ingratitude of Ferdinand VII to those who like Mina had been his supporters when Napoleon put his brother on the Spanish throne. It asks them to join Mina in emancipating Mexico from Ferdinand's government. Robles in his Primera Imprenta gives, facing page 33, a facsimile of the proclamation, and Bustamante in his Cuadro Historico, Second Edition, Volume IV, at pages 330-331, reprints, though with some omissions and inaccuracies, the first two sections of the proclamation. It was shortly after this that Mina began his march into the interior of Mexico, which ended with his defeat and execution.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Mina, Francisco Xavier, 1789-1817.

[Proclama del General Mina].

[Impreso por Juan J.M.: Laran y S. Bancs (i.e. Bangs).] [Galvezton]. [1817]

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2; [(At end:) Galvezton; 22 de febrero de 1817. Javier Mina.]; [Broadsheet?]; This Proclama is the first Texas imprint, entry No. 1 being for what well may be the second example of Texas printing. In the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information] there is a brief account of the Mina expedition to aid the Mexican revolution, which established its headquarters on Galveston Island in the fall of 1816, and reasons are given there for the imprint to this proclamation of General Mina and to the supplied imprint for the later proclamation issued off the mouth of the Rio Grande, (entry No. 1). One of the members of the expedition was Father Servando Mier, who was captured after the expedition reached the port of Soto la Marina in Mexico, and it is to Father Mier's testimony before the Inquisition that we are indebted for an interesting account of the proclamation and its printing. This, as given in Hernandez y Dávalos' Documentos para la Historia de Mexico, 1877-1882, Vol. VI, page 7, in part reads in English translation as follows: "Mina landed his portable printing press, which he had brought from London, in order to reprint the manifesto concerning his conduct, both in Spain and in America, which Dr. Gual had made and printed in Philadelphia. It had not pleased Mina, and he had his secretary, Revenga, change it in Galveston, and Revenga had it printed in Galveston while Mina went to New Orleans. He, when he returned, ordered that the epithets of impiety and sacrilege which Revenga had inserted concerning the Inquisition be erased. This was in January and February of the present year." From other sources we know that Mina arrived at New Orleans from Galveston on February 22, 1817, and was back on the island by March 16 (Harris Gaylord Warren's "Document Relating to the Establishment of Privateers at Galveston, 1816-1817," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 21, No. 4, October, 1936, notes 24, 25) so it is probable that the text of the manifesto as given by Bustamante, though still dated February 22, 1817, was not printed in that final form until after March 16, 1817. The Dr. Gual referred to by Mier must be the Pedro Jose Gual who had been the diplomatic agent in the United States of the revolutionary United Provinces of New Granada, and who after the taking of Bogota early in 1816 had attached himself to the cause of the Mexican revolutionists. There is an interesting article on him by Harold A. Bierck, Jr., in the Hispanic American Historical Review for August, 1947, entitled "Pedro Gual and the Patriot Effort to Capture a Mexican Port, 1816." The proclamation is a long-winded affair, largely devoted to the reasons causing Mina, a Spaniard, to take up the cause of the Mexicans who were in revolt against his native country. Robles gives a brief account of the Proclama in his La Primera Imprenta en las Provincias Internas de Oriente, Mexico, 1839, in Chapter III, "La Primera Imprenta Texana." No example of the original Proclama has been located, though it is obvious that Bustamante must have had a copy before him when, as stated in the "Sketch of Printing," he casually refers to the imprint of "Juan J.M.Laran y S. Bancs." The Proclama is reprinted in full in Bustamante's Cuadro Historico de la Revolucion Mexicana, 2nd ed., Mexico, 1843-1844, Vol. IV, at pages 317-323,

with the above imprint in a note on page 337. I know of no English printing of the Proclama.

Reel: 1

[Minor, Benjamin Blake, 1818-1905].

... The Annexation of Texas.

[Richmond]. [1844]

1521; By the Editor.; 12 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; Caption title, with heading: Southern Literary Messenger. May, 1844. This is a reprinting with some resetting of type of an introduction by Benjamin B. Minor, the editor, to a series of documents, both for and against annexation, included in the May, 1844, issue of the Southern Literary Messenger. The titles to these documents are given in this introduction, but the documents are not reprinted. Those which also may be found in items entered here include Walker's Letter (No. 1556); Jackson's letter to A.V. Brown, in two entries for Andrew Jackson (Nos. 1512 and 1513); and letter of Wm. Wilkins (No. 1558). Minor makes a temperate argument for annexation, in the course of which he takes considerable space to answer constitutional objections. In the issue of the Southern Literary Messenger for August, 1843, Minor was announced as its new editor and proprietor. There is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Sabin 95066.; Locations: MH. NN. TWS.

Reel: 34

Mississippi Texas Land Company.

Articles of Association of the Mississippi Land Company.

[Pontotoc, Mississippi?]. [1836]

1222; [Text begins:] This Indenture made at Pontotoc, in the State of Mississippi, this the 10th day of January ... 1836, witnesseth that the undersigned, Benjamin Reynolds, R.P. Currin [and nine others], hereby agree to enter into partnership, for the purpose of trading and speculating in Lands in the province of Texas, and the contiguous borders of the United States. Art. I. Said company shall transact all business ... under the name ... of the "Mississippi Texas Land Company," ... ; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 34 x 25 cm.; While the title of this partnership agreement is as stated in the entry, "Mississippi Land Company," the agreement calls for doing business under the name of Mississippi Texas Land Company. Each partner was to put in \$2000 and three of the partners were to proceed immediately to Texas "to make the investments contemplated by this agreement." There was a provision for receiving funds of others for investment.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

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Monclova. Comandante Militar (José Maria Bermudez).

Jose Maria Bermudez Teniente Coronel efectivo de Infanteria permanente, y Comandante militar de esta Capital de Coahuila y Texas.
[At end:] Impreso por Sisto Gonzales en la imp[r]enta del Gobierno. [Monclova]. [1835] 841; [Proclamation issued by Bermudez on leaving Monclova for Monterrey to command the troops of the Department of Nuevo Leon. Signed and dated at end:] Josef Maria Bermudez. Monclova. 1. de diciembre de 1835.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 32 x 22 cm.; Bermudez heaps scorn on the Texans and urges his fellow citizens to remain loyal to Mexico, reminding them of the death penalty for traitors. He twits the Texans for their losses before Bexar (this was before its capture by the Texans in December), and praises Martin Perfecto Cós.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Monclova. Garrison.

[Monclova]. [1834] 813; [Text begins:] En la ciudad de Monclova capital del Estado libre de Coahuila y Tejas, el Señor comandante militar ciudadano Vicente Arreola y demas oficiales de la guarnicion ... [Declaration in favor of the "Plan por el cual se pronuncio la guarnicion de Monterrey" adopted there on July 17, the text of which is printed in full here. Declaration dated and signed at end:] 23 de julio de 1834. = Vicente Arreola [and seventeen others]. Es copia de su original que certifico. Monclova 24 de julio de 1834. = Francisco Viduarri y Borrego, Secretario.; Broadside. 31 x 21.4 cm.; Though the Monterrey pronunciamiento which the Monclova garrison adopted in this document made, in Section 3, a rather halting declaration in favor of Santa Anna, its Section No. 2 expressed the sentiment prevalent in many parts of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon by a declaration for a Federal republic. On the same day, July 23, the governor and permanent deputation at Monclova had felt obliged to issue a decree (Kimball, p. 280) "relinquishing" its former sentiments and recognizing Santa Anna as president.; Robles in Coahuila y Texas [1821-1848], Vol. I, p. 507-508 discusses this Monclova declaration and gives its text.; Locations: CtY. Tx.

Reel: 13

Monsieur Violette, ou Aventures d'un jeune émigré français ... 1845.

See Marryat, Frederick, entry No. 1458G.

Monterrey, Mexico. Comandante Militar (José Maria Bermudez).

Alcance al Semanario de Nuevo Leon núm. 112. [Monterrey] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Froylan de Mier. [1843] 997.1; [Letter congratulating Governor Ortega on his recapture of the Texans who escaped at Salado. Text begins:] Exmo. Sr.- Con el respetable oficio de V.E. de 21 del corriente, recibi la plausible noticia de la reaprehension de la cuerda Tejana, que ingratos á los beneficios que sus conductores los prodigaban en el camino para San Luis Potosi, los sorprendieron... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterey Febrero 24 de 1843.- José Maria Bermudez.; Broadside 31 x 21.5 cm.; Bermudez says he has had Ortega's report printed in the Semanario (see entry No. 990) and communicated it to the departmental authorities. For Ortega's congratulatory message to his troops see entry No. 997.3.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Montgomery, Corinne, pseudonym.

Texas and her Presidents. ... 1845.

See [Cazneau, Jane (McManus) Storms], entry No. 1572.

Moore, Edwin Ward, 1810-1865.

[Survey of the Gulf Coast, from the Sabine to the Rio del Norte].
[New York: Published by E. and G.W. Blunt]. [1843?]
1459; No copy located, but "Commodore Moore, Texian Navy,--Gulf Coast, 1843" is one of the authorities cited by Emory in the War Department Map of Texas ... 1844 (entry No. 1543), and the survey is mentioned in his "Memoir to accompany the Map of Texas" in Proceedings of the Senate and Documents relative to Texas ..., [1844] (entry No. 1542) as "just published by the Blunts of New York." Later Moore in his Brief Synopsis of the Doings of the Texas Navy, Washington, 1847, at page [5], says, "From May to November, 1841, the coast of Texas [was] surveyed by Captain Moore in the two Schooners; a chart of the entire coast was made by him and published in New York and England, which is the only correct one now in use by Navigators." The map, Coast of Texas, (entry No. 1500), is probably the publication in England of which Moore speaks. The Blunts also published a map of the whole Gulf in 1845, using the Moore survey.

Reel: 33

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[Moore, Edwin Ward, 1810-1865].

To the People of Texas.

[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette Office]. [1843]

559; Blank leaf, [3]-204 p. 20.5 cm.; Caption title only.; This rare and important book is a storehouse of essential and little-known facts on the last two years of the Texas Navy and on the bitter controversy between President Houston and Moore because of Moore's alleged "disobedience, contumacy and mutiny." An introductory statement by Moore on p. [3]-11 is followed on p. 12-195 by documents and letters numbered 1-140, interspersed with notes by Moore, the first document being dated September 18, 1841, and number 140 September 1, 1843. Moore's concluding remarks, p. 195-201, are dated September 21st, 1843, and an "Appendix. To the People of Texas," p. 202-204, is signed at the end by Moore and dated Galveston, November 25th, 1843. As the Texas Navy under Moore played an important and most helpful part in the relations of Texas with Mexico, a preliminary statement will aid, I think, in an understanding of this To the People of Texas and other pieces on the Navy in this bibliography. In the year 1838, when the original Texas Navy had become almost non-existent, a strong sentiment in Congress for a worth-while navy led to an ambitious construction program in Baltimore and in the following year Edward Ward Moore, a twenty-nine-year-old officer in the United States Navy was put in command of the new fleet by Lamar. That same fall of 1839, Lamar sent James Treat to Mexico to negotiate peace and when in the first half of 1840 there was a successful Federalist revolt in Yucatan and the Canales forces were in active revolt along the Rio Grande, Lamar sent Moore with the Texan Navy to cruise in Mexican waters as an aid to the Treat negotiations. Moore established good relations with the Yucatan Federalists and when the Treat negotiations failed did considerable damage to Mexican shipping. The Yucatan alliance was formalized by Texas in September, 1841. In December, 1841, at about the time of Houston's inauguration, Moore left Galveston with three ships to cruise off the Yucatan coast and captured several small Mexican ships; and, what was more important, maintained the alliance between Yucatan and Texas and bolstered up the Yucatan leaders who had begun peace negotiations with the Centralists in Mexico City. Returning to Galveston in May, 1842, he proceeded to New Orleans to refit the fleet for the enforcement of a blockade of Mexico, proclaimed by President Houston on March 26, 1842, in retaliation for the recent taking of San Antonio. This refitting was delayed by lack of funds and as Houston was at heart opposed to spending any money on the navy, in a message sent to Congress on December 22, 1842, he told of the delay in refitting the ships, complained of the expense, and recommended that the ships be sold. When, in January, 1843, a favorable turn had taken place in the relations between Texas and Mexico, the Texas Congress passed a secret act to sell the fleet, and James Morgan and William Bryan were sent as commissioners to New Orleans with power, though not absolute orders, to carry this out. They found that Moore, in consideration of advances of funds by Yucatan to finance the refitting of the fleet, had agreed to attack the Mexican squadron, then blockading the Yucatan coast. Morgan became convinced that this would be highly advantageous for

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Texas, so Moore with Morgan as a passenger sailed for the Mexican coast and defeated the Mexican squadron in two engagements, one on April 30 and the other on May 16, 1843. Houston was furious when he learned in March that Moore was planning to take the navy from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico instead of returning to Galveston and drafted a proclamation dated March 23, which he sent in a letter of that date to Morgan at New Orleans to show to Moore and to publish if Moore continued with his plans. This is the proclamation suspending Moore from his command and charging him with acts of "disobedience, contumacy and mutiny" and requesting all governments at amity with Texas to seize Moore and his ships on the high seas. On May 6, Houston having learned that Moore had sailed for the Mexican coast, the proclamation dated March 23 was published. I have not seen any separate printing of it. The Mexican negotiations had been progressing and on June 15, 1843, Houston was able to proclaim an armistice, see entry No. 572. In less than a month Moore was back in Galveston with the news of the recent naval victories and notwithstanding the Houston proclamation that he had mutinied, received a royal welcome. To complete the story it might be added that Moore on his return demanded a trial, and a joint committee of the Eighth Congress made a report on January 27, 1844, printed in the Journals ... House ... Eighth Congress, p. 348-361, but as far as I know not separately printed, which completely exonerated Moore. This report recommended that Moore be granted a trial by court martial. This trial was held in the last half of 1844 and reported in the press on January 11, 1845. Though four minor charges out of a total of twenty-two charges were upheld, the verdict was generally regarded as a complete victory for Moore. Houston vetoed the findings with the statement, "The President disapproves the proceedings of the court in toto as he is assured by undoubted evidence of the guilt of the accused." None of the surviving copies of this book located thus far has a title page (the title page in the University of Texas copy is supplied), but that it was printed before February, 1844, and after November, 1843, the date at the end of the pamphlet, is shown by a letter from James Morgan, dated Galveston, 2d Feby, 1844, to Samuel Swartwout, filed in the Swartwout papers in the University of Texas, in which Morgan says: "I send incd with this, his [E.W. Moore's] pamphlet, of over 200 pages to care of Mr. James Reed in N.O., to be forwarded to you by one of the Packet ships to N. York to care Henry Waring & Son merchts there." The best account of the Texas Navy is Jim Dan Hill's *The Texas Navy*, Chicago, 1937. The late Dr. Alexander Dienst has a long account with good notes in the *Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association*, for January through October, 1909, Vol. XII, p. 165-203 and 249-275, and Vol. XIII, p. [1]-43 and [85]-127. Both Hill and Dienst quote extensively from Moore's *To the People of Texas*, and both deal favorably with Moore; in fact Dr. Dienst closes his articles with the statement, "There is no question [but] that Commodore Moore should be classed as one of the heroes of Texas." For other pieces relating to Moore published in 1843, see entry Nos. 560 and 561, and entry No. 593, Report

Minority Joint Naval Committee. There is also material on him in entry No. 1459. Entered here by title under 1843, as a reference but with the actual date supplied as Washington, 1847, is Documents relative to the dismissal of Post-Captain Edwin W. Moore from the Texian Navy ... 1843. For some time after the annexation of Texas there was a great controversy in Washington as to whether Commodore Moore and his fellow officers of the Texas Navy should be given commissions in the Navy of the United States. This was bitterly opposed by a group of officers of the United States Navy, with various pamphlets pro and con, many of which are in my collection of Texas material published after 1845. One of these, dated at the end on p. 32, Washington, March 27, 1847, and signed by Moore, is entitled, *A Brief Synopsis of the Doings of the Texas Navy under the command of Com. E.W. Moore ...*, Washington: Printed by T. Barnard, 1847. Here in the introduction Moore identifies the pamphlet Documents relative to the dismissal, referred to above, as published by Houston at Washington at the close of the last session of Congress, that is, the 29th Congress, which adjourned March 3, 1847. In the copy of Documents at the University of Texas Library the date has been changed in pen and ink to 1847.; Raines, p. 151.; Locations: TxH. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 9

Moore, Edwin Ward, 1810-1865, and others.

... To the People of Texas [by E.W. Moore, in two columns, followed by "To the Public" by James Morgan, defending Moore, in three columns, and "Proceedings of a Public Dinner given to Com. E.W. Moore, and Officers, Texas Navy," etc., in three columns]. [Galveston: Printed at the Independent Chronicle Office]. [1843] 560; Broadsheet, both sides in four columns. 50 x 38 cm.; At head: Extra Independent [vignette] Chronicle. Vol. I. [motto] 2d Qta. No. 1. By Samuel Bangs, City of Galveston, August 1, 1843 Ed. Pub. & Proprietor. For the background of the controversy between Moore and President Houston regarding Moore's command of the Texas Navy, see the note to entry No. 559 for Moore's *To the People of Texas*. The first address on the broadsheet, again "To the People of Texas," is a reply to President Houston's proclamation made public May 6, which, says Moore here, made charges against him "of disobedience and insubordination, of treachery, mutiny and piracy." The address which follows (entry No. 561), "To the Public," by James Morgan, one of the commissioners sent by President Houston early in 1843 to Moore at New Orleans, has high praise for Moore's recent naval victories over the Mexicans and a defense of Moore on the Houston charges, and of himself for assenting to Moore's taking the Texas Navy from New Orleans to the Mexican coast, instead of returning forthwith to Galveston. At the end is a full account of the public dinner given to Moore and his officers by the citizens of Galveston on July 28.; Locations: MWA.

Reel: 9

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Moore, Francis.

Description of Texas ... 1844.
See Map and Description of Texas, entry No. 1363.

Moore, Francis, 1808-1864.

Map and Description of Texas, containing Sketches of Its History, Geology, Geography and Statistics: with concise statements, relative to the Soil, Climate, Productions, Facilities of Transportation, Population of the Country; and some Brief Remarks upon the Character and Customs of its Inhabitants.
New York, T.R. Tanner, 153 Broadway. 1840

1363A; Another issue [of entry No. 1363], with cancel title: Description of Texas, containing Sketches of Its History, Geology, Geography and Statistics: ... [etc. as in first edition, 1840] By Francis Moore, Jr., Editor of the Telegraph and Texas Register. Second Edition. 143 p., folding map. 16 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas; Copyright on verso of title in name of H.S. Tanner, dated 1844. Page iv misnumbered v.; Map: Mexico. [In lower right corner of ornamental border:] Young & Delleker Sc. 22 x 28 cm., within ornamental border. Graphic scale: about 250 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Texas. Graphic scale: about 130 miles to the inch. The number 32 appears in the border at the lower right edge of the map. This 1844 edition is apparently made up from remainders of the sheets of the work as printed in 1840, but with a new cancel title of 1844 substituted for that of 1840, and with an 1844 copyright on the verso. In this edition the second page of the Preface, page [iv], is incorrectly numbered "v" and page 33 is numbered "3". The eight plates, with the views of the missions and towns of Texas as they were around the year 1840, make the first or 1840 edition a most important Texas book. There are surprisingly few books entered in this bibliography with actual, rather than imaginary, illustrations of Texas places. The earlier Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155), has four plates, but two of them are sporting scenes, early for illustrations in books of hunting and sport, but not peculiar to Texas. The two views in the Visit local to Texas, "Mr. Neil's estate near Brazoria," and "Road through a cane-brake," are hardly as interesting as the views here of towns and missions. Comparable though in interest is the plate of the City of Austin in Lawrence's Texas in 1840, New York, 1840 (entry No. 1361). Moore's Map and Description of Texas is also important for giving the first detailed account of the then thirty-two counties of Texas. Some of these descriptions are revisions from their previous publication in the Telegraph and Texas Register. The map in the 1840 edition is from the same plate as the Austin map, Philadelphia, 1830 (entry No. 1115). Here the words, "Genl Austins" are substituted for the coat of arms of the Republic of Mexico at the head of the title in the earlier editions, and there is no text in the lower left-hand corner. There are many changes from the 1839 edition. Among them, Harrisburg, Robertson, and Shelby counties are now Harris, Milam, and Tanaha. Travis County is shown, which, as it was established in 1840, is not on the Hunt and Randel map of 1839. Fayette County is incorrectly called Lafayette County. The new capital of Texas, named City of Austin, is shown for the first time, and San Felipe de Austin is now Austin. Francis Moore is well known in Texas history as the owner with Jacob W. Cruger, during the period of the republic and a few years afterward, of the Telegraph and Texas Register, becoming the sole owner in 1851. Professor S.W. Geiser of Southern Methodist University has an article on Moore's life and career in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Volume XLVII, at pages 419-425, to which Andrew Forest Muir contributes an addition in the October, 1944, issue, Volume XLVIII, at pages 288-

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289.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. DLC. MBAt. MoSM.
NHi. NN (lacks map). TxGR (lacks map). TxU.
TWS8.

Reel: 29

Moore, Francis, 1808-1864.

Map and Description of Texas, containing
Sketches of Its History, Geology, Geography and
Statistics: with concise statements, relative to the
Soil, Climate, Productions, Facilities of
Transportation, Population of the Country; and some
Brief Remarks upon the Character and Customs of its
Inhabitants.
Philadelphia: H. Tanner, Junr. New York, Tanner &
D[i]sturnell. 1840

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1363; By Francis Moore, Jr., Editor of the Telegraph and Texas Register.; 143 p., verso blank, leaf of errata, 8 plates, folding map at end. 14 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on front cover: Map and Description of Texas 1840; Map: Genl Austins Map of Texas ... Compiled by Stephen F. Austin Published by H.S. Tanner Philadelphia ... 1840. Engraved by John & Wm. W. Warr Philada 73 x 59 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 24 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Copyright notice dated 1840. Plates: Frontispiece, Ruins of the Alamo; p. 36 ["p. 36" and other page numbers here appear on the plates], Mission of San Jose; p. 37, Mission del Espiritu Santo; p. 38, Mission de la Concepcion; p. 48, Town of Sanantonio [sic] de Bexar Sketched by W. Bissett; p. 49, Church in the Square of San Antonio Eng for Francis F. Moore Jr.; p. 74, Town of Goliad formerly La Bahia; p. 129, Scene near Austin Sketched by W. Bissett. Binding: "B.G. Peck" is embossed in blind at the head of the front cover and "Binder." at the foot, and "Binder." at the head and "B.G. Peck" at the foot of the back cover, the last two inverted.; The eight plates, with the views of the missions and towns of Texas as they were around the year 1840, make the first or 1840 edition a most important Texas book. There are surprisingly few books entered in this bibliography with actual, rather than imaginary, illustrations of Texas places. The earlier Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155), has four plates, but two of them are sporting scenes, early for illustrations in books of hunting and sport, but not peculiar to Texas. The two views in the Visit local to Texas, "Mr. Neil's estate near Brazoria," and "Road through a cane-brake," are hardly as interesting as the views here of towns and missions. Comparable though in interest is the plate of the City of Austin in Lawrence's Texas in 1840, New York, 1840 (entry No. 1361). Moore's Map and Description of Texas is also important for giving the first detailed account of the then thirty-two counties of Texas. Some of these descriptions are revisions from their previous publication in the Telegraph and Texas Register. The map in the 1840 edition is from the same plate as the Austin map, Philadelphia, 1830 (entry No. 1115). Here the words, "Genl Austins" are substituted for the coat of arms of the Republic of Mexico at the head of the title in the earlier editions, and there is no text in the lower left-hand corner. There are many changes from the 1839 edition. Among them, Harrisburg, Robertson, and Shelby counties are now Harris, Milam, and Tanaha. Travis County is shown, which, as it was established in 1840, is not on the Hunt and Randel map of 1839. Fayette County is incorrectly called Lafayette County. The new capital of Texas, named City of Austin, is shown for the first time, and San Felipe de Austin is now Austin. Francis Moore is well known in Texas history as the owner with Jacob W. Cruger, during the period of the republic and a few years afterward, of the Telegraph and Texas Register, becoming the sole owner in 1851. Professor S.W. Geiser of Southern Methodist University has an article on Moore's life and career in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Volume XLVII, at pages 419-425, to which Andrew Forest Muir contributes an addition in the October, 1944, issue,

Volume XLVIII, at pages 288-289.; Locations: CtY (lacks leaf of errata, plates, and map). DLC. NjP (lacks map). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 29

[Moore, John W., ca. 1797-1846].

[Electioneering handbill, charging C.W. Buckley, an attorney of Houston, with irregularities in practice and with "going privately to the judge and ex parte obtaining the order" by which Moore, the Sheriff of Harris County and a candidate for re-election, had just been imprisoned for malfeasance].

[Houston]. [1841]

447; [Issued January 30, 1841, and signed by John W. Moore.]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but the handbill is mentioned in C.W. Buckley's reply, published in the Morning Star (Houston), February 1, 1841. Almost the entire issue is taken up with the controversy. Buckley refutes the charges made against him, and there is editorial comment excoriating Moore. The sketch of Moore in the Handbook of Texas says he served as sheriff from January, 1837, to at least November 30, 1840. He was apparently defeated in the 1841 election for sheriff by Magnus T. Rogers (see under Rogers, entry No. 452).

Reel: 6

Moreland and Gordon, firm, Austin.

[Notice of association].

Whiting Press. Austin. [1840]

394; City of Austin, Texas, January 18, 1840. To ----- [Text begins:] The Subscribers have associated themselves together, for the purpose of doing a General Land Agency at the City of Austin, Texas: ... [Signed:] Joseph Moreland, Thos. G. Gordon. [Signatures followed by list of references and note that fees will be those usual in the Republic.]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 28.4 x 22.3 cm.; The imprint appears in blind on the copy at the University of Texas. I have found no reference to either of the partners in the usual reference books on Texas. They had a distinguished list of references.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 6

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Morgan, James, 1786-1866.

To the Public.

[At end:] Telegraph Office--Houston. [1843] 561; [Defense of Commodore E.W. Moore, and of himself. Text begins:] As the late procedure of Commodore Moore with the Texian Vessels of War under his command has given rise to much speculation ... it is expected of me to enter into some explanation with regard to my course of conduct, as an actor in this drama. ... [Signed and dated on p. 4:] James Morgan, New Washington, Galveston Bay, 16th July, 1843.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages, in double columns.; 24.7 x 21 cm.; The text of this broadside, "To the Public," signed at the end, James Morgan, New Washington, Galveston Bay, 16th July, 1843, is the same as that given in the broadsheet described in entry No. 560. See the note to that entry for comment on the text.; Locations: TxGR (printed on blue paper).

Reel: 9

Morgan, Thomas J.

A Glance at Texas. Being a brief sketch of her History, Government, Population, Climate, Soil, Productions, and Extent of Territory. [Albany: Office of the Albany Argus]. 1844 1522A; Another edition [of entry No. 1522] [with only slight typographical differences]. By Thomas J. Morgan, of Ohio.; 16 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; Caption title, with heading: <Albany Aryus [sic]--Extra. The sketch of the history of Texas, based on the works of Kennedy, Mrs. Holley, and David B. Edward, the latter referred to throughout as Edwards, is followed by an excellent presentation of reasons for annexation. One of the arguments is that annexation would further check the African slave trade and would probably result in the gradual abolishment of slavery. My copy has on the title page the inscription, "Compliments of your old friend Thomas J. Morgan New Lisbon Ohio," but the name of the recipient at the top of the page has been cut into. The copy at the Library Company of Philadelphia has the inscription, "With the Compliments of the author," and came from a volume of pamphlets that belonged to Henry D. Gilpin.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 34

Morgan, Thomas J.

A Glance at Texas: being a brief sketch of her History, Government, Population, Climate, Soil, Productions, and Extent of Territory. Columbus [Ohio]: Printed at the Statesman Office. 1844

1522; To which are added, a Review of the Arguments against the Annexation of Texas to the United States and a Statement of the Reasons in Favor of the Measure. By Thomas J. Morgan.; 16 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; The sketch of the history of Texas, based on the works of Kennedy, Mrs. Holley, and David B. Edward, the latter referred to throughout as Edwards, is followed by an excellent presentation of reasons for annexation. One of the arguments is that annexation would further check the African slave trade and would probably result in the gradual abolishment of slavery. My copy has on the title page the inscription, "Compliments of your old friend Thomas J. Morgan New Lisbon Ohio," but the name of the recipient at the top of the page has been cut into. The copy at the Library Company of Philadelphia has the inscription, "With the Compliments of the author," and came from a volume of pamphlets that belonged to Henry D. Gilpin.; Locations: PHI. PPL. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 34

Morning Star, Houston.

[Extra of September 26, 1842, publishing a report that Colonel Caldwell had been surrounded on the Salado by the Mexicans under General Woll]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office for the Editor of the Morning Star]. [1842] 520; [Broadside?]; The report was, as we all know, quite wrong, for Colonel Caldwell, by a brilliant ruse, had induced General Woll to attack the Texans in a well-protected spot on the Salado. What is known as the Battle of Salado resulted, in which the Mexicans were forced to retreat with a loss of about sixty men against one for the Texans. No copy located, but the report is reprinted from this extra in the Civilian and Galveston City Gazette of October 1, 1842.

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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[Morrill, Amos, 1809-1884].

Argument of Appellant's Attorney, in the case of The Republic of Texas, vs. Abraham Skidmore. Clarksville: Printed at the Standard Office. 1843 562. Appeal from the District Court of Red River at the Spring Term, 1842.; 7 p. 24 cm.; Skidmore had come to Texas in February, 1836, and stayed only until June. He returned with his family in 1839 and claimed a league and labor of land for having been a resident of Texas at the time of the Declaration of Independence. The Board of Land Commissioners had rejected his claim, but a jury in the lower court had upheld it, the issue being whether Skidmore had established a bona fide residence in 1836, Morrill, representing the Texan government, made an interesting argument for reversing the decision, saying, "What did Skidmore do for Texas? If he is entitled to a league and labor of land, by what system of arithmetic can we estimate the quantity which should be given to those who have always been ready to defend this land which he deserted?" Miss Friend of the Barker Texas History Center writes me that this case was heard three times in the lower court, with a decision each time in favor of Skidmore. The first two lower court decisions were overruled by the Supreme Court and the case remanded to the lower court for a new trial, but the third time, in 1849, new evidence having been presented, the lower court decision was affirmed. Dallam, in his Digest of the Laws of Texas ... together with the Opinions of the Supreme Court, Baltimore, 1845, gives on p. 581-584 the opinion of the Supreme Court against the Skidmore claim delivered in the June Term, 1844, probably the second time the case reached the upper court. There is a sketch of Morrill in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 9

[Morris, William Walton, 1760-1832].

Considerations on the Propriety and Necessity of Annexing the Province of Texas to the United States. New-York: Printed and Sold by G.F. Hopkins & Son, No. 44 Nassau-street. 1829 1109; By a Revolutionary Officer.; 40 p. 22 cm.; This seems to be the first pamphlet advocating the annexation of Texas published since it was assigned to Spain under the 1819 treaty. Morris paints Texas in glowing colors and is most critical of the treaty. It appears from a letter he had written Austin on July 21, 1830 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 458), that he knew of Texas only from various visitors, and especially visitors to the Austin Colony, and that he was anxious to settle his eldest son, Lewis, there. Morris as a young man was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army. Austin did not know of this letter when on September 25, 1830, he wrote Thomas F. Leaming of Philadelphia complaining that his friendly relations with leading Mexicans had been jeopardized by "a set of silly scribblers in the United States," and added, "The pamphlet by a revolutionary officer did us great harm." This letter to Leaming is not in the Austin Papers as it was not acquired by the University of Texas until after their publication. It is, however, published in facsimile form as No. 53 in Winkler's Manuscript Letters and Documents of Early Texans 1821-1845, Austin [1937].; Raines, p. 202. Sabin 95075.; Locations: CtY. NH. NN. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 21

Mosquito Mexicano, México.

Alcance al Numero 95 ... 1837.
See entry No. 924A.

Muldoon, Miguel.

Colonia de Austin.
[At end:] Monterr[e]y. Imprenta del gobierno dirigida por el ciudadano Trinidad de Mier. 1832 783; [Text begins:] Varios son los rumores acerca de la salida del cura de su parroquia y jurisdiccion de Tejas. [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 4 de setiembre 1832.-- Miguel Muldoon.; Broadside in two columns. 30.4 x 21.5 cm.; In this card, dated at the end, "Monterrey 4 de setiembre 1832," and signed, "Miguel Muldoon," Father Muldoon denied rumors that his parishioners in Austin's colony had oppressed the clergy and had taken him prisoner at Brazoria. For quite a long note on Muldoon, see entry No. 23, a printed form of a marriage certificate. The text of this statement of his made at Monterrey is given in full in the Austin Papers, Volume II, at pages 854-855.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 13

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Myrthe, A.T., pseudonym.

See [Ganihl, Anthony], entry No. 1414.

A la Nacion Agraviada Defiende la Pluma y la Espada. ... Aguascalientes, 1836.
See entry No. 851.

Nacogdoches. Board of Piety.

Circular.

Nacogdoches. March the 10th, 1831
21; The Board of Piety of Nacogdoches, to the Settlers of this Frontier. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Jose de las Piedras, President -- Pedro Elias Bean, V. President. -- Adolfo Sterne (absent,) Treasurer. -- Frost Thorn, -- Fr. Antonio Diaz de Leon (temporary,) Curate.-- Manuel de los Santos Coy, Alcalde. -- J. Antonio Padilla Secretary. When visiting me a few years ago the Bishop said that up to now no record has been found that Father Muldoon had received any authority from the Roman Church or from any Bishop to act as he claims he had the authority to do in these certificates, and that so far as is known he kept no record of his baptisms or marriages. References to the Padre in Vol. II of the Austin Papers show that he and Austin had a real affection for each other and that when Austin was in prison in Mexico City Muldoon was unwavering in his friendship. I have in my manuscript collection an unpublished letter of Muldoon to Austin about affairs in Texas written from Saltillo on November 10, 1832, after Muldoon's return from Texas, in a tone characteristic of an old friend. In this same collection is an unpublished poem by Muldoon in memory of Austin entitled "Texas. Arma Virumque Cano." Though Austin was fond of Father Muldoon, and there is no doubt but that he was a most interesting character, others, as noted by W.S. Red in the chapter "Father Muldoon and Others" in his Texas Colonists and Religion, Austin [1924], spoke of his "unlimited capacity for drink" and commented that "the people of San Felipe made him drunk and sent him back home." A recent Roman Catholic writer, Father Bayard, in his Lone-Star Vanguard, St. Louis, 1945, speaks (p. 74) of the "brief disruptive return" of Father Muldoon in 1839 and of the "ugly criticism of his pre-revolutionary pastorate" and of charges that he "had administered the sacraments indiscriminately and at so much per capita." I should add here to give both sides of the story that Yoakum speaks of Muldoon as "a man of a warm heart, a social and generous spirit, who will long be held in grateful remembrance by the old settlers of Texas.", Yoakum, Vol. I, p. 268. (In Wooten reprint, Wooten, Vol. I, p. 130.) A broadside issued by Father Muldoon at Monterrey in September, 1832, aimed at correcting rumors about his departure from Texas, will be found in entry No. 783.; Locations: TxAuDR.

Reel: 1

Nacogdoches. Citizens.

Public Meetings.

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1835] 74; [Text begins:] At a large meeting of the citizens of the municipality of Nacogdoches, convened on the 15th instant ... the following resolutions, drafted by Messrs. Haden Edwards, Charles H. Sims [and three others], a Sub Committee of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety of this municipality, were read and unanimously adopted ... [At foot of first column:] Richard Sparks, Chairman. W.B. Reed, Sec'y. Nacogdoches, Dec. 17, 1835. [Followed by resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of San Augustine, dated at beginning, "San Augustine, Dec. 15, 1835.", and signed:] Shelby Cozine, Chairman. J. Blair, Sec'y.; 4-page folder printed on page [1], in two columns. 32 x 19.5 cm.; The preamble and first five resolutions adopted at the two meetings were identical and called for an election on January 20 of five delegates from each municipality to a convention to be held at the town of Washington on February 5 to declare independence and form a constitution. A sixth resolution was passed at the Nacogdoches meeting, instructing the Committee of Safety to communicate with people elsewhere and request their cooperation in attaining the objects of the resolutions. This was not included in the resolutions passed at San Augustine. The Texas State Library copy has an interesting manuscript endorsement by S.H. Everitt, who was not a member of either committee and evidently was not in sympathy with the calling of the meetings, for he complains that "they call meetings here" when they get any news that pleases them, but all news not in their favor is kept as dark as possible. "They" were perhaps in the group of Charles S. Taylor and George A. Nixon, Land Commissioners for Eastern Texas, on whom Everitt comments, "Mr. Taylor is not willing to suspend his operations of issuing titles ... Mr. Nixon has called a meeting to tell him what to do. Mr. Smith [George W. Smythe, the third Land Commissioner] says he will not issue another title to anyone till you order him to do so. He is for the people the whole and nothing but the people." These meetings are the first recorded in this bibliography to come out for a new convention to declare total independence and enact a constitution. The first individual declaration to this effect recorded here is that of W.H. Wharton, made a fortnight or so before in his letters of November 26 and 28, entered as Nos. 54 and 55.; Locations: CtY. Tx.

Reel: 1

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Nacogdoches. Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1835] 76; [Text, without heading, beginning:] It having been intimated to this Committee that some very invidious remarks have been made relative to a resolution passed at their meeting ... Nov. 3, they deem it a duty ... to publish it verbatim ... [Introductory paragraph dated at end, Nacogdoches, November 6, 1835, followed by the resolution, the whole signed "G.A. Nixon, Chairman, J.A. Newlands, Sec'y."]; Broadside. 10.1 x 20.3 cm.; The resolution of November 3, apparently aimed at some disaffection at Red River, appoints Peter Tumlinson and three others to cooperate with R.A. Irion for the purpose of informing that population of what is going on and endeavoring "to engage them zealously in the general cause of Texas." Newlands was a lawyer at Nacogdoches of some prominence. For information on Nixon see the note for entry No. 75.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 1

Nacogdoches. Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1836] 128; [Resolutions adopted by the Committee on January 15 and 20, 1836, both signed at end, F. Thorn, Chairman, W.B. Reed, Secretary. Text begins:] Committee Room, Nacogdoches, Jan. 15, and 20, 1836. Resolved, That an appeal be made to the friends of LIBERTY in the United States, to aid us in donations for the purchase of bread stuffs and articles of provisions. ... [Followed by an undated address "To the Friends of Liberty in the United States of America," signed by a subcommittee, Thomas J. Rusk, C.S. Taylor, H.C. McNeill, and resolutions of January 20. Final note:] Editors in the United States, friendly to the cause of Liberty are requested to publish the above.; Broadside in two columns. 27 x 15 cm.; The first resolutions named agents in New Orleans and Nacogdoches to receive the donations, and the January 20th resolutions went farther and appointed an agent to proceed to the states of the south to receive donations. The address recites the revoking of the Federal Constitution of 1824 and the overthrow of the rights of the states of Mexico and their legislatures, and expresses gratitude to the citizens of the mother country who have already volunteered in the cause of Texas liberty. For a note on Rusk see entry No. 131. Taylor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and prominent in the affairs of East Texas. Thorn held empresario contracts in partnership with Haden Edward and also Benjamin Milam and Green C. DeWitt, and is said in the sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas to have been the first Texas millionaire. I have found no data on Reed or McNeill. As pointed out in the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information] it appears that Lawhon came to Nacogdoches from Tennessee, and commenced on November 28, 1835, the publication of the Texean [sic] and Emigrant's Guide. This paper suspended publication before March 24, 1836. For another Lawhon imprint see entry No. 140.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Nacogdoches. Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

[Preamble and resolutions]. [Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1835] 75; [Text begins:] Committee Room. Nacogdoches, Nov. 15, 1835. On motion of Col. Haden Edwards, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: ... [At end:] G.A. Nixon, Chairman. W.B. Reed, Sec'y. ...; Broadside in two columns. 16 x 16.5 cm.; The resolutions urge that the members of the Consultation, referred to here as the "General Convention," "strike quickly, boldly and decisively for Liberty," and that the committees of safety do the same, and pledge "our fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor" in support of these principles. One of the resolutions reading "That our Mexican brethren are invoked in the most affectionate manner to co-operate in the overthrow of tyranny and the maintenance of Liberty" indicates that these resolutions are in favor of "liberty" under the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and not for total independence. In giving an account of this meeting, Brown, in his History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 430, says, "resolutions in favor of independence--strong and unequivocal--were carried by a unanimous vote." G.A. Nixon, who signed the resolutions as chairman of the meeting, was a commissioner for the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company and is referred to from time to time in an article on General John Thomson Mason in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for January, 1908, Vol. XI, p. 163 and following. I find no references to Reed the secretary of the meeting.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

A Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Horn ... 1839. See House, E., entry No. 1347.

Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee. Citizens.

Texas Meeting in Nashville. [Nashville]. [1836] 1223; [Proceedings of a meeting, held April 11, 1836, with Preamble and Resolutions adopted. These recite events leading up to the Texas Declaration of Independence and adoption of the Constitution and call upon the Congress of the United States before adjourning to recognize the independence of Texas. Text begins:] In pursuance of public notice previously given, by a call signed by ... citizens of Nashville and Davidson County, a numerously attended public meeting ... convened at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, the 11th instant. ...; Broadside in four columns. 49 x 30 cm.; The resolutions are signed at the end in manuscript by the chairman of the meeting, John Catron, and by Col. S.H. Laughlin and E.H. Ewing as secretaries.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 25

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Nashville Republican.

Republican --- Extra. Nashville, April 7, 1836.
See Texas (republic). Convention, March 1836, entry No. 1244.

Natchez Daily Courier, Natchez, Mississippi.

[n.p.]. [1836]

1224; [At head of first column:] From the Natchez Daily Courier, of the 27th Sept. 1836. The present political Relations of the United States and the Republic of Texas.--[Text begins:] As the late account of the election in the latter country, published in this paper a few days since, remains uncontradicted, we have every reason to believe it correct; and since men like Houston and Lamar have been elected to fill the highest offices in the gift of the Nation, we have every reason to hope for the best in regard to ... the young sovereignty upon our borders. ... ; Broadside in three columns. 41 x 26 cm.; This pro-Texas article criticizes Commodore Dallas of the United States Navy for saying to the merchants of New Orleans in a published letter that he would convoy ships into the port of Matamoros and would not respect the blockade of that port. It also criticizes the jealousy of Texas on the part of a few wealthy planters in the southwestern part of the United States. There is nothing to show where this republication from the Natchez Daily Courier was printed.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator ... 1837.
See [Sealsfield, Charles], entry No. 1289.

National Register, extras, April 16, May 8, and June 6, 1845.
See entry Nos. 653, 654, and 655.

Netherlands. Treaties, Etc.

[Treaty between the Netherlands and Texas].
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1841] 448; No copy located, but mentioned as follows in Whiting's Austin City Gazette, February 3, 1841: "Curious Facts. - - Within one hour after the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty between the Netherlands and Texas, printed copies of the same were issued from the Sentinel office. Query? As the whole of the proceedings were had in secret session, and as, furthermore, the treaty was not returned to the President with the ratification of the Senate until after the publication, from what source did the Sentinel obtain its copy?".

Reel: 7

New Arkansas and Texas Land Company.

[New York]. [1833]

1138.1; [Engraved form of certificate of ownership of land in the company's grants, the boundaries of which are described. Text begins:] This certifies, That ---- is entitled to one Share, or one eleven thousand two hundredth part, estimated as equal to 4017 6/7 Acres, more or less ... [Dated at end in print:] New-York, April 29, 1833. [Blanks for signatures of Trustees and of Clerk.] Broadside 32 x 19 cm.; [At head:] No. [in ms., 457] 3615 English Acres. [Signed in ms. at end:] T.L. Ogden, Daniel Jackson, E. Curtis, Trustees. James S. Huggins, Clerk. This certificate is made out in the name of Sylvester Davis.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 22

New Arkansas and Texas Land Company.

New-York: Printed by Thomas M. Watson, 84 Pine Street. 1833

1138; Documents relating to a Grant of Land made to John Charles Beales and Jose Manuel Royuela, in Texas.; 28 p. 22 cm.; This carries on after the year 1831 the story of the Wilson and Exter first grant as recorded in the note to the Arkansas and Texas Land Company pamphlet, New York, 1831 (entry Nos. 1119 and 1120). As the first grant was about to expire by the ending of its six-year term without the introduction of families, Beales and his new associate, José Manuel Royuela of Saltillo, applied on March 13, 1832, for a renewal of the first grant to "the late Stephen Julian Wilson." This new grant was made by the state of Coahuila and Texas on March 14, 1832. On October 11, 1832, Royuela assigned his half interest to Beales (p. 12) and on April 29, 1833, the entire property was assigned by Beales to the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company. Article IV of the Articles of Organization of the new company provides that holders of certificates of the former company may exchange them for certificates of the new company on the terms there stated. The subsequent history of the company is confusing. Early in 1835 a promotion pamphlet issued by the Colorado and Red River Land Company (entry No. 1157) includes the March 14, 1832, grant as one of two grants it "is interested in," the other being the so-called "Beales-Milam Grant," and later in the year a promotion pamphlet (entry No. 1160) dated on the title page Sept. 1st, 1835, and with no name of author given, but which I have guessed was issued by the Colorado and Red River Company as it is so similar to the pamphlet issued by that company earlier in the year, discusses the March 14, 1832, grant as the property of the New Arkansas and Texas Land Company.; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 22

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

New Hampshire Patriot, Concord.

New Hampshire Patriot--Extra.
[Concord]. [1845]
1602; [At head of first column:] The Patriot [woodcut of state capitol, etc.] Concord, February 24, 1845.
Annexation --- An American Question. [Collection of extracts from earlier issues of the Patriot and other newspapers, magazines, etc., relating to Annexation of Texas, slavery, and British encroachments in Texas and Oregon. Text begins:] Great Britain has, at this day, under her dominion, an area ... greater than the United States and Texas put together ... ; Broadsheet, both sides in seven columns. 62 x 47 cm.; The New Hampshire Patriot, an organ of the Democratic party, issued this broadsheet when the controversy in the United States Senate over the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas was at its height. It is filled with editorials, letters, and resolutions favoring annexation. One of its main arguments for annexation is that England, jealous of our prosperity, wishes to use an independent Texas for England's advantage. There is a long extract from the speech of Moses Norris, Jr., a Democratic colleague, John P. Hale, for voting against annexation. (For Hale's action see his Letter, entry No. 1584.); Locations: TWS.

Reel: 36

A New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States.

[In upper right corner:] Published by H. Dirks in the Second Year of the Independence of Texas. [In lower right corner:] Day & Haghe Lithrs to the Queen. London. 1837
1271; 30 x 37 cm. Partly colored. Graphic scale: about 72 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. This seems to be an almost direct copy, except for the omission of the insets, of the 1835 edition of the Young map, entry No. 1178.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States ... 1837.

See Day and Haghe, lithographers, entry No. 1271.

New Mexico (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1838-1846 (Manuel Armijo).

El Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de Nuevo Mejico a Sus Habitantes.
[At end:] Imprenta del P. A.J.M. á Acargo. [sic] de J M, [sic] B. [Santa Fé]. [1841]
1388; [Proclamation. Governor Armijo exults and rejoices with his fellow citizens at the defeat and capture of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition. Dated and signed at end:] Santa Fé Noviembre 10 de 1841. Manuel Armijo; Broadside. 34 x 21 cm.; According to the accounts of Early Printing in New Mexico, cited below, this is the first announcement in print there of the capture of the Texan Santa Fe expedition, although this event had occurred several weeks earlier. There are entries (entry No. 963) for a publication at Chihuahua of a report of the capture dated from El Paso, September 28, and (entry No. 964) of a publication at Durango, October 8, of a report from Governor Armijo, dated September 22.; A.I.I., New Mexico, 17. McMurtrie, Early Printing in New Mexico, 6. Wagner, New Mexico Spanish Press, 19, with reduced facsimile of Huntington copy.; Locations: CSMH.

Reel: 30

New Orleans and Texas Navigation Company and Mexican Gulf Railway Company.

An Act to Incorporate the New Orleans and Texas Navigation Company. And to Incorporate the Mexican Gulf Railway Company.
New-Orleans: Jerome Bayon--State Printer. 1837
1284; 9 p. 23 cm. Plain wrappers.; This act in 21 sections was approved by the governor of Louisiana on March 9, 1837. Sections 1-4 provide for the incorporation of the Navigation Company with a capital of \$500,000 and Sections 8-21 for the organization of the Railway Company with a capital of \$1,000,000, which could be increased to \$2,000,000. The route of the railway was to be from New Orleans "to any suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico." The Navigation Company was authorized to purchase and own ships to transport freight and passengers between New Orleans and parts of Texas. There seems to be no record of either of these companies doing anything in Texas. Neither is mentioned in Andrew Forest Muir's "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944 (Vol. XLVII, p. [339]-370).; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 26

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

New York (city). Citizens.

... Memorial of a Number of Merchants and Traders, Citizens of New York, praying the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Republic of Texas. [Washington]. [1844]
1523; 4 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 139.) In Serial No. 433. Caption title. February 22, 1844. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed; A commercial treaty between Texas and the United States giving Texas the right to ports on the Sabine, Red River, and the Mississippi, for its exports and the right to export cotton to the United States free from duty for five years, had been negotiated in the summer of 1842 (Texas Diplomatic Correspondence-Reilly to Jones, August 3, 1842, Vol. 1, p. 576), but it had been rejected by the United States Senate. This Memorial to the Senate gives excellent reasons for reconsideration, but it was without effect. Eugene C. Barker quotes extensively from this document in his "The Annexation of Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1946, Volume L at page 59.

Reel: 34

New York (city). Citizens.

Texas.
[New York]. [1836]
1225; Great Meeting in New York. [Proceedings of the meeting addressed by William H. Wharton, Branch T. Archer, and Stephen F. Austin, the Texian Commissioners, with resolutions adopted in favor of acknowledging the independence of Texas. Text begins:] Pursuant to public notice ... a very large and respectable meeting of citizens convened ... last evening, at Masonic Hall, to consider and adopt ... measures in aid of the patriotic people of Texas ... Samuel Swartwout, Esq. was unanimously appointed President ... [Dated at end:] New-York, April 26, 1836. 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 22 x 19 cm.; It appears from the text that Wharton's speech "of thrilling power ... was received with thunders of applause" and that "he was followed by Dr. Archer and Col. Austin, the other commissioners, who addressed the meeting at considerable length."; Locations: NHi. TxU (lacks some text). TWS.

Reel: 25

New York (city). Citizens.

To the Government of Texas.
[New York]. [1836]
1226; [Petition that the Republic grant to the memorialists certain lands claimed under a certificate issued by the state of Coahuila and Texas, June 21, 1834, in order that they may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in fitting out a brig which sailed from New York with 200 emigrants for Texas on Dec. 1, 1835. Text begins:] The Memorial of the undersigned, Citizens of the United States of America, Respectfully Represent [sic], That in November, 1835, a public meeting was held in the city of New York, and a Committee ... appointed to solicit and receive donations for the relief of the citizens of Texas. ... [Dated and signed at end:] New York, September 28, 1836. Burr Wakeman [and three others].; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 26 x 21 cm.; The committee state that they spent over \$4500 in sending the emigrants to Texas, but received only \$800 odd in contributions and that General John T. Mason had generously assigned nine-tenths of a certificate of an eleven league grant dated June 26, 1834, to make up the deficit. They continue that they have learned that General Mason's contract was assailed at the Texas Convention held in March, but ask that Texas recognize their services by assigning to them the lands called for by the certificate.; Locations: Tx.; Opinion on the Four Hundred Leagues' Grant of Texas Land. ... 1836. See [Burnet, David Gouverneur], entry No. 1183.; The Origin and True Causes of the Texas Insurrection ... [1836.] See [Lundy, Benjamin], entry No. 1216.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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New York. Bowery Theatre.

See Bowery Theatre, entry No. 1566.

Newell, Chester.

History of the Revolution in Texas, particularly of the War of 1835 & '36; together with the Latest Geographical, Topographical, and Statistical Accounts of the Country, from the most authentic sources.

New-York: Published by Wiley & Putnam, No. 161 Broadway. (J.P. Wright, Printer, Cedar Street.). 1838 1318; Also, an Appendix. By the Rev. C. Newell.; x p., blank leaf, 215 p., frontispiece (folding map on tissue paper). 19 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: History of Texas Soil Climate &c. Map: Texas, 1838. Lith. by Baker, 8 Wall St. N.Y. 20 x 31 cm. Graphic scale: about 75 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. There appear to be two issues of this book. In one the dedication "To the Hon. W.C. Preston, South Carolina," is printed on page [iii], the verso being blank. In the other issue page [iii] is blank and the dedication is printed on page [iv]. There are also two issues of the map, which includes an area from east of New Orleans to west of 102 [degrees]. In one the title is as given here, "Texas, 1838.", while the title of the other is undated. The History gives an account of events from 1832, ending with a short sketch of the proceedings of the First Congress in the fall of 1836. "Geography, Topography, Statistics, &c." follows on pages [127]-194. The Appendix gives the text of several documents and an account by General Houston to the author of the conduct of Santa Anna after he was captured, with an appraisal of his character. In Volume II of the Writings of Sam Houston, at pages 202-203, there is a long letter of Newell to Houston dated April 18, 1838, about his aims in publishing his proposed history, and a copy of Houston's reply of the same date. A brief note about Newell then follows. It appears in the note that Newell was a minister of the Gospel who came to Texas in the early spring of 1837 seeking his health, and decided while there to write a history of the Texas Revolution to defray his expenses. The History was apparently published sometime before September, 1838, for Winkler in his Manuscript Letters and Documents of Early Texans 1821-1845 reproduces as No. 117 a long letter of Newell to Samuel M. Williams, dated Baltimore, September 19, 1838, asking help in getting back to Texas and that Williams be security for his purchase of "two or three hundred copies of my work on Texas." They would cost him fifty cents a copy and he would try and sell them for one dollar a copy, thus accumulating funds to get back to Texas.; Rader 2479. Raines, p. 154. Sabin 54948.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TxW. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 27

Newton, Willoughby, 1802-1874.

Letter of Willoughby Newton, of Virginia, addressed to His Constituents, chiefly in explanation and defence of the joint resolutions, passed by the House of Representatives, for the Admission of Texas into the Union.

Washington: J. and G.S. Gideon, Printers. 1845 1603; 16 p. 23 cm.; Newton was one of a group of southern Whigs who voted for the annexation of Texas resolutions passed by the House at the end of January, 1845. Here he explains his break with his party. He calls attention to the differences between these resolutions and the provisions of the rejected treaty with Texas and says that with most of those opposed to annexation "anti-Texas and anti-slavery are synonymous. 'Give me,' said Mr. Adams in the debate, 'a territory free of slavery, and I will go with you to the Rio del Norte tomorrow.,' The Letter is dated at the end, Washington, February 4th, 1845. Newton served only in the 28th Congress, being defeated for election to the 29th Congress.;

Locations: CtY. ICN. NH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Niles, John Milton, 1787-1856, and Pease, Lorraine Thompson.

History of South America and Mexico; comprising their Discovery, Geography, Politics, Commerce and Revolutions. Hartford: H. Huntington. 1844
1285D; Another issue [of entry No. 1285], the same collation except that "Jun." is omitted after Huntington's name in the imprints on the main titles, these are dated 1844, and the engraved title, although present, is no longer included in the pagination of Vol. I because of the addition of a preface, p. [iii]-iv, following the title. This was first published in 1827 under the title *A View of South America and Mexico, ... By a Citizen of the United States, two Volumes in one*, New-York, Published for Subscribers, 1827. The various editions entered here (entry Nos. 1285, 1285A, 1285B, 1285C, 1285D) are included because of the section with caption title, "Geographical and Historical View of Texas; with a detailed account of the Texian Revolution and War," which begins at page [213] and ends at page 370 of Volume I in the 1837 edition and at page 369 in the later editions. This is an excellent contemporary account of the Texas Revolution and its beginnings, written by Lorraine Thompson Pease of Enfield, Connecticut, father of Elisha M. Pease, who by this time, though a young man, was already prominent in Texas affairs. The account includes reprintings of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Burleson's report on the taking of Bexar in December, 1835, the Travis letter of February 24, 1836, and several other reports and documents. One of these is a reprinting (p. 329-335), which I do not recollect having seen elsewhere, of the report of Benjamin H. Holland, Captain of the 2d Company of Artillery, on the Fannin Massacre. Except for the correction of one or two errors, the text of the Texas section seems to be the same in the different editions. I am inclined to think the value of this contemporary account of the Texas Revolution, compiled by the father of one of the participants, buried as it were in a rather bulky volume on South America, has been overlooked. The Dictionary of American Biography has one of its occasional frustrating accounts, in the article on John M. Niles, where after stating that his family could afford for him only a common school education, and after reciting his positions in public life, none of which were lucrative, it goes on to report that at his death he bequeathed "a large sum of money to the city of Hartford to be used as a charity fund."; Sabin 55319.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. MnHi. NHi. Tx. TxDaM. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 26

Niles, John Milton, 1787-1856, and Pease, Lorraine Thompson.

History of South America and Mexico; comprising their Discovery, Geography, Politics, Commerce and Revolutions. Hartford: H. Huntington, Jun. 1837
1285; By Hon. John M. Niles, Member of the Senate of the United States. To which is annexed, A Geographical and Historical View of Texas, with a detailed account of the Texian Revolution and War. By Hon. L.T. Pease. In Two Volumes, Vol. I.[-II.]; 2 vols. in one: Vol. I. 370 p. (including engraved title and printed title), blank leaf, frontispiece, portraits of Santa Anna and Houston (facing p. [129] and 354), folding map at end; Vol. II, 230 p., folding map at end. 20 cm. Full calf, stamped in gilt on spine: Mexico and Texian Revolution. Engraved title: South America and Mexico by Hon. John M. Niles ... with a Complete View of Texas. [Vignette of "Battle of the Alamo."] Hartford H. Huntington Jr. Maps: Mexico & Texas. [No imprint or date.] 33 x 36 cm. Colored. No graphic scale, but about 150 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: London and [Washington]. The folding map of South America at the end of Vol. II is undated and has an inset of Guatemala.; This was first published in 1827 under the title *A View of South America and Mexico, ... By a Citizen of the United States, two Volumes in one*, New-York, Published for Subscribers, 1827. The various editions entered here (entry Nos. 1285, 1285A, 1285B, 1285C, 1285D) are included because of the section with caption title, "Geographical and Historical View of Texas; with a detailed account of the Texian Revolution and War," which begins at page [213] and ends at page 370 of Volume I in the 1837 edition and at page 369 in the later editions. This is an excellent contemporary account of the Texas Revolution and its beginnings, written by Lorraine Thompson Pease of Enfield, Connecticut, father of Elisha M. Pease, who by this time, though a young man, was already prominent in Texas affairs. The account includes reprintings of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Burleson's report on the taking of Bexar in December, 1835, the Travis letter of February 24, 1836, and several other reports and documents. One of these is a reprinting (p. 329-335), which I do not recollect having seen elsewhere, of the report of Benjamin H. Holland, Captain of the 2d Company of Artillery, on the Fannin Massacre. Except for the correction of one or two errors, the text of the Texas section seems to be the same in the different editions. I am inclined to think the value of this contemporary account of the Texas Revolution, compiled by the father of one of the participants, buried as it were in a rather bulky volume on South America, has been overlooked. The Dictionary of American Biography has one of its occasional frustrating accounts, in the article on John M. Niles, where after stating that his family could afford for him only a common school education, and after reciting his positions in public life, none of which were lucrative, it goes on to report that at his death he bequeathed "a large sum of money to the city of Hartford to be used as a charity fund."; Sabin 55319.; Locations: CSMH. ICN (lacks map). MB. MH. NN. Tx. TxDaHi (lacks map). TxFw. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845
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Reel: 26

**Niles, John Milton, 1787-1856, and Pease,
Lorraine Thompson.**

History of South America and Mexico;
comprising their Discovery, Geography, Politics,
Commerce and Revolutions.
Hartford: H. Huntington, Jun. 1838

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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1285A; Another edition [of entry No. 1285], with the same printed title, but with the imprints on the main titles dated 1838, and the imprint "Martinson & Co., Printers." added on the verso of the title page of Vol. I.; 2 vols. in one: Vol. I, 369 p., verso blank, blank leaf, 3 plates (frontispiece and portraits facing p. [129] and 352), folding map at end; Vol. II, 230 p., folding map at end. 20 cm. Full calf, stamped in gilt on spine: South America and Mexico. Texian Revolution. Text of Vol. I reset in part, Vol. II apparently from the same setting of type as Vol. II of the earlier edition. Engraved title and plates similar but not identical with those in the edition of 1837. Maps: A Map of Mexico and the Republic of Texas. Drawn & Engraved to accompany the History of Mexico & Texas by J.M. Niles and L.T. Pease. 1838. T. Twitchel Sc. 32 x 42 cm. Colored. No graphic scale, but about 110 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Washington]. The folding map of South America at the end of Vol. II, "Map of South America ... 1838. T. Twitchel Sc.", is entirely different from that in the edition of 1837.; This was first published in 1827 under the title *A View of South America and Mexico, ... By a Citizen of the United States*, two Volumes in one, New-York, Published for Subscribers, 1827. The various editions entered here (entry Nos. 1285, 1285A, 1285B, 1285C, 1285D) are included because of the section with caption title, "Geographical and Historical View of Texas; with a detailed account of the Texian Revolution and War," which begins at page [213] and ends at page 370 of Volume I in the 1837 edition and at page 369 in the later editions. This is an excellent contemporary account of the Texas Revolution and its beginnings, written by Lorraine Thompson Pease of Enfield, Connecticut, father of Elisha M. Pease, who by this time, though a young man, was already prominent in Texas affairs. The account includes reprintings of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Burleson's report on the taking of Bexar in December, 1835, the Travis letter of February 24, 1836, and several other reports and documents. One of these is a reprinting (p. 329-335), which I do not recollect having seen elsewhere, of the report of Benjamin H. Holland, Captain of the 2d Company of Artillery, on the Fannin Massacre. Except for the correction of one or two errors, the text of the Texas section seems to be the same in the different editions. I am inclined to think the value of this contemporary account of the Texas Revolution, compiled by the father of one of the participants, buried as it were in a rather bulky volume on South America, has been overlooked. The Dictionary of American Biography has one of its occasional frustrating accounts, in the article on John M. Niles, where after stating that his family could afford for him only a common school education, and after reciting his positions in public life, none of which were lucrative, it goes on to report that at his death he bequeathed "a large sum of money to the city of Hartford to be used as a charity fund."; Sabin 55319.; Locations: CtY. DLC (lacks maps). TxGR (lacks maps). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 26

Niles, John Milton, 1787-1856, and Pease, Lorraine Thompson.

History of South America and Mexico; comprising their Discovery, Geography, Politics, Commerce and Revolutions. Hartford: H. Huntington, Jun. 1839
1285B; Another issue [of entry No. 1285], the same collation except that the imprints on the main titles are dated 1839, and the printers' imprint is dropped from the verso of the main title of Vol. I.; This was first published in 1827 under the title *A View of South America and Mexico, ... By a Citizen of the United States*, two Volumes in one, New-York, Published for Subscribers, 1827. The various editions entered here (entry Nos. 1285, 1285A, 1285B, 1285C, 1285D) are included because of the section with caption title, "Geographical and Historical View of Texas; with a detailed account of the Texian Revolution and War," which begins at page [213] and ends at page 370 of Volume I in the 1837 edition and at page 369 in the later editions. This is an excellent contemporary account of the Texas Revolution and its beginnings, written by Lorraine Thompson Pease of Enfield, Connecticut, father of Elisha M. Pease, who by this time, though a young man, was already prominent in Texas affairs. The account includes reprintings of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Burleson's report on the taking of Bexar in December, 1835, the Travis letter of February 24, 1836, and several other reports and documents. One of these is a reprinting (p. 329-335), which I do not recollect having seen elsewhere, of the report of Benjamin H. Holland, Captain of the 2d Company of Artillery, on the Fannin Massacre. Except for the correction of one or two errors, the text of the Texas section seems to be the same in the different editions. I am inclined to think the value of this contemporary account of the Texas Revolution, compiled by the father of one of the participants, buried as it were in a rather bulky volume on South America, has been overlooked. The Dictionary of American Biography has one of its occasional frustrating accounts, in the article on John M. Niles, where after stating that his family could afford for him only a common school education, and after reciting his positions in public life, none of which were lucrative, it goes on to report that at his death he bequeathed "a large sum of money to the city of Hartford to be used as a charity fund."; Sabin 55319.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. ICU. NjP. TxDa. TxU. TxWB.

Reel: 26

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Niles, John Milton, 1787-1856, and Pease, Lorraine Thompson.

History of South America and Mexico; comprising their Discovery, Geography, Politics, Commerce and Revolutions. Hartford: H. Huntington, Jun. 1843
1285C; Another issue [of entry No. 1285], the same collation except that the imprints on the main titles are dated 1843, the printers' imprint is dropped from the verso of the main title of Vol. I, and that volume is in 370 p., the text of p. 369 being repeated on p. 370.; This was first published in 1827 under the title *A View of South America and Mexico, ... By a Citizen of the United States, two Volumes in one, New-York, Published for Subscribers, 1827.* The various editions entered here (entry Nos. 1285, 1285A, 1285B, 1285C, 1285D) are included because of the section with caption title, "Geographical and Historical View of Texas; with a detailed account of the Texian Revolution and War," which begins at page [213] and ends at page 370 of Volume I in the 1837 edition and at page 369 in the later editions. This is an excellent contemporary account of the Texas Revolution and its beginnings, written by Lorraine Thompson Pease of Enfield, Connecticut, father of Elisha M. Pease, who by this time, though a young man, was already prominent in Texas affairs. The account includes reprintings of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Burleson's report on the taking of Bexar in December, 1835, the Travis letter of February 24, 1836, and several other reports and documents. One of these is a reprinting (p. 329-335), which I do not recollect having seen elsewhere, of the report of Benjamin H. Holland, Captain of the 2d Company of Artillery, on the Fannin Massacre. Except for the correction of one or two errors, the text of the Texas section seems to be the same in the different editions. I am inclined to think the value of this contemporary account of the Texas Revolution, compiled by the father of one of the participants, buried as it were in a rather bulky volume on South America, has been overlooked. The Dictionary of American Biography has one of its occasional frustrating accounts, in the article on John M. Niles, where after stating that his family could afford for him only a common school education, and after reciting his positions in public life, none of which were lucrative, it goes on to report that at his death he bequeathed "a large sum of money to the city of Hartford to be used as a charity fund."; Locations: Tx. TxDaHi (lacks maps). TxU.

Reel: 26

Niles, John Milton, and Pease, L.T.

History of South America and Mexico ... To which is annexed, A Geographical and Historical View of Texas ... 1843.
See entry No. 1285C.

Niles, John Milton, and Pease, L.T.

History of South America and Mexico ... To which is annexed, A Geographical and Historical View of Texas ... 1839.
See entry No. 1285B.

Niles, John Milton, and Pease, L.T.

History of South America and Mexico ... To which is annexed, A Geographical and Historical View of Texas ... 1844.
See entry No. 1285D.

Niles, John Milton, and Pease, Lorraine Thompson.

History of South America and Mexico ... To which is annexed, A Geographical and Historical View of Texas ... 1838.
See entry No. 1285A.

Nolan, Philip, c. 1771-1801.

[Description of Texas; with topographic map]. [Natchez, Miss.]. [1799]
1028; 18mo.; In 1887 R.T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey remarked in Bulletin No. 45 of that Survey that Philip Nolan, after returning to Natchez from a trading expedition into Texas, "recorded his impression of the country ... in a small work accompanied by a topographic map, his being the first description of Texas by an actual observer printed in the United States." Raines, quoting Bulletin No. 45, has an entry under Nolan, Description of Texas; with topographic map, 18mo., Natchez, Miss., 1799, followed by a note, "Map faulty, and book out of print and perhaps out of existence." This would be one of the great Texas books, but the legend that such a prize might sometime be found was finally dispelled by the late Douglas C. McMurtrie in Appendix B, "The Nolan Pamphlet," to his Preliminary Check List of Mississippi Imprints 1798-1810. McMurtrie quotes Hill as writing many years later that he had forgotten saying anything about the book. Edward Everett Hale does make a reference in an article, "The Real Philip Nolan," (Mississippi Historical Society Publications, Vol. 4, 1901, p. [281]-329) to Nolan having made a map of Texas which he had presented to a Spanish government official at New Orleans, but fails to mention any book by Nolan. There is an excellent article on Nolan in the Dictionary of American Biography.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Northern Standard, Clarksville.

[Extra giving an account of "The Late Santa Fe Expedition"].
[Clarksville: Printed at the Northern Standard Office]. [1843]
565; No copy located, but the text is reprinted in the regular issue of the Northern Standard for September 14, 1843.

Reel: 9

Northern Standard, Clarksville.

[Extra of August 3, 1843, containing, according to a reply, "foul slanders ... against Col. Snively"].
[Clarksville: Printed at the Northern Standard Office]. [1843]
564; No copy located, but the extra is referred to in a defense of Snively in the form of a letter addressed to the editor of the Red-Lander (San Augustine), dated Bois de 'Arc, August 30th, 1843, and signed by Thos. Waring, David Rice, Thos. Couzins and Beverly Vaughan, which was published in the Red-Lander of September 23, 1843.

Reel: 9

Northern Standard, Clarksville.

[Extra of January 21, 1843, giving a report of the proceedings of the Seventh Congress, dated from Washington, Texas, January 5, 1843].
[Clarksville: Printed at the Northern Standard Office]. [1843]
563; No copy located, but the text is reprinted in the regular issue of the Northern Standard for January 28, 1843.

Reel: 9

Note Explicative sur l'Emprunt de Trente-Sept Millions de Francs ... émis par le Gouvernement du Texas. ... [1841].
See [Laffitte, J., & Ce], entry No. 1386.

Notes and Reflections on Mexico, its Mines, Policy, &c.
London: J.M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill. [On verso of title:] Marchant, Printer, Ingram-Court London. 1827 1096; By a Traveller, some years resident in that and the other American states. 71, [1] p. 21 cm.; This is for the most part about mining investments in Mexico, with observations, soon proved incorrect, on the richness and stability of the political institutions of that country. It is included here because of brief but rather interesting references to Texas at the end, where there is mention in a note on page 63 of a trading expedition through Texas to Sonora made in 1826 by a party of Frenchmen under a M. Coucey from New York, and a plan, not carried out, for the colonization of Texas in 1804 by 3000 Spaniards under the command of General Grimarest. There are also remarks towards the end of the "evident" designs of the United States to acquire Texas.; Sabin 96481.; Locations: CtY. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 20

Notice sur la Province de Texas. 1829.
See [Warden, David Baillie], entry No. 1113.

Notice sur l'Expédition des Français dans le Texas, et sur le pays des Attakapas, encore peu connu et habité par une colonie de Français-Canadiennes.
Paris. 1822

1085; Extrait d'une letter d'un jeune réfugié français au Champ-d'Asile. 11 p. No copy of this pamphlet has been located, this entry and the entry in Sabin being based on a manuscript note of Henry Wagner at page 158 of his former copy of Raines, which years ago he kindly gave to me. As many of Mr. Wagner's Texas pieces were transferred by him years ago to Yale, special search was made there for this item, but without success.; Sabin 95105.

Reel: 19

Noticia Extraordinaria (March 26, 1840).

See entry No. 953.

Noticia Extraordinaria. Viva la Patria y el Ejercito Mexicano.

[At end:] Año de:--Imprenta del Departamento de México á cargo de Juan Matute. 1836 895; [Text begins:] El día 6 del corriente fueron completamente derrotados los pérfidos é ingratos colonos de Tejas que defendian la fortaleza de Alamos ... [A short, unsigned and undated broadside.]; Broadside. 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; This was probably the first announcement in Mexico City of the fall of the Alamo. It speaks of 600 foreigners who were the "víctimas del noble furor de nuestros valientes soldados." It continues, "El 6 de Marzo de 1836 ocupará una página alegre en los anales de nuestra historia," and says that in order not to delay publication the details will be announced later.; Locations: TWS.

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Noticia Extraordinaria.
See entry No. 949.

Noticia Extraordinaria.
See entry No. 944.

Noticia Oficial extraordinaria de Tejas. Toma de la Fortaleza del Alamo. [Dated at end:] Puebla 23 de Marzo de 1836.
See entry No. 865.2.

Noticias Interesantes.
[At end:] Toluca: - - - Año de. Imprenta del Departamento de México, á cargo del C. Juan Matute. 1836
896; [Text begins:] Con el objeto de que los habitantes del Departamento se impongan de los triunfos conseguidos por las armas de la Nacion sobre los colonos de Tejas ... [Publication, by order of the Governor of the Department of Mexico, of official reports written by Urrea in March, 1836, on the progress of the war in Texas, with letters of transmission.]; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 30.8 x 21.2 cm.; This has an interesting series of reports by Urrea of the minor engagement at the Mission del Refugio on March 14, of his clash with Fannin on March 20 followed by Fannin's surrender on March 21, and of the surrender to him of Colonel Ward not far from Victoria on March 22. The engagement at the Mission del Refugio is reported on in a letter from Urrea to Santa Anna, written from the Mission March 15. The clash with Fannin and his surrender the next day is reported in a letter of Urrea to Colonel F. de Garay, written on the field of battle on March 20, and by Colonel Garay forwarded to Santa Anna in a letter written from Goliad the same day. There is also a letter from Urrea to Santa Anna, written from Victoria on March 21, reviewing the events of the preceding two days, and another letter to Santa Anna, written from Victoria on March 23, telling of the surrender to him there of Colonel Ward and a force of ninety men on the previous day. There are also two letters of transmission sent by Santa Anna to the Secretary of War. At this time the goose was hanging high for the Mexicans. Urrea's letter of March 21 is reprinted as No. 6 at pages 49-51 of the Santa Anna Manifiesto, Veracruz, 1837, entry No. 930. The correspondence printed here in Noticias Interesantes is also printed in Noticias Oficiales, see entry No. 897.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Noticias Oficiales.
[At end:] Puebla: Reimpresas en la oficina del Gobierno. 1836
897; Nuevas Victorias Conseguidas sobre los Sublevados de Tejas. [Dated at head of first column:] Mexico 13 de Abril de 1836.; Broadside (2 sheets pasted together) in two columns. 83 x 31 cm.; After an introductory paragraph, the letters of Urrea printed in his Noticias Interesantes, entry No. 896, are printed here. At the end there is new material consisting of a quotation from the Texas Telegraph relating to the Declaration of Independence and a translation into Spanish of the letter Travis sent from the Alamo on March 3, 1836.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Noticioso del Puerto de Matamoras.

Alcance al Num. 25.
1831
[Reprint, with a translation into English, of decrees No. 18 and No. 164 of the Congreso constitucional of Coahuila and Texas.], Matamoras 23 de mayo de;
See entry No. 766.

Nuevo Leon (Mexican Province). Diputacion Provincial.

Monterrey: Imprenta del Gobierno, a cargo del C. Antonio Mariano Canales. 1824
703.1; [Text begins:] Sermo. Señor. La Diputacion del Nuevo Leon en las provincias del Estado Interno de Oriente al recibir el decreto particular para el establecimiento del Estado de su comprension su fecha 4 de Febrero ...; Broadsheet 29.5 x 20.5 cm.; Dated and signed at end: Monterrey Febrero 19 de 1824. Francisco de Mier Noriega, Presidente [and seven others.]; A bitter protest against the Mexican law of February 4, 1824, entry No. 701.1, which united the former provinces of Texas, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon in the new Internal States of the East. The Diputacion points out that in spite of Nuevo Leon's much larger population it has only the same number of representatives in the new legislature as Coahuila, objects to the fact that Monterrey is only designated as temporary capital of the new state, and contrasts the wealth and stability of Nuevo Leon with the political factionalism and rebelliousness of Coahuila and Texas. They end by declaring that if they cannot become a separate state they would rather have territorial status than be combined with Coahuila and Texas. Perhaps as a result of this opposition, the Soberano Congreso general constituyente in its decree of May 16, 1824, entry No. 702, granted statehood to Nuevo Leon and combined Coahuila and Texas as a single state.; Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 12

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Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Comandante General (José María Bermudez).

[His letter of January 1, 1836, to the Governor of Nuevo Leon, reporting that the Department is full of fugitives and deserters from Bexar, published by the Governor in a notice dated and signed at the end:] Monterrey 2 de Enero de 1836.

[Monterrey]. [1836]

898; Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia. Pedro del Valle, Secretario. ...; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 21 x 15 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon Circular.; At foot: Sr. Alcalde 1.0 constitucional de ---; Entry follows of a warning by Bermudez, dated January 7, 1836, of severe measures against those harboring deserters.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 14

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Comandante General (José María Bermudez).

[Warning against harboring deserters].

[Monterrey]. [1836]

899; [Text begins:] No se oculta á esta comandancia la criminal conducta de algunos vecinos ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterey enero 7, de 1836. José María Bermudez.; Broadsheet. 28 x 20.8 cm.; With heading: Comandancia Principal del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Here Bermudez fulminates against what was apparently a quite general procedure of harboring deserters from the army by employing them on ranches. He quotes at length from an order of the President of the preceding September 25 on this subject and gives notice that he will vigorously enforce it.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 14

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Comandante General (José María de Ortega).

El Comandante General del Departamento de Nuevo Leon, a sus habitantes.

[Monterrey]. [1839]

945.2; [Text begins:] Compatriotas La revolucion que estalló año pasado en las villas del norte de Tamaulipas ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 7 de Noviembre de 1839. Jose Maria de Ortega.; Broadside 31.4 x 21.5 cm.; Ortega denounces the Federalists as a mixed force of Texans, Indians and traitors, belittles their victory at Alcantro, and warns that unless the citizens unite to resist them they will end up like their compatriots in Texas who are treated worse than the slaves.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador (Jose Maria de Ortega).

Jose Maria de Ortega Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de N. Leon, a la tropa permanente y escuadrones ausiliares del mismo que concurrieron á la reaprension de los colonos tejanos que se fugaron del Salado.

[Monterrey]. [1843]

997.3; [Signed and dated at end:] Jose Maria de Ortega. Monterrey Marzo 13 de 1843.; Broadside 31 x 21.5 cm.; While the Texans who had surrendered at Mier on December 26, 1842 were being marched to Mexico City, they made a break for liberty on February 11 at Salado. After wandering for a week with little food or water, they were recaptured singly and in small groups. Santa Anna ordered them all shot, but this sentence was commuted to decimation, leading to the famous "black bean" episode. In this proclamation Ortega congratulates the Nuevo Leon militia for their part in recapturing the fugitives.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador (Jose Maria de Ortega).

Jose Maria de Ortega Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de Nuevo Leon, á los habitantes del mismo.

[Monterrey]. [1842]

984.2; [Text begins:] Nuevoleoneses: al poner en vuestro conocimiento que los usurpadores de Tejas han osado inferir un nuevo ultraje á la nacion, ocupando la Villa de Laredo... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Diciembre 16 de 1842. Jose Maria de Ortega.; Broadside 30.5 x 21 cm.; This announcement of the occupation of Laredo by the Texans relates to the Somervell expedition. In retaliation for the Mexican raids against San Antonio and Lipantitlan, Houston on October 3, 1842 ordered Alexander Somervell to organize the militia and invade Mexico. Leaving San Antonio on November 25, the expedition captured Laredo on December 8 and Guerrero a week later. Somervell then ordered his troops to disband and return home, but about half of them refused and under command of William S. Fisher continued into Mexico on the ill-fated Mier expedition.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador (Jose Maria de Ortega).

Jose Maria de Ortega, Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de Nuevo Leon, á los habitantes del mismo.

[Monterrey]. [1843]

997.2; [Text begins:] Conciudadanos: Una horda de ochocientos vandidos tejanos tuva la audacia de acometer á nuestras fronteras posesionandos de Laredo y Ciudad Guerrero... [Signed and dated at end:] Jose Maria de Ortega. Monterrey Enero 1.0 de 1843.; Broadside 31 x 21.5 cm.; Announces the defeat and surrender of the Texans at Mier, after a seventeen hour battle.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia) (April 27, 1845).

Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia, Gobernador constitucional del Departamento de Nuevo Leon, a sus habitantes, hago saber: Que informado este Gobierno de que muchos de los habitantes de casi todos los pueblos de la frontera del norte del Departamento se dedican al escandaloso comercio de los efectos de Tejas.

[Monterrey]. [1845]

1021.4; [Denunciation of the contraband trade with Texas and provisions for its suppression. Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Abril 27 de 1845. Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia. Francisco Margáin, Oficial mayor.; Broadside 31.5 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Superior del Departamento de Nuevo Leon.; The Governor points out that the Texas trade is dangerous, illegal and immoral, converting those who engage in it into robbers and murderers. He orders local authorities to require passports for any travel further than twenty leagues.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia) (September 20, 1845).

Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia, Gobernador constitucional del Departamento de Nuevo Leon a sus habitantes.

[Monterrey]. [1845]

1021.5; Conciudadanos: Los Estados-Unidos de la America del Norte quebrantando los pactos de amistad y comercio celebrados con Mexico ... [Denounces the annexation of Texas to the United States. Signed and dated at end:] Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia. Monterey Setiembre 20 de 1845.; Broadside 31 x 21.2 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1835-1836 (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia).

[Announcement of the fall of Bejar to the Texans]. [Monterrey]. [1835]

841.1; [Text begins:] Es ya notoria y escandalosa la sedicion atrevida de los desagradecidos colonos de Tejas ... Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 26 de Diciembre de 1835, Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza Y Evia. Pedro del Valle, Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages 21.4 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. After belittling the importance of Bejar which the Mexican garrison, greatly outnumbered, abandoned only after a long siege, the governor states that one division is already at Laredo on its way to avenge this insult and an army under the command of Santa Anna will soon follow. He then appeals to the citizens of Nuevo Leon to contribute horses, mules and supplies for the campaign.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 13

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1835-1836 (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia).

Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia Gobernador del Departamento de Nuevo Leon a Sus Habitantes.

[Monterrey]. [1836]

900; [Calls on the people of Nuevo Leon to assist General Santa Anna's army now marching on Texas. Text begins:] Conciudadanos: el invicto General Presidente D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna marcha sobre Tejas. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 16 de Enero de 1836. Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21.3 cm.; Cut of Mexican eagle at head of the sheet. This proclamation recalls the successful repulse of the Spanish invasion in 1829 and calls the acts of the Texans, "esos cobardes atrevidos," an assault on the liberties of the Mexicans.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1835-1836 (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia).

[Request for a detailed list of all supplies which were furnished to the army which marched against Texas].

[Monterrey]. [1836]

900.2; [Text begins:] Deseando el Gobierno saber a lo que ascendieron los ausilios prestados por ese Distrito al ejercito de operaciones que marchó sobre Tejas ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 4 de Noviembre de 1836. Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia.; 4--page folder printed of p. [1] 21.8 x 15.7 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1835-1836 (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia).

[Warning against harboring deserters and vagrants].

[Monterrey]. [1836]

900.1; [Text begins:] Ha observado este Gobierno que, bien por el considerable numero de desertores que ha tenido el Ejercito de operaciones sobre Tejas... Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Julio 16 de 1836. Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia. Pedro del Valle, Secretario.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 21.5 x 15.4 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. No person not known to the authorities, or of unsettled abode or means of livelihood is to be allowed to remain in any district. Deserters are to be turned over to the Comandante General.; Locations: CtY TxArU.

Reel: 14

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Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1836 (Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia).

[Proclamation publishing a letter from the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1836, issued at Monterrey June 25, 1836].
See entry No. 892.

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1839 (Joaquin Garcia).

El C. Joaquin Garcia Gobernador del Departamento de Nuevo Leon a Sus Conciudadanos. [Monterrey]. [1839]
946; [Deplores an entry by Lemus and his followers into the Department earlier in the month in support of a minor uprising, and asks support of the government forces under Pedro Ampudia. Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 17 de Marzo de 1839. Joaquin Garcia.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21 cm.; This raid of Lemus into Nuevo Leon early in March, 1839, was a prelude to considerable activity by the Mexican Federalists along the Rio Grande in the year 1839 in the course of which Lemus took over both Monterrey and Nuevo Leon. In this broadside Garcia attacks the Federalist conception of government and takes a verbal shot at the actions of the "traitor," José Urrea, then one of the Federalist leaders.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1839-1841 (Jose de Jesus Davila y Prieto).

El Gobernador Constitucional del Departamento de Nuevo Leon a sus habitantes. [Monterrey]. [1839]
946.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey 9 de Noviembre de 1839. Jose de Jesus D. y Prieto.; Broadside 31.6 x 21.8 cm.; Prieto says that the Federalists have called in Texans and indians to aid their rebellion and warns that unless the citizens rally behind the government their property will be seized by ragged adventurers and naked savages.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Secretaria de Gobierno.

[Announcement of the federal government's decision to pay the auxiliary troops who participated in the battle of Mier and the capture of the escaped Texan prisoners]. [Monterrey]. [1843]
997.4; [Text begins:] Mientras se resuelve por el Gobierno Supremo la consulta que se le tiene hecha sobre excepcion del pago de la capitacion de los auxiliares que presten servicio activo... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Agosto 14 de 1843. Santiago Vidaurri, Srio.; 4--page folder printed on P.[1] 21 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Secretaria de Gobierno.

[Circular to district prefects informing them that the Federalist leaders Canales and Zapata have allied themselves with the Texans and Indians, and ordering the enlistment of an infantry company and a cavalry troop in each district]. [Monterrey]. [1839]
946.2; [Text begins:] ... No cabe ya duda en que los ingratos y desnaturalizados Canales y Zapata, despues de haber perdido hasta la mas leve esperanza de encontrar apoyo en los vecinos de estos Departamentos para llevar alcabo su pretendida causa de federacion ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Noviembre 4 de 1839. Jesus G. Gonzalez Secretario.; Broadside 30.8 x 21 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular.; Locations: Cty TxAr.

Reel: 15

Nuevo Leon (Mexican state). Secretaria de Gobierno (September 18, 1839).

[Circular denouncing the trade between the frontier towns and the Texans]. [Monterrey]. [1840]
958.1; [Text begins:] ...Ha llegado á noticia del Escmo. [!] Sr. Gobernador que varios vecinos de los pueblos fronterizos han entablado un trá fico escandaloso con los tejanos ... [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Setiembre 18 de 1840. Jesus Garza Gonzalez.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 21.3 x 15.5 cm.; With heading: Secretaria de Gobierno del Departamento de Nuevo Leon. Circular. The governor complains that some of the frontier inhabitants have been stealing their neighbors' horses and trading them to the Texans for clothing and tobacco, often with the knowledge and connivance of the local authorities.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Nuevos Versos del Pricionero y la Indita de Tejas, Dedicados a Santa-Anna. [At end:] México: Impreso por Hipólito L. calle de Ortega núm. 22. 1837
928; Broadside in two columns. 19.3 x 13.6 cm.; Here are two poems, both having for their theme Santa Anna's imprisonment in Texas after San Jacinto and both in praise of him. One is entitled "El Prisinerero" and the other "La Indita," or Poor Little Indian Girl. The latter is written as if by "a little Indian girl from Texas," who is in love with Santa Anna. It is quite possible that these two poems may have been written by some satirist who wanted to discredit Santa Anna.; Locations: CtY.

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O Se Hace la Guerra de Tejas, o se pierde la Nacion. Imprenta de Lara, calle de la Palma número 4. 1845 1022; Dated and signed at end: México, Noviembre 30 de 1845 -- Señor. -- Los buenos Mexicanos.; 7 p. 19.6 cm.; This impassioned call for war with the United States because of the annexation of Texas is dated and signed at the end, Mexico, Noviembre 30 de 1845. -- los buenos Mexicanos. It has the heading at the beginning on page [3], "A las Camaras Del Congreso Nacional. Senor."; Rader 2558. Sabin 95106.; Locations: DLC. TxU. BNM.

Reel: 16

Observaciones sobre la Memoria del Señor Onís ... 1822.

See [Forsyth, John], entry No. 1084.

Official Order.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]

77; [Defense of Lorenzo de Zavala, and call for Texas to unite and take a firm stand against the Mexicans, signed "Editor" (that is, F.C. Gray, editor of the Texas Republican at Brazoria), followed by a translation of the order of Cós to Ugartechea for Zavala's arrest, dated at Matamoros, August 8, 1835.]; Broadside in two columns. 24 x 19.9 cm.; Zavala, who had been the Mexican Ambassador at Paris, had resigned when Santa Anna came to power and since July had been a political refugee in Texas. Though it had been known a fortnight or so earlier that Zavala's arrest had been ordered, the publication in English of this official order, disclosing as it did utter contempt for Texan ideas of individual freedom, was most effective in making the people of Texas realize that no peaceful adjustment with Mexico was possible. At the end of the translation is a note, "Translated by me John W. Smith, Bexar, August 15th, 1835." This broadside was probably printed a few days later. The entire text, including the comment by Gray, is reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 215, Vol. I, p. 221-222.; Locations: Tx. TxHSJM.

Reel: 1

Ohio Statesman, Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio Statesman --- Extra.

[Columbus. Office of the Ohio Statesman]. [1842] 1425; Columbus, March 26, 5 o'clock, [P.]M. [At head of first column:] Highly interesting intelligence --- Invasion of Texas by the Mexicans ... [Includes report on recent events in Texas with heading, "... San Antonio [sic] taken -- 14,000 Mexicans on this side of the Rio Grande.]; Broadside in two columns. 32 x 22 cm.; This tells of the taking of San Antonio by the Mexicans on March 5, 1842. The spread of this news, first to Houston and Galveston and then to New Orleans and on to Mississippi, is reported in the note to the entry for the Civilian and Galveston Gazette, Extra for March 12, 1842, entry No. 508.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 32

Ohio Statesman, Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio Statesman, Supplement.

[Columbus, Ohio]. [1844]

1524; Price \$1 00 per hundred ... Read and Hand to Your Neighbor. Letter of Mr. Van Buren. Texas. [Van Buren's letter to W.H. Hammet dated Lindenwald, April 20, 1844, on the annexation of Texas, together with a short letter of transmittal, April 27, 1844, from Hammet to the editor of the Washington Globe.]; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; This prints in full Van Buren's famous but lengthy letter, stating that the annexation of Texas would mean war with Mexico and that he saw no need for immediate action. It was published in the Globe on April 27, and probably cost him the Democratic nomination for president at Baltimore the following month, Polk being chosen. In his Rift in the Democracy, J.C.N. Paul tells the story of the receipt of the letter by Silas Wright, Senator from New York and leader of Van Buren's forces, on the night of April 26. It was too tedious to read at one sitting, but Wright easily caught its meaning. The next morning Clay's Raleigh letter was spread across the front page of the Intelligencer. After a quick consultation with Thomas H. Benton and Frank Blair, editor of the Globe, immediate publication of the Van Buren letter was ordered, and as type was being set, Hammet for the first time saw the document addressed to himself. Though the letter in more or less condensed form is given in other entries listed here, this seems to be the only complete printing in pamphlet form published in 1844. The lengthy letter is summarized and discussed by Justin Smith in his Annexation of Texas, New York, 1919, at pages 242-245.; Locations: TxDaM.

Reel: 34

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O'Neill, Neal John.

The Guide to Texas.
Dublin: Printed for the Principal Booksellers in England, Ireland, and Scotland. [On verso of title and at end:] Dublin: Printed by Joseph Blundell, 137, Mecklenburgh-street. 1834
1149; Observations, historical, geographical, topographical, statistical, descriptive and political. Local and Commercial Advantages of the Country. With an Appendix, containing a Brief Illustration of Texas, in a series of questions and appropriate answers. The Constitution of the Republic of Mexico, and of the States of Coahuila and Texas. Also, the Laws of the General and State Governments relating to Colonization. By Neal John O'Neill, LL.D. of the University of Indiana.; xii, 176 p., frontispiece (folding map). 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same, with addition at foot: Price, three shillings and sixpence. Map: Map of the State of Coahuila and Texas. E. Fitzgerald Sculpt 26 x 34 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 90 miles to the inch. This is largely a scissors and paste job, part copied, without credit, from the Galveston Bay Company 1831 pamphlet and Mrs. Holley's Texas, with many pages on such subjects unrelated to Texas as making maple sugar, "On the Culture of the Vine," "On Wine Making," and "On the Culture of Silk." From pages [94] to the end are reprints of the Constitutions of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas, colonization laws, and the like. The map is an almost identical copy of the Hooker map of 1833 (see note to entry No. 1136), with some grants not shown on the Hooker map taken from the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134). I have not been able to find out anything about O'Neill, who, according to the title page, was an LL.D. of the University of Indiana. Cecil K. Byrd, the Associate Director of the University of Indiana Library, was good enough to look up O'Neill for me and writes that O'Neill "was apparently an elusive character. We can find no record that he was ever connected with the University. He is not listed as a graduate, a student or honorary degree holder."; but as some of their early records were lost by fire perhaps he "was honored for some reason or other and his record perished."; Raines, p. 159. Sabin 57349.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. NHi. NN. NjP. TXU (imperfect). TWS.

Reel: 23

O'Neill, Neal John.

The Guide to Texas.
London. 1834
1149A; Another edition [of entry No. 1149]; No copy located. Entered from Sabin 57349, note. This entry is based entirely on the brief one-line entry, without collation, in the Sabin note. It is entirely possible that the Sabin entry was made from an advertisement of the Dublin edition and that the Dublin edition is the only edition.; Sabin 57349, note.

Reel: 23

Onís, Luis de.

Memoria sobre las Negociaciones entre España y los Estados-Unidos de América.
Mexico. 1826
See entry No. 1079.

Onís, Luis de.

See entry No. 1063.

Onís, Luis de.

Memoir upon the Negotiations between Spain and the United States of America, which Led to the Treaty of 1819. ... 1821.
See entry No. 1079B.

Onís, Luis de, 1762-1827.

Memoir upon the Negotiations between Spain and the United States of America, which Led to the Treaty of 1819. With a Statistical Notice of That Country. Accompanied with an appendix, containing Important Documents.
E. de Krafft, Printer, nearly opposite the Centre Market House, City of Washington. 1821
1079C; Another edition, in English, of the first part, [entry No. 1079] with the same title as the Baltimore edition (entry No. 1079B); 152 p. 22 cm.; The first volume gives a general account of the United States, followed by a brief summary of the negotiations leading up to the treaty. It includes translations of the Verus pamphlets which it dates 1810, 1812, and 1817. The Brué folding map at the end of Volume I is incorrect in showing the boundary line which was supposed to go north to the Arkansas River from the point where the 100th meridian west of Greenwich crosses the Red River, as Paris instead of Greenwich is the prime meridian, thus making the boundary a little over two degrees too far east. The second volume seems to be very rare. In recent years the only bookseller's quotation for the original edition of the Memoria I have noticed offered Volume I at \$ 150 and made no mention of Volume II. Philip C. Brooks in his Diplomacy and the Borderlands, the Adams-Onís treaty of 1819, Berkeley, California, 1939, says (p. 190) that the second volume was published by Onís after the delayed ratification of the treaty by the Spaniards in October, 1820, "in an effort to assuage dissatisfaction over it." This second volume gives almost all the notes exchanged between Adams and Onís, and at pages [209]-213 a brief justification of the treaty. As Mr. Brooks says in his work just cited, "This last section, which is of especial interest, has been generally overlooked in the United States because the second volume was never published in English." Watkins, the translator of Volume I for the editions printed at Baltimore and at Washington in 1821, says in his Preface, which is dated at the end Washington, 18th July, 1821, the date of the copyright, that he had received Volume I only from a friend to whom it had been presented by Onís on June 27th and that he had made feverish efforts to get it printed and copyrighted before anyone else anticipated him in the book market. Various notes signed by "T" are added to these Baltimore and Washington editions.; Sabin 57356.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. ICN. NN. TxU.

Reel: 19

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Onís, Luis de, 1762-1827.

Memoir upon the Negotiations between Spain and the United States of America, which Led to the Treaty of 1819. With a Statistical Notice of That Country. Accompanied with an appendix, containing Important Documents.

Madrid. From the Press of D.M. De Burgos;
Baltimore: Published by Fielding Lucas, Junr. 1820;
1821

1079B; An edition, in English, of the first part, [entry No. 1079] with the omission of all the documents in the appendix except the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, with title: Memoir upon the Negotiations between Spain and the United States of America, which Led to the Treaty of 1819. With a Statistical Notice of That Country. Accompanied with an appendix, containing Important Documents ... By D. Luis de Onís ...; Translated from the Spanish, with Notes, by Tobias Watkins.; 152 p. 21 cm.; The first volume gives a general account of the United States, followed by a brief summary of the negotiations leading up to the treaty. It includes translations of the Verus pamphlets which it dates 1810, 1812, and 1817. The Brué folding map at the end of Volume I is incorrect in showing the boundary line which was supposed to go north to the Arkansas River from the point where the 100th meridian west of Greenwich crosses the Red River, as Paris instead of Greenwich is the prime meridian, thus making the boundary a little over two degrees too far east. The second volume seems to be very rare. In recent years the only bookseller's quotation for the original edition of the Memoria I have noticed offered Volume I at \$ 150 and made no mention of Volume II. Philip C. Brooks in his Diplomacy and the Borderlands, the Adams-Onís treaty of 1819, Berkeley, California, 1939, says (p. 190) that the second volume was published by Onís after the delayed ratification of the treaty by the Spaniards in October, 1820, "in an effort to assuage dissatisfaction over it." This second volume gives almost all the notes exchanged between Adams and Onís, and at pages [209]-213 a brief justification of the treaty. As Mr. Brooks says in his work just cited, "This last section, which is of especial interest, has been generally overlooked in the United States because the second volume was never published in English." Watkins, the translator of Volume I for the editions printed at Baltimore and at Washington in 1821, says in his Preface, which is dated at the end Washington, 18th July, 1821, the date of the copyright, that he had received Volume I only from a friend to whom it had been presented by Onís on June 27th and that he had made feverish efforts to get it printed and copyrighted before anyone else anticipated him in the book market. Various notes signed by "T" are added to these Baltimore and Washington editions.; Raines, p. 160. Sabin 57356.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. MoSM. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 19

Onís, Luis de, 1762-1827.

Memoria sobre las Negociaciones entre España y los Estados-Unidos de América, Que Dieron Motivo al Tratado de 1819.

Madrid Imprenta de D.M. de Burgos; Mexico. Reimpresa en la Oficina a Cargo del C. Martin Rivera. 1820; 1826

1079A; Another edition of the first part, [entry No. 1079] with same title (except for minor typographical differences); Leaf of title, [4], 60 p., "Apendice," 1 leaf, verso blank, 72 p. 19 cm.; The first volume gives a general account of the United States, followed by a brief summary of the negotiations leading up to the treaty. It includes translations of the Verus pamphlets which it dates 1810, 1812, and 1817. The Brué folding map at the end of Volume I is incorrect in showing the boundary line which was supposed to go north to the Arkansas River from the point where the 100th meridian west of Greenwich crosses the Red River, as Paris instead of Greenwich is the prime meridian, thus making the boundary a little over two degrees too far east. The second volume seems to be very rare. In recent years the only bookseller's quotation for the original edition of the Memoria I have noticed offered Volume I at \$ 150 and made no mention of Volume II. Philip C. Brooks in his Diplomacy and the Borderlands, the Adams-Onís treaty of 1819, Berkeley, California, 1939, says (p. 190) that the second volume was published by Onís after the delayed ratification of the treaty by the Spaniards in October, 1820, "in an effort to assuage dissatisfaction over it." This second volume gives almost all the notes exchanged between Adams and Onís, and at pages [209]-213 a brief justification of the treaty. As Mr. Brooks says in his work just cited, "This last section, which is of especial interest, has been generally overlooked in the United States because the second volume was never published in English." Watkins, the translator of Volume I for the editions printed at Baltimore and at Washington in 1821, says in his Preface, which is dated at the end Washington, 18th July, 1821, the date of the copyright, that he had received Volume I only from a friend to whom it had been presented by Onís on June 27th and that he had made feverish efforts to get it printed and copyrighted before anyone else anticipated him in the book market. Various notes signed by "T" are added to these Baltimore and Washington editions.; Sabin 57355.; Locations: C-S. CU-B. NH. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 18

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Onís, Luis de, 1762-1827.

Memoria sobre las Negociaciones entre España y los Estados-Unidos de América, Que Dieron Motivo al Tratado de 1819. con una noticia sobre la estadística de aquel país. Madrid Imprenta de D.M. de Burgos. 1820 1079; Acompaña un Apéndice, que contiene documentos importantes para mayor ilustracion del asunto. Por D. Luis de Onís, Ministro plenipotenciario que fué cerca de aquella República, y actual Embajador de S.M. en la Corte de Nápoles. 2 vols.: [1.a parte], leaf of half title, vi p., including title, 108 p., "Apendice," 1 leaf, verso blank, 70 p., "Nota," 1 leaf, recto blank, folding map facing appx. p. 70; 2.a parte, 213 p. 26 cm.; Vol. 2 has title: Memoria sobre las Negociaciones ... Que Dieron Motivo al Tratado de 1819. 2.a Parte. Continuacion del Apéndice. Map: Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale, par A.H. Brué ... à Paris, Janvier 1820. [Below neat line at left:] Gravée sous la direction de l'Auteur. [Above neat line at right:] Atlas Universel Pl. [blank] 36 x 51 cm. Boundaries of the Spanish possessions colored. Various graphic scales, about 375 English miles to the inch. The first volume gives a general account of the United States, followed by a brief summary of the negotiations leading up to the treaty. It includes translations of the Verus pamphlets which it dates 1810, 1812, and 1817. The Brué folding map at the end of Volume I is incorrect in showing the boundary line which was supposed to go north to the Arkansas River from the point where the 100th meridian west of Greenwich crosses the Red River, as Paris instead of Greenwich is the prime meridian, thus making the boundary a little over two degrees too far east. The second volume seems to be very rare. In recent years the only bookseller's quotation for the original edition of the Memoria I have noticed offered Volume I at \$ 150 and made no mention of Volume II. Philip C. Brooks in his Diplomacy and the Borderlands, the Adams-Onís treaty of 1819, Berkeley, California, 1939, says (p. 190) that the second volume was published by Onís after the delayed ratification of the treaty by the Spaniards in October, 1820, "in an effort to assuage dissatisfaction over it." This second volume gives almost all the notes exchanged between Adams and Onís, and at pages [209]-213 a brief justification of the treaty. As Mr. Brooks says in his work just cited, "This last section, which is of especial interest, has been generally overlooked in the United States because the second volume was never published in English." Watkins, the translator of Volume I for the editions printed at Baltimore and at Washington in 1821, says in his Preface, which is dated at the end Washington, 18th July, 1821, the date of the copyright, that he had received Volume I only from a friend to whom it had been presented by Onís on June 27th and that he had made feverish efforts to get it printed and copyrighted before anyone else anticipated him in the book market. Various notes signed by "T" are added to these Baltimore and Washington editions.; Raines, p. 159. Sabin 57355.; Locations: Vols. I and II: CU (lacks map). DLC. IU (lacks map). NN. TWS. Vol. I only: CtY. ICN (lacks map). MH. Tx.

Reel: 18

[Onís, Luis de, 1762-1827].

Observations on the Conduct of our Executive towards Spain, by Verus. No II. Georgetown. November 12, 1813 1052; 25 p. 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title.; Onís asserts that Baton Rouge and its surrounding territory was part of West Florida and not of Louisiana as conveyed by Spain to France and then by France to the United States. The occupation of Baton Rouge by United States troops is called illegal and Madison's claim that the Brazos River was the western boundary of Louisiana is challenged. This is one of three pamphlets issued anonymously by Onís under the pen name of Verus. Only numbers II and III (entry No. 1061) relate to Texas. For much on Onís and the 1819 treaty with Spain, see Diplomacy and the Borderlands The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Berkeley, 1939, by Philip Coolidge Brooks. It is stated there (p. 63) that though this Verus pamphlet of 1812 is generally credited to Onís, it was written for him by a publicist named Miguel Cabral de Noroña. This pamphlet, translated into Spanish, is given in full in the Appendix to the Onís Memoria, Madrid, 1820 (entry No. 1079).; Sabin 99313.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. NN.

Reel: 17

[Onís, Luis de, 1762-1827].

Observations on the Existing Differences between the Government of Spain and the United States. Philadelphia. 1817 1061; By Verus. No. III.; Leaf of title, 52, 8 p. 23 cm.; This is one of the three pamphlets issued anonymously by Onís under the pen name of Verus, of which only this and No. II (entry No. 1052) relate to Texas. It is a clear statement of the Spanish position on the question of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas. A translation into Spanish is given in full in the Appendix to the Onís Memoria, Madrid, 1820 (entry No. 1079). For more on the Verus pamphlets and Onís, see note to entry No. 1052.; Sabin 99314.; Locations: MBAt. NHi. NN. PPamP.

Reel: 18

Origin, Principles, and Objects of the Contest in which Texas is at present engaged. New York. 1836 1227; 56 p. 8vo.; This title is taken from Sabin 57607, who gives no locations, and I have found none. It is quite possible that Sabin got this entry from Texas. Address of the Honorable Wm. H. Wharton ... with Other Documents Explanatory of the Origin, Principles and Objects of the Contest in which Texas is at present engaged. ... New York, 1836 (entry No. 1260), since his title is a part of that of Wharton's pamphlet and both have fifty-six pages.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Ortiz de Ayala, Tadeo.

Exposiciones dirigidas al Supremo Gobierno por Don Tadeo Ortiz relativas a la Seguridad de los Limites de Esta Republica, Mandadas imprimir por acuerdo de la cámara de diputados de 27 de enero del corriente año.

Impreso por J. Mariano Lara. Mexico. Calle de la Palma numero 4. 1840
959; 43 p. 21.5 cm.; This contains two papers by Ortiz de Ayala each addressed, though not by name, to Anastasio Bustamante, "Vice-Presidente en ejercito del Poder Ejecutivo de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos." The first paper, pages [5]-16, is dated at the end, Burdeos 31 de octubre de 1830, and the second, pages [19]-40, Burdeos noviembre 30 de 1830. A table of organization follows at pages 41-43. The papers discuss the law of April 6, 1830, and propose colonization along the entire frontier from Texas west to California. I do not know the occasion for the action of the Chamber of Deputies on January 27, 1840, in ordering the printing of these two papers.; Locations: CU-B. BNM.

Reel: 15

Osceola (city).

[Plan of the City of Osceola, Montgomery County, Texas].
[n.p.]. [1837]
1286; Map.; This entry, relating to what is now a non-existent town, was kindly given to me by Mr. Andrew Forest Muir of Houston, Texas, who reports that in a deed from one Fred B. Page of Montgomery County, Texas, to J.L. Riddell of New Orleans, found in Deed Records of Montgomery County, Texas (Mss. in County Clerk's Office, Conroe), Volume F, p. 219-220, there is a conveyance of block number thirty-nine "in the City of Osceola, Montgomery County, Texas ... as designated upon the Lithographed Plan of said City, bearing date June, One Thousand Eight hundred and thirty seven." Mr. Muir also reports that the town site of the "City of Osceola" of this deed was conveyed by Page to the Trinity Coal and Mining Company on March 24, 1842. From a later deed it appears that site of the town was on the west bank of the Trinity River at the mouth of Bedias Creek, the boundary between present day Walker and Madison counties. "Osceola Coal Bed" is shown on the Arrowsmith 1841 Map of Texas (entry No. 1373) as on the west bank of the Trinity River a few miles above the mouth of Bedias Creek.

Reel: 26

Otro motin militar.

[At end:] San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del gobierno, a cargo de Ventura Carrillo. 1845
1022.2; [Reply to an article in El Siglo Diez Y Nueve, August 19, 1845, accusing the 1st Division of mutiny for refusing to march against Texas without pay, clothing or equipment. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí, Agosto 30 de 1845. General graduado de brigada, Comandante de la 2a y con el mando accidental de la Division, Angel Guzman [and 37 other officers.]; 4--page folder printed on all [4] pages 33 x 22 cm.; Like entry No. 1023.1 this is a denunciation of the politicians who had reduced the army to a state of impotence and the journalists who indulged in warlike pronouncements from the safety of their offices.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 16

Otro Pedro Grullo ante el público, y los Ciudadanos de las villas del Norte de Tamaulipas desmintiendo sus calumnias.

[At end:] Monterey: -Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Froylan de Mier. Calle 3a de Abasolo núm. 2. [1845]

1022.1; [Quotation from the Spectator. Dated:] Camargo Mayo 3 de [and signed:] Matias Ramirez [and 167 others.]; Broadsheet in three columns. 44 x 31.5 cm.; A defence of Arista and Canales in reply to an attack by Woll in the Monitor constitucional, No. 101, April 17, 1845 under the pseudonym of Pedro Grullo. For another answer to the same article see entry No. 1006.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Owen, Robert, 1771-1858.

Memorial of Robert Owen to the Mexican Republic, and to the Government of the State of Coahuila and Texas.
 London: Printed by William Clowes, Stamford-street. [1828]
 1102; 11, [1] p. 28 cm.; This Memorial to the Mexican government asks for a grant of the province of Coahuila and Texas to a society that would carry out Owen's ideas as to laws and institutions that would relieve poverty and produce "wealth or real riches ... superabundant for all human purposes." Owen went to Mexico shortly afterwards to present the memorial. An account of his journey and of his stay there and an almost literal reprint of the Memorial is given in Robert Owen's Opening Speech ..., Cincinnati, 1829, entry No. 1110. Though the Memorial asks for the grant of the province of Texas (p. 7), the one-page Introduction refers to "proprietors of extensive grants of land in the province of Texas ... consisting of many millions of acres," who have asked for his assistance in colonizing their districts. Owen, an unusual man, then 57 years old, had just spent over \$40,000 in his unsuccessful New Harmony, Indiana, experiment and desired a virgin territory to carry out his ideas. The Memorial is mostly a statement of these ideas with one or two practical suggestions thrown in. One of these, surely prophetic, was that the Texas country was being settled under circumstances likely to terminate in war between the United States and Mexico. Manning, Early Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Mexico, Baltimore, 1916, briefly mentions the Memorial (p. 323-324) and gives manuscript references to it in the Mexican archives; and from a letter of David G. Burnet to Austin dated Cincinnati, May 4, 1829 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 213-214), it appears that Owen had recently had a couple of talks with Burnet in Cincinnati. Burnet enclosed Owen's plan and referred to him as "an honest philanthropist [but] a misguided and infatuated visionary." The Dictionary of National Biography characterizes Owen as "one of those intolerable bores who are the salt of the earth," and again as "an irreproachable character [with] abominable principles," but does not cite this Memorial or the Opening Speech of 1829. The Dictionary of American Biography has an article on Robert's son, Robert Dale Owen, with some references to the father. The final unnumbered page gives again the William Clowes imprint.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 20

Owen, Robert, 1771-1858.

Robert Owen's Opening Speech, and his Reply to the Rev. Alex. Campbell, in the Recent Public Discussion in Cincinnati, to prove that the Principles of all Religions are erroneous.
 Cincinnati: Published for Robert Owen, and Sold by all Booksellers in America and Europe. 1829
 1110; ...also, Mr. Owen's Memorial to the Republic of Mexico, and a Narrative of the Proceedings Thereon, which led to the promise of the Mexican Government, to place a District, one hundred and fifty miles broad, along the whole line of frontier bordering on the U. States, under Mr. Owen's jurisdiction, for the purpose of establishing a New Political and Moral System of Government, founded on the laws of nature, as explained in the above Debate with Mr. Campbell.; 226 p., addenda, 1 leaf, verso blank, Contents [7] p. 22 cm. Plain boards, with leather label on cloth backstrip: Owen's View of Public Discussion; In some copies the [7] p. of Contents are bound in between p. [iv] and [v]. The Memorial referred to in the title was first printed at London in 1828 and signed and dated at end: Robert Owen. London. 10th October, 1828. The earlier printing is entry No. 1102, where there is a note on Owen and the Memorial. The Memorial is reprinted here almost word for word in Part Fourth, "A Short Narrative of the Author's Voyage to Mexico and Proceedings Relative to his Application for Jurisdiction over the Province of Coahuila and Texas," its text being at pages 178-183. Owen gives an interesting account of his journey and of his proceedings in Mexico in January and February 1829. There are many references to Richard Exter, owner of a large Texas grant, in whose house he stayed. Owen was received with great consideration by President Victoria, but as one of his principles was that "all religions are erroneous, and ... their practice is injurious to the human race," he could not get very far on a grant of land in Roman Catholic Mexico. The title, however, states that a promise was made of a grant of a "District one hundred and fifty miles broad" along the United States border. There is no record of such a grant.; Rusk, Vol. II, p. 256.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. TxH. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

[Page, Frederic Benjamin].

Prairiedom: Rambles and Scrambles in Texas or New Estrémadura.
New York: Paine & Burgess, 62 John Street. [On verso of title:] S.W. Benedict, Stereotyper and Printer, No. 16 Spruce street, New York. 1845 1604; By a Suthron. With a Map. [Line of French and five lines from Ben Jonson.]; Leaf of title, verso copyright and printer's imprint; leaf of dedication, verso blank; contents [iii]-vi p.; leaf of "Advertisement", verso blank; [11]-166 p.; blank leaf, advertisements [3]-18 p., frontispiece (folding map). 20 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same except for substitution of cut of seated figure of Liberty for quotations on title page; on spine: Prairiedom. Also bound in green cloth and in black cloth with title, "Prairiedom," and ornamentation stamped in gilt on spine. Map: Mexico. [In lower right corner of ornamental border:] Young & Delleker Sc. 23 x 29 cm., within ornamental border. Graphic scale: about 250 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Texas. Graphic scale: about 130 miles to the inch. The number 30 appears in the ornamental border at left and 32 at the lower right edge of the map. This is a pleasant account of the author's travels in Texas, for the most part of a journey in the spring of 1839 from the Sabine by way of Nacogdoches, Houston, and Bastrop to San Antonio and return to Houston by way of Goliad and Texana, now Edna. It brings back to us now in charming fashion the Texas of 1839. For a brief notice of Dr. Page, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1821, see Professor S.W. Geiser's "Notes on Some Workers in Texas Entomology, 1839-1880," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1946, Volume XLIX, at page 597. The "Advertisement" of Prairiedom which takes the place of a preface is dated: October, 1845. A second edition was published in New York in 1846.; Rader 2568. Raines, p. 167. Sabin 88599 and 93969, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxFw. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

Pagès, Pierre Marie François, vicomte de, 1748-1793.

Travels Round the World, performed by Sea and Land, in the Years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, by M. De Pages, Captain in the French Navy, etc. Philadelphia. Printed and Sold by Joseph & James Crukshank, No. 87, High-Street. [1795] 1027; 108 p. 14 cm. Boards.; This little book is an abbreviated summary by an unknown author of De Pagès's account of his journey around the world first published in three volumes in Paris in 1782 (Nos. 165, 165a, 165b, in Wagner's Spanish Southwest). The Texas part of the journey began at New Orleans in the summer of 1767 and was by way of the Red River to Natchitoches, then to Nacogdoches and San Antonio, this last stage being in the train of the Spanish governor of Texas, who was returning to San Antonio. Only pages 13-26 relate to the journey from Natchitoches through Texas (chapter IV, p. 50-92 in the Paris edition), and the account is sketchy and of little value. At first I was inclined to agree with the comment of Henry Wagner, "I have never been able to persuade myself that the author ever saw Texas. The work has all the appearance of being one made up in Paris." There is, however, a reference to Pagès having been in Saltillo in 1767 in Humboldt's New Spain (London, 1811 edition, Vol. II, p. 279) and there are two biographical sketches of Pagès, one in Biographie Universelle (Michaud), Paris, [n.d.] (Vol. 31, p. 612), and the other in Nouvelle Biographie Générale, Paris, 1865 (Vol. 39, columns 42-44), both of which record at some length this around the world journey and two later expeditions.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Parker, Amos Andrew.

Trip to the West and Texas ... Second Edition, 1836.
See entry No. 1172A.

Parker, Amos Andrew, 1792-1893.

Trip to the West and Texas. Comprising a Journey of Eight Thousand Miles, through New-York, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, in the Autumn and Winter of 1834-5; Interspersed with Anecdotes, Incidents and Observations. Concord, N.H. Printed and Published by White & Fisher. 1835

1172; By A.A. Parker.; 276 p., woodcut frontispiece, "Catching wild horses."; woodcut plate, "Shooting deer.", facing p. 140. 19 cm. Cloth, with brief title stamped in gilt on leather label on spine: West and Texas. This includes a rather pedestrian account of a sightseeing journey of a little over a month in December, 1834, from the Sabine to the Colorado, then back to San Felipe and Brazoria. In the account are around forty pages with the caption heading, "General View of Texas." The "Brief Sketch of the Texian War" in the title of the second edition is given in an appendix, which tells the story in popular form to the capture of Santa Anna at San Jacinto. Parker's entire journey, as outlined on the title page, was to gather information on the regions visited. Even though quite prosaic in style, it has for a little known new country like Texas the interest that is present in any early contemporary account of travels. Parker, a graduate of the University of Vermont in 1813, was a New Hampshire lawyer and judge, and an occasional author. There is a brief account of him in the General Catalogue of the University of Vermont, Burlington, 1901.; Buck 276. Phillips, Sporting Books, p. 286. Rader 2588. Raines, p. 161. Rusk, Vol. II, p. 120-121. Sabin 58643.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. Tx. TxDa. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 23

Parker, Amos Andrew, 1792-1893.

Trip to the West and Texas. Comprising a Journey of Eight Thousand Miles, through New-York, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, in the Autumn and Winter of 1834-5; Interspersed with Anecdotes, Incidents and Observations.

Concord, N.H.: Published by William White. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey. 1836

1172A; "Second Edition" [of entry No. 1172], with same title through the word "Observations", but continuing: With a Brief Sketch of the Texian War. By A.A. Parker, Esq. Second Edition.; 380 p. (including full-page woodcuts on p. [172] and [178], p. [171] and [177] blank), 2 blank leaves, frontispieces (folding colored map and woodcut of "Prairie on Fire."). 18 cm. Cloth, with title, "Texas", in gilt on spine preceded by design of Texian flag, stamped with motto, "Independence". Map: Texas Nathl Dearborn & Son, Engraver & Printer Boston. 19 x 26 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 72 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Washington and London. The two plates included in the pagination are the same as the plates in the first edition but here they are printed without titles. This includes a rather pedestrian account of a sightseeing journey of a little over a month in December, 1834, from the Sabine to the Colorado, then back to San Felipe and Brazoria. In the account are around forty pages with the caption heading, "General View of Texas." The "Brief Sketch of the Texian War" in the title of the second edition is given in an appendix, which tells the story in popular form to the capture of Santa Anna at San Jacinto. Parker's entire journey, as outlined on the title page, was to gather information on the regions visited. Even though quite prosaic in style, it has for a little known new country like Texas the interest that is present in any early contemporary account of travels. Parker, a graduate of the University of Vermont in 1813, was a New Hampshire lawyer and judge, and an occasional author. There is a brief account of him in the General Catalogue of the University of Vermont, Burlington, 1901.; Buck 276, note. Phillips, Sporting Books, p. 286. Rader 2589. Raines, p. 161-162. Sabin 58643.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NN. Tx. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

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Parker, James W., 1797-1865?.

Narrative of the Perilous Adventures, Miraculous Escapes and Sufferings of Rev. James W. Parker, during a frontier residence in Texas, of fifteen years; with an impartial geographical description of the climate, soil, timber, water, &c., &c., &c. of Texas. Printed at the Morning Courier Office, 4th street, Louisville, Ky. 1844

1525; Written by Himself. To Which Is Appended a Narrative of the Capture and Subsequent Sufferings of Mrs. Rachel Plummer, (his daughter,) during a captivity of twenty-one months among the Cumanche [sic] Indians, with a sketch of their manners, customs, laws, &c.; with a short description of the country over which she travelled whilst with the Indians; Written by Herself. 95 p., verso blank; Narrative of Mrs. Plummer, 35 (i.e. 36) p. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Page 36, of the Plummer Narrative, misnumbered 35. Wrapper title: Parker's Narrative and History of Texas; to which is appended Mrs. Plummer's Narrative of her captivity of twenty-one months among the Cumanche Indians. "Entered ... 1844, by James W. Parker, in the ... District Court of the State of Kentucky." Louisville, Ky. 1845. Parker's Narrative of the attack by the Comanches on Fort Parker on May 19, 1836, and massacre of many of its inhabitants, and of his search for his daughter, Rachel Plummer, and her son James, who were among his relatives made captive at the time, is given on pages [5]-41. Another of the captives was his niece, the famous Cynthia Ann Parker. A section with the caption title, "Geographical Description of the Climate, Soil, Timber, Water, &c., of Texas," is on pages 43-94, followed by a leaf of errata that includes corrections for Mrs. Plummer's Narrative. This, with separate signatures and pagination, completes the book. Its title is the same as the final part of the main title but with the date "1839" at the foot and no imprint. The capture of Fort Parker on the Navasota River in the then quite unsettled part of Texas and the subsequent captivities are among the famous events in Texas history. Parker gives a dramatic though overdrawn account of the massacre and his three trips into the Indian country in search of his daughter. The note to Defence of James W. Parker, against slanderous accusations preferred against him, Houston, 1839 (No. 326) shows, to say the least, that he was a controversial character. In this connection one should read Houston's letter to Luther T.M. Plummer, husband of Rachel, dated Washington, Texas, April 17, 1843 (Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 180), from which it appears that Parker had attempted to extort money from his son-in-law for releasing to him the boy, James Plummer, who had been one of the captives. Houston refers to this as a "scandalous fraud upon his kindred and connections." Rachel Plummer's Narrative, though her geography is uncertain, is important for its account of the capture of Fort Parker and of the life and customs of the Indians. One of her interesting stories that seems authentic tells of how finally she turned on two Indian squaws who had mistreated her, giving each one a beating, and of how she rose thereby in the estimation of her captors. The preface to Mrs. Plummer's Narrative refers to an earlier edition. This is discussed in a note to an entry, No. 242, for Mrs. Plummer. A reprint of Parker's Narrative (from an imperfect copy that lacked his first chapter) was published without imprint, under a 1926 copyright, by two granddaughters and a great-granddaughter under the title: The Rachel Plummer Narrative. ... In this 118-page pamphlet the Plummer Narrative is printed on pages [89]-118. The importance of the Parker family in Texas history is

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shown by the inclusion of articles on James W. Parker and of his brothers Daniel, Isaac, and Silas Parker, of his niece, Cynthia Ann Parker, his nephew, John Parker, and his great-nephew Quanah Parker in the Handbook of Texas. There is also a brief account of Fort Parker. The Narrative is cited from the reprint of 1926.; Field 1176. Rader 2592. Raines, p. 161. Sabin 58685.; Locations: CSMH. ICN. NN. Tx. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 34

Parker, James W., 1797-ca. 1865.

Defence of James W. Parker, against slanderous accusations preferred against him. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1000. 1839
326; 7 p. 20 cm.; The text begins on page 3, "To the Citizens of Montgomery County, Texas: My Fellow Citizens," and is signed and dated at the end, "your fellow citizen, James W. Parker. Dated at Houston, January the 22d, 1839." Parker is well known in Texas history as one of the members of the family which in 1835 built Fort Parker on the Navasota River, where in the famous massacre by the Comanches of May 19, 1836, many of the family were killed, and his daughter, Mrs. Rachel Plummer, and his niece, Cynthia Anne Parker, were among those taken captive by the Indians. Entered here under Mrs. Rachel Plummer in the year 1838 is a narrative of Rachel's captivity,, and in entry No. 1525 is Parker's Narrative, describing the massacre and his efforts to ransom his daughter Rachel. This rare Defence is a most interesting piece, for here Parker defends himself against three shocking charges. One was that when living at Parker's Fort he was associated with the Indians in stealing horses from the whites and then cheated the Indians out of their share of the loot by giving them counterfeit money. Another was that of being a counterfeiter in Illinois before coming to Texas, and the final charge that of murdering a Mrs. Taylor and her daughter in the spring of 1837 as a step in the robbery of a house belonging to a Major Hadley. As might be expected, Parker makes an indignant denial of all this. It might be noted here that Parker's Narrative published at Louisville in 1844 does not always agree as to dates with those in the sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas. In his Narrative Parker says he was born in Georgia, not "Tennessee or Georgia," on July 4, 1797, and that the family moved to Illinois in 1814, and not in 1817. Parker says he arrived at Texas in February, 1831, and not 1832, and that Parker's Fort was built in 1835, not 1834.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 5

Parmenter, Stephen C.

Texian Hymn of Liberty, Words & Music by Stephen C. Parmenter. N. York Published by Endicott. 359 Broadway. [1838?]
1319; [3] p. 33 x 26 cm.; Sheet music, with caption title as above, and song in six stanzas. The first stanza of the hymn reads: Arise Arise brave Texians awake to Liberty; To Mexican oppressors no longer bend the knee; But hasten to the combat with freedoms flag unfurl'd; That the glorious deeds of Texas shall echo thro' the world; For we are determined to die or be free; And Texas triumphant our 'wathword [sic] shall be. The text would indicate that this was written in 1836, and it should be recorded that the text was published in the Telegraph and Texas Register (Houston) July 28, 1838, and reprinted in Philip Graham (collector and editor), Early Texas Verse, 1835-1850 (Austin, Texas: The Steck Co., 1936), p. 14. Graham does not mention any version in the form of sheet music.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 27

The Patriarch Has Left Us.

[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 129; [Text begins:] We perform a most painful duty in announcing the death of General Stephen F. Austin, who departed this life, yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock, P.M. at the house of judge McKinstry. ... [Dated at end:] Columbia, December 28, 1836.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 20 x 17 cm.; Austin died after an illness of a few days at the home of Judge George B. McKinstry, at Columbia, Texas, on December 27, 1836. The first notice had said that his body would be taken for burial at Peach Point "at twelve o'clock today," that is, December 28. The notice was printed, with some differences, in the Telegraph and Texas Register, Vol. I, No. 49, December 27, 1836 (editorial page dated December 30), and a copy of the second issue is reproduced in Winkler's Manuscript Letters and Documents of Early Texians, 1821-1845, Austin, 1937, Document 111, p. 200.; Locations: TxU (on pale green paper). TxWB (on pale blue paper).

Reel: 2

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The Patriarch Has Left Us.

[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 129A; Another issue [of entry No. 129] with, "P.S. The steamboat having arrived, the remains of General Austin will be removed from judge McKinstry's at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, to the steamboat, at Columbia Landing, and not to-day, as above stated.", added below the date on p. [1], and an "Order of Procession." on p. [3].; [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1836.]; 4-page folder printed on pages [1] and [3]. 20 x 12.6 cm.; Austin died after an illness of a few days at the home of Judge George B. McKinstry, at Columbia, Texas, on December 27, 1836. The first notice had said that his body would be taken for burial at Peach Point "at twelve o'clock today," that is, December 28. The notice was printed, with some differences, in the Telegraph and Texas Register, Vol. I, No. 49, December 27, 1836 (editorial page dated December 30), and a copy of the second issue is reproduced in Winkler's Manuscript Letters and Documents of Early Texans, 1821-1845, Austin, 1937, Document 111, p. 200.; Locations: TxAuTM (two leaves separated and mounted). TxHSJM (privately owned copy on loan, lacks p. [3-4]). TxU.

Reel: 2

Pavon, Francisco Gonzales.

[At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno en Palacio á cargo de Buenaventura Carrillo. [San Luis Potosí]. [1839] 947; [Account of the revolutionary activities of the Texans. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí Noviembre 30 de 1839. -- Francisco G. Pavon.; 5 p. (printed in double columns). 29.8 cm.; At head of first page: Suplemento á la Gaceta numero 101. San Luis Potosi Diciembre 3 de 1839.; Parts of this Suplemento are quite illegible. It includes a letter from Pavon to the editors of the Gaceta, asking that they give space to his communication, which is followed by a long letter from Pavon to the Secretary of War dated at the end Monterrey, November 7, 1839, giving an account of his engagements and dealings with the Federalists. The letter is followed by two enclosures; one, from Canales to Pavon, dated November 2, charging Pavon with bad faith in bringing about a conference and demanding Pavon's instant surrender. This is followed by an agreement for cessation of hostilities, signed by Pavon and Canales and others, and dated November 3. For more on this engagement at Alcantro see Pavon's Manifestacion of 1841, entry No. 972. Bustamante in his Gabinete Mexicano, Mexico, 1842, Vol. I p. 213, says that on November 1, 1839, Pavon completely defeated Canales, who on November 2 signed an agreement offering to put himself at the disposition of the government. Relying on this, Pavon's troops relaxed their guard and were attacked and routed by troops of Canales. Pavon was captured. Bustamante calls this a "triumph of perfidy." Apparently he was soon afterwards released. The account in Yoakum (Vol.II, p. 276) differs completely, giving the date of the engagement as October 3 instead of November, and saying that the Canales troops routed those of Pavon, who asked for a twelve-hour truce which, having been granted, Pavon fled but was captured the next day by the Canales troops. For the Canales account, showing pretty clearly that Canales was the victor the first day and that Pavon asked for a truce and afterwards fled, see Pavon's Manifestacion, Mexico, 1841, referred to above.; Locations: San Luis Potosí-AgE.

Reel: 15

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Pavon, Francisco Gonzalez.

Manifestacion que hace de su conducta militar, a la Nacion, el Coronel del 1.er Regimiento de Caballeria, Francisco G. Pavon.

Mexico. Imprenta del Mosquito: á cargo de Eduardo Novoa, calle de la Estampa de San Miguel, núm. 13. 1841

972; Alcance al num. 37 del Mosquito Mexicano.; 24 p., errata slip pasted inside back wrapper. 20.8 cm. Plain green wrappers.; One of the engagements in the Federalist revolt of 1839-1840 against the Mexican government, in which many Texans fought on the Federalist side, was that at Alcantro, not far from Mier, on November 1-2, 1839. The government forces were led by Pavon and those of the Federalists by Canales, whose forces included two prominent Texans, Reuben Ross, Colonel of the 180 "Texan Allies," and Samuel W. Jordan. On November 2, Pavon surrendered. Pavon's first account is entry No. 947. There Pavon claimed victory on the first day and said that his surrender the next day was due to an unexpected attack by Canales after a truce had been agreed on. This claim was repeated by Bustamante in his Gabinete Mexicano, Mexico, 1842, as stated in the note here to the 1839 entry. It appears, however, that the higher-ups in the Mexican army thought that Pavon had been guilty of treachery and he was court-martialed and imprisoned. This is an attempt by Pavon to clear his name of the charge of treachery. It includes, on pages 18-20, an interesting account by Canales of the affair which shows that at the end of the first day Pavon's forces were without food and water, that Pavon had to ask for a truce, and that after the truce was granted Pavon tried to escape and was captured. The account tends to clear Pavon from the charge of treachery, but shows that he had made a false claim in his 1839 statement that he was the victor on the first day.; Sabin 59255.; Locations: CU-B. TxU. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 15

Pease, Lorraine Thompson.

See Niles, John Milton, and Pease, L.T., entry No. 1285.

Perry, Stuart.

[Circular signed by Perry. 1841].

See Port Preston Land Association, entry No. 1390.

Perry, Stuart.

[Documents relating to the Claim of Stuart Perry against the Republic of Texas].

[New Orleans?]. [1840?]

1364; [2]-8, 7-23, 1-6 p. 21 cm.; Title page, if any, lacking and pagination irregular. This seems to be a collection of letters, documents, and arguments originally dated between January 5, 1836, and December 30, 1839, relating to Perry's claim against Texas for services in the revolution, which he had printed either for use before the Congress of Texas or in some legal proceeding. The first page reprints a letter of Perry to his lawyer or adviser, name not given, dated New Orleans, December 10, 1839, stating that he is having the material printed. For a general note on Perry see his Fall of San Antonio, [New Orleans, 1836] (entry No. 1228).; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 29

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[Perry, Stuart].

Fall of San Antonio and Massacre of its Defenders.
[New Orleans]. [1836]
1228; [Notice posted in New Orleans, March 28, 1836, calling a meeting to give a public expression of sympathy for "the butchery of San Antonio." Text begins:] Americans! The friends of Texas--Liberty beyond the Sabine, call upon you ... to meet them at the Arcade at seven o'clock to-morrow evening. ... ; [Broadside?]; This is the first of several appearances of Perry in this bibliography. This entry and entry No. 1229 are taken from their reprinting by Perry on page 23 of his collection of documents supporting his claim against Texas for his services to Texas at the time of the Texas Revolution. (See [Documents relating to the Claim of Stuart Perry, New Orleans, 1840] entry No. 1364.) It appears that a resolution of the Texan Congress authorizing a payment to him of \$1,400 in settlement of his claims was approved February 5, 1840 (Journals, Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. 225-226), and an additional note to Volume I of these Journals says at page 350, "Stuart Perry, an importer of New Orleans, was a friend to the Texan cause during the years 1835 and 1836. Articles from his pen published in the New York Times, under the signature 'A Citizen of New Orleans,' urged the people of the United States to rally to the standard of Texas. He aided in raising men, and at his own expense fitted out the brig Good Hope with supplies and munitions of war. His liberality to the Texan cause brought upon him pecuniary embarrassment." Perry appears here again under the year 1841 as organizer of the "ghost town" of Port Preston (entry Nos. 1389 and 1390). A letter introducing Perry to Lamar, and two letters of Perry to Lamar, each voicing some complaint, are given in the Lamar Papers (Vol. I, p. 463, and p. 482; Vol. II, p. 220-222).

Reel: 25

[Perry, Stuart].

[Six Hundred and Fourteen Men, Prisoners of War, in Cold Blood Murdered].
[New Orleans]. [1836]
1229; [(Placard posted in New Orleans, May 8, 1836, calling for volunteers to hasten to Texas to revenge the massacres at the Fall of the Alamo and at Goliad.)]; [Broadside.]; No copy located, but see note for entry No. 1228. This May 8 broadside concludes, "There is nothing so base in the history of crime ... let the names of Travis and of Fannin be appeased--let Tyrants know their doom.".

Reel: 25

Pésame a los Mexicanos por la Muerte de la Patria, ó sea.

Oposicion a la ley Sobre Cobre, Tabaco y Tejas.
Part I; also Part II.
See note to entry No. 965.

Phillips, Stephen Clarendon, 1801-1857.

An Address on the Annexation of Texas, and the aspect of Slavery in the United States, in connection therewith: delivered in Boston November 14 and 18, 1845.
Boston: Wm. Crosby and H.P. Nichols, 118 Washington Street. 1845
1605; By Stephen C. Phillips.; 56 p. 20 cm.; These two addresses, combined here into one that is interminably long, are among those made after Texas had accepted the terms of the joint resolution for annexation. They approach very closely to advocating withdrawal from the Union if annexation is consummated. The first part has some interesting paragraphs that describe the action of the Senate in adding to the joint resolution the section giving the president the option to proceed by treaty, and with masterly sarcasm ascribe that addition as designed to quiet the tender conscience of Senator Bagby of Alabama, whose vote was said to be essential to the passage of the resolution and who had scruples as to the constitutionality of acting by joint resolution.; Rader 2659. Sabin 62518.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NH. NN. TxDaM. TxH. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 36

Phocion, pseudonym.

Texas and Mr. Morfit's Report.
[Washington?]. [1837?]
1287; [Text begins:] Since my last number of Phocion, (published in the National Intelligencer,) the report of Mr. Morfit, the confidential agent of this Government to inquire into the condition of Texas, has appeared ... ; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 24 x 16 cm.; The anonymous author quotes from the Morfit report in support of his argument for the annexation of Texas by the United States. The article refers to "my last number of Phocion," which it says was published in the National Intelligencer. The Intelligencer for December 24, 1836, had an article signed "Phocion." This latter article was reprinted in the Telegraph and Texas Register for February 14, 1837, Volume II, No. 6, so it may have been published late in 1836.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 26

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Pike, Albert, 1809-1891.

Prose Sketches and Poems, Written in the Western Country.

Boston: Light & Horton. 1834

1150; 200 p. 18 cm. Cloth. Bound in dark green flowered cloth with "Sketches and Poems" stamped in gilt on spine, and also in watered brown cloth. This seems to be the first published account of a journey in modern times across the Texas Panhandle. It is an unusual book by an unusual man, who besides hunting for furs on the Plains wrote poetry and was later a leading lawyer of the Southwest, and in his final thirty-two years head of the Southern Scottish Rite Masons. On pages [9]-80 are first-hand accounts of an overland journey west from Fort Towson, in what is now Oklahoma, across part of Texas by a friend of Pike's, one Aaron B. Lewis, and of a journey east by Albert Pike, where Lewis was one of the party, from New Mexico to Fort Smith, Arkansas. The remaining pages include poems by Pike and three prose pieces relating to his experiences in New Mexico. The preface is dated "Ark. Territory, 1st May, 1833". The account of the journey west by Lewis from Fort Towson on the Red River, which began in September, 1831, and ended in December, is based in part on his recollections and in part on what appears to have been his journal. The account of Pike's trip east begins on page 36 with the heading, Narrative of a Second Journey in [sic] the Prairie. This began on September 6, 1832, and ended at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on December 10. David Donoghue in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1935, Volume XXXIX, at pages 135-138, has an account of this journey entitled, "Explorations of Albert Pike in Texas." This includes a sketch map of Pike's route. The account of these two journeys is reprinted in Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association, Volume IV, 1917, pages 66-139. A footnote on page 67 of that reprint says, "In 1835 General Pike published the 'Narrative of a Journey in the Prairie' as a serial in the columns of his paper, 'The Arkansas Advocate,' whence it is resurrected and reproduced here." There is an article on Pike in the Dictionary of American Biography. He was a prolific writer, many of his writings being listed in the note to Prose Sketches in Sabin. Sabin does not mention one of Pike's most important pieces, Message of the President, and Report of Albert Pike, Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Indian Nations West of Arkansas, of the Results of his Mission, Richmond, 1861, Wagner-Camp 379.; Sabin 62815. Wagner-Camp 50. Wright 2045.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. TXU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 23

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery.

Exploratory Travels through the Western Territories of North America ... 1811.
See entry No. 1047A.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery.

Reise durch die westlichen Gebiete von Nord-America ... 1813.
See entry No. 1047D.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery.

Reize naar Nieuw-Mexico ... 1812 [-1813].
See entry No. 1047B.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery.

Voyage au Nouveau-Mexique ... 1812.
See entry No. 1047C.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 1779-1813.

An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, Rivers; performed by order of the Government of the United States during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807.

Philadelphia: Published by C. & A. Conrad, & Co. No. 30 Chesnut Street. Somervell & Conrad, Petersburg. Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. Norfolk, and Fielding Lucas, Jr. Baltimore. John Binns, Printer. 1810

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1047; And a Tour through the Interior Parts of New Spain, when conducted through these provinces, by order of the Captain-General, in the year 1807. By Major Z.M. Pike. Illustrated by Maps and Charts.; 5 p. (including title with 1808 copyright on verso), verso blank, 1 leaf, verso blank; Part I, 105 p., verso blank; [9] p. of meteorological observations; Part II, [107]-277 p., verso blank, blank leaf; [2] p. of meteorological observations; Appendix to Part I, 65, [1] p., 2 folding tables (facing p. 40 and [66]); Appendix to Part II, 53 p., verso blank, folding table facing p. 53; Appendix to Part III, 87 p.; frontispiece (portrait) and 6 maps (5 folding) at end. 24 cm. Plain boards with printed paper label on back strip: Pike's Expeditions.; Maps: 1. Falls of St Anthony Lawson sc. 11 x 20 cm.; 2. The First Part of Captn Pike's Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana. See Plate 2d & References. [At foot of map:] Reduced and laid down on a Scale of 40 miles to the Inch. By Anthony Nau. 45 x 46 cm. No graphic scale, but "40 miles to the Inch." Prime meridian: [Washington.] In lower left corner: Plate I.; 3. [Second Part:] A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana, including all the hitherto unexplored Countries, lying between the River La Platte of the Missouri on the N: and the Red River on the S: the Mississippi East and the Mountains of Mexico West; with a Part of New Mexico & the Province of Texas. by Z.M. Pike Captn U.S.I. 44 x 39 cm. Prime meridian: [Washington.] In lower left corner: Plate II.; 4. A Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain. The Outlines are from the Sketches of, but corrected and improved by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, who was conducted through that Country, in the Year 1807, by Order of the Commandant General of those Provinces. 45 x 47 cm. Graphic scale: about 78 miles to the inch.; 5. A Sketch of the Vice Royalty Exhibiting the several Provinces and its Approximation to the Internal Provinces of New Spain. Harrison sct 33 x 40 cm. Graphic scale: about 50 miles to the inch.; 6. Map of the Mississippi River from its Source to the Mouth of the Missouri: ... by Nichs King. Engraved by Francis Shallus, Philadelphia. 23 x 76 cm. Graphic scale: about 27 miles to the inch.; Portrait: Lieut. Z.M. Pike. Edwin sc. Oval Stipple. Stauffer 846.; The titles of the London, Dutch and French editions (entry Nos. 1047A, 1047B and 1047C) are abbreviated as they are given in full in the standard reprint, *Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, A New Edition*, by Elliot Coues, New York: 1895, at pages xxxviii-xliii. Coues could not find a copy of the German edition so that title is given in full here. This famous book is included here because of Pike's account, at pages 264-277, of his journey across Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine in June, 1807, and his description of Texas, at pages 29-34 of the Appendix to Part III. Pike's account of the journey and of the week he spent at San Antonio, where he was handsomely entertained by the Spanish officials, makes interesting reading. The description of Texas is excellent and, except for the inconsequential summary in Pagès (entry No. 1027) and the Sibley account of the Red River region (entry No. 1038), seems to be the first in English. Humboldt's charges that his *Carte Générale ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* (entry No. 1042) was copied by Pike in the maps of

Mexico accompanying his Account are discussed in the note to the *Carte Générale*, and it is pointed out that they are justified as far as the Mexican portion of the *Carte Générale* is concerned, but not for the Texas portion. There, far from copying Humboldt, Pike's representation of Texas rivers is considerably better than Humboldt's and his treatment of the Texas coast line much inferior. Coues greatly overstates the case against Pike when he says (Coues edition of the Pike Account, New York, 1895, Vol. I, p. xlii), "I have reluctantly satisfied myself that Pike's map of New Spain is no other than Humboldt's *Carte Générale* ... with Nau's errors and some little further modification." Not only are the Texas portions of the Pike maps an improvement on Humboldt, but their legends are of great interest. Many years ago Henry Wagner gave me a copy of the Expeditions having an inscription, "John H. Robinson's." In his lengthy note on the Expeditions in his *Plains and Rockies* Mr. Wagner refers to Dr. Coues' edition of 1895 with this characteristic Wagner comment, "While Dr. Coues gives in this the pedigree, life and death of nearly every obscure person mentioned, he nowhere has anything to say about Dr. John H. Robinson who was probably the real head of the expedition." Robinson's famous map is entered here under the year 1819 (entry No. 1073). Dr. Coues in the Memoir preceding the text of his 1895 edition of Pike points out that Dr. Thomas Rees, who edited the English edition, substantially rearranged the material printed in the American edition and "made Pike a much better book than the author made for himself," and that the English edition was the basis for the French and Dutch editions and the Denver edition of 1889. Supplemental material on this expedition, such as the proceedings in Congress on "what compensation ought to be made to Captain Pike and his companions," is thought to be beyond the scope of this bibliography and is not included here.; Rader 2672. Raines, p. 164. Sabin 62836. Wagner-Camp 9.; Locations: DLC. ICN. ICU. MH. MiU-C. NjP. NN. Tx. TxH. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 16

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Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 1779-1813.

Exploratory Travels through the Western Territories of North America ... and the North-Eastern Provinces of New Spain. Performed in the year 1805, 1806, 1807. London. 1811

1047A; Another edition [of entry No. 1047], printed in London.; xx, 436 p., frontispiece (folding map), 1 map facing p. [1]. 29 cm. Plain boards with printed paper label on spine: Pike's Exploratory Travels.; Maps: Map of the Interior of Louisiana, with a part of New Mexico, by Z.M. Pike.--Captn U.S.I. Published by Longman & Co Jany 1811. 26 x 35 cm. Graphic scale: about 120 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Washington.]; Map of the Mississippi River, from its Source to the Mouth of the Missouri. Published by Longman & Co Jany 1811. 13 x 24 cm. Graphic scale: about 80 miles to the inch.; In some copies there is a slip of advts. bound in before the front end leaf.; The titles of the London, Dutch and French editions (entry Nos. 1047A, 1047B and 1047C) are abbreviated as they are given in full in the standard reprint, *Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, A New Edition*, by Elliot Coues, New York: 1895, at pages xxxviii-xliii. Coues could not find a copy of the German edition so that title is given in full here. This famous book is included here because of Pike's account, at pages 264-277, of his journey across Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine in June, 1807, and his description of Texas, at pages 29-34 of the Appendix to Part III. Pike's account of the journey and of the week he spent at San Antonio, where he was handsomely entertained by the Spanish officials, makes interesting reading. The description of Texas is excellent and, except for the inconsequential summary in *Pages* (entry No. 1027) and the Sibley account of the Red River region (entry No. 1038), seems to be the first in English. Humboldt's charges that his *Carte Générale ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* (entry No. 1042) was copied by Pike in the maps of Mexico accompanying his *Account* are discussed in the note to the *Carte Générale*, and it is pointed out that they are justified as far as the Mexican portion of the *Carte Générale* is concerned, but not for the Texas portion. There, far from copying Humboldt, Pike's representation of Texas rivers is considerably better than Humboldt's and his treatment of the Texas coast line much inferior. Coues greatly overstates the case against Pike when he says (Coues edition of the *Pike Account*, New York, 1895, Vol. I, p. xlii), "I have reluctantly satisfied myself that Pike's map of New Spain is no other than Humboldt's *Carte Générale* ... with Nau's errors and some little further modification." Not only are the Texas portions of the Pike maps an improvement on Humboldt, but their legends are of great interest. Many years ago Henry Wagner gave me a copy of the *Expeditions* having an inscription, "John H. Robinson's." In his lengthy note on the *Expeditions* in his *Plains and Rockies* Mr. Wagner refers to Dr. Coues' edition of 1895 with this characteristic Wagner comment, "While Dr. Coues gives in this the pedigree, life and death of nearly every obscure person mentioned, he nowhere has anything to say about Dr. John H. Robinson who was probably the real head of the expedition." Robinson's famous map is entered here under the year 1819 (entry No. 1073). Dr. Coues in the *Memoir* preceding the text of his 1895 edition of Pike points out that Dr. Thomas Rees, who edited the English edition, substantially rearranged the material printed in the American edition and "made Pike a much better book

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than the author made for himself," and that the English edition was the basis for the French and Dutch editions and the Denver edition of 1889. Supplemental material on this expedition, such as the proceedings in Congress on "what compensation ought to be made to Captain Pike and his companions," is thought to be beyond the scope of this bibliography and is not included here.; Rader 2676. Raines, p. 165. Sabin 62837.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. TxSA. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 16

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 1779-1813.

Reise durch die westlichen Gebiete von Nord-America, enthaltend die Tagebücher der Reisen von St. Louis, den Mississippi [sic] hinauf bis an die Quellen dieses Flusses; durch das Innere von Louisiana, und durch die nordöstlichen Provinzen von Neu-Spanien, gemacht in den Jahren 1805, 1806 u. 1807, auf Befehl der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten. Von Zebulon Montgomery Pike, Major der Infanterie. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Ph. Ch. Weyland. Mit einer Charte. Weimar, in Verlage des Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1813

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1047D; An edition [of entry No. 1047] in German.; Leaf of title, recto blank, leaf of series title, verso contents, [v]-xvi, 556 p., folding map at end, folding table facing p. 178. 20 cm.; Series title: Bibliothek der neuesten und wichtigsten Reisebeschreibungen ... gesammelt und herausgegeben von M.C. Sprengel, fortgesetzt von T.F. Ehrmann. Acht und vierzigster Band ...; Map: Map of the Interior of Louisiana, with a part of New Mexico, by Z.M. Pike.--Captn U.S.I. Haase sc. 25 x 35 cm. Graphic scale: about 120 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Washington.]; The titles of the London, Dutch and French editions (entry Nos. 1047A, 1047B and 1047C) are abbreviated as they are given in full in the standard reprint, *Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, A New Edition*, by Elliot Coues, New York: 1895, at pages xxxviii-xliii. Coues could not find a copy of the German edition so that title is given in full here. This famous book is included here because of Pike's account, at pages 264-277, of his journey across Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine in June, 1807, and his description of Texas, at pages 29-34 of the Appendix to Part III. Pike's account of the journey and of the week he spent at San Antonio, where he was handsomely entertained by the Spanish officials, makes interesting reading. The description of Texas is excellent and, except for the inconsequential summary in Pagès (entry No. 1027) and the Sibley account of the Red River region (entry No. 1038), seems to be the first in English. Humboldt's charges that his *Carte Générale ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* (entry No. 1042) was copied by Pike in the maps of Mexico accompanying his Account are discussed in the note to the *Carte Générale*, and it is pointed out that they are justified as far as the Mexican portion of the *Carte Générale* is concerned, but not for the Texas portion. There, far from copying Humboldt, Pike's representation of Texas rivers is considerably better than Humboldt's and his treatment of the Texas coast line much inferior. Coues greatly overstates the case against Pike when he says (Coues edition of the Pike Account, New York, 1895, Vol. I, p. xlii), "I have reluctantly satisfied myself that Pike's map of New Spain is no other than Humboldt's *Carte Générale ...* with Nau's errors and some little further modification." Not only are the Texas portions of the Pike maps an improvement on Humboldt, but their legends are of great interest. Many years ago Henry Wagner gave me a copy of the *Expeditions* having an inscription, "John H. Robinson's." In his lengthy note on the *Expeditions* in his *Plains and Rockies* Mr. Wagner refers to Dr. Coues' edition of 1895 with this characteristic Wagner comment, "While Dr. Coues gives in this the pedigree, life and death of nearly every obscure person mentioned, he nowhere has anything to say about Dr. John H. Robinson who was probably the real head of the expedition." Robinson's famous map is entered here under the year 1819 (entry No. 1073). Dr. Coues in the Memoir preceding the text of his 1895 edition of Pike points out that Dr. Thomas Rees, who edited the English edition, substantially rearranged the material printed in the American edition and "made Pike a much better book than the author made for himself," and that the English edition was the basis for the French and Dutch editions and the Denver edition of 1889.

Supplemental material on this expedition, such as the proceedings in Congress on "what compensation ought to be made to Captain Pike and his companions," is thought to be beyond the scope of this bibliography and is not included here.; Sabin 62839.; Locations: DLC. MoSM. NN. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 17

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Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 1779-1813.

Reize naar Nieuw-Mexico en de Binnenlanden
van Louisiana.
Amsterdam. 1812-1813

1047B; An edition [of entry No. 1047] in Dutch.; 2 vols.: Eerste Deel, viii, 1 leaf, verso blank, 327, [1] p.; Tweede Deel, half title, title, 374 p., 1 leaf, verso blank, 3 folding maps at end. 22 cm. Wrappers.; Maps as in the French edition (entry No. 1047C).; The titles of the London, Dutch and French editions (entry Nos. 1047A, 1047B and 1047C) are abbreviated as they are given in full in the standard reprint, *Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, A New Edition*, by Elliot Coues, New York: 1895, at pages xxxviii-xliii. Coues could not find a copy of the German edition so that title is given in full here. This famous book is included here because of Pike's account, at pages 264-277, of his journey across Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine in June, 1807, and his description of Texas, at pages 29-34 of the Appendix to Part III. Pike's account of the journey and of the week he spent at San Antonio, where he was handsomely entertained by the Spanish officials, makes interesting reading. The description of Texas is excellent and, except for the inconsequential summary in Pagès (entry No. 1027) and the Sibley account of the Red River region (entry No. 1038), seems to be the first in English. Humboldt's charges that his *Carte Générale ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* (entry No. 1042) was copied by Pike in the maps of Mexico accompanying his *Account* are discussed in the note to the *Carte Générale*, and it is pointed out that they are justified as far as the Mexican portion of the *Carte Générale* is concerned, but not for the Texas portion. There, far from copying Humboldt, Pike's representation of Texas rivers is considerably better than Humboldt's and his treatment of the Texas coast line much inferior. Coues greatly overstates the case against Pike when he says (Coues edition of the *Pike Account*, New York, 1895, Vol. I, p. xlii), "I have reluctantly satisfied myself that Pike's map of New Spain is no other than Humboldt's *Carte Générale ...* with Nau's errors and some little further modification." Not only are the Texas portions of the Pike maps an improvement on Humboldt, but their legends are of great interest. Many years ago Henry Wagner gave me a copy of the *Expeditions* having an inscription, "John H. Robinson's." In his lengthy note on the *Expeditions* in his *Plains and Rockies* Mr. Wagner refers to Dr. Coues' edition of 1895 with this characteristic Wagner comment, "While Dr. Coues gives in this the pedigree, life and death of nearly every obscure person mentioned, he nowhere has anything to say about Dr. John H. Robinson who was probably the real head of the expedition." Robinson's famous map is entered here under the year 1819 (entry No. 1073). Dr. Coues in the *Memoir* preceding the text of his 1895 edition of Pike points out that Dr. Thomas Rees, who edited the English edition, substantially rearranged the material printed in the American edition and "made Pike a much better book than the author made for himself," and that the English edition was the basis for the French and Dutch editions and the Denver edition of 1889. Supplemental material on this expedition, such as the proceedings in Congress on "what compensation ought to be made to Captain Pike and his companions," is thought to be beyond the scope of this bibliography and is not included here.; Sabin

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62840.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. IU. MoSM. NN.
TWS.

Reel: 17

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 1779-1813.

Voyage au Nouveau-Mexique ... Orné d'une
Nouvelle Carte de la Louisiane, en trois parties.
Paris. 1812

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1047C; An edition [of entry No. 1047] in French.; Tome Premier. [-Second]; 2 vols.: Tome I, xiv p. (including half title), 1 leaf, another half title, errata on verso, 368 p., [4] p. of advts. bound in after title; Tome II, 373 p., 3 folding maps at end. 22 cm. Marbled wrappers, with printed labels on spines: Voyage au Nouveau-Mexique. Tome I.[-II.]; Maps: 1. Première Partie de la Carte de l'Intérieur de la Louisiane, par Z.M. Pike. (Voyez les Indications sur la Planche IIe) [At foot:] Réduit sur une Échelle d'un Pouce pour 40 Milles, par Antoine Nau.; 44 x 45 cm. No graphic scale, but 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Washington.] At upper left above neat line: PL. I.; Title of second part as follows; 2. [Second Part:] Carte de l'Intérieur de la Louisiane, Comprenant tous les Pays jusqu'alors inconnus, entre la Rivière Plate, au N. la Rivière Rouge, au S. le Mississippi à l'E. et les Montagnes du Mexique à l'O. Avec une partie du Nouveau Mexique et de la Province de Texas, par le Major Z.M. Pike. 44 x 39 cm. At upper left above neat line: PL. II.; 3. Carte du Mississippi, depuis sa Source jusqu'à l'Embouchure du Missouri.; The titles of the London, Dutch and French editions (entry Nos. 1047A, 1047B and 1047C) are abbreviated as they are given in full in the standard reprint, *Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, A New Edition*, by Elliot Coues, New York: 1895, at pages xxxviii-xliii. Coues could not find a copy of the German edition so that title is given in full here. This famous book is included here because of Pike's account, at pages 264-277, of his journey across Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine in June, 1807, and his description of Texas, at pages 29-34 of the Appendix to Part III. Pike's account of the journey and of the week he spent at San Antonio, where he was handsomely entertained by the Spanish officials, makes interesting reading. The description of Texas is excellent and, except for the inconsequential summary in *Pagès* (entry No. 1027) and the Sibley account of the Red River region (entry No. 1038), seems to be the first in English. Humboldt's charges that his *Carte Générale ... de la Nouvelle Espagne* (entry No. 1042) was copied by Pike in the maps of Mexico accompanying his *Account* are discussed in the note to the *Carte Générale*, and it is pointed out that they are justified as far as the Mexican portion of the *Carte Générale* is concerned, but not for the Texas portion. There, far from copying Humboldt, Pike's representation of Texas rivers is considerably better than Humboldt's and his treatment of the Texas coast line much inferior. Coues greatly overstates the case against Pike when he says (Coues edition of the *Pike Account*, New York, 1895, Vol. I, p. xlii), "I have reluctantly satisfied myself that Pike's map of New Spain is no other than Humboldt's *Carte Générale ...* with Nau's errors and some little further modification." Not only are the Texas portions of the Pike maps an improvement on Humboldt, but their legends are of great interest. Many years ago Henry Wagner gave me a copy of the *Expeditions* having an inscription, "John H. Robinson's." In his lengthy note on the *Expeditions* in his *Plains and Rockies* Mr. Wagner refers to Dr. Coues' edition of 1895 with this characteristic Wagner comment, "While Dr. Coues gives in this the pedigree, life and death of nearly

every obscure person mentioned, he nowhere has anything to say about Dr. John H. Robinson who was probably the real head of the expedition." Robinson's famous map is entered here under the year 1819 (entry No. 1073). Dr. Coues in the *Memoir* preceding the text of his 1895 edition of *Pike* points out that Dr. Thomas Rees, who edited the English edition, substantially rearranged the material printed in the American edition and "made Pike a much better book than the author made for himself," and that the English edition was the basis for the French and Dutch editions and the Denver edition of 1889. Supplemental material on this expedition, such as the proceedings in Congress on "what compensation ought to be made to Captain Pike and his companions," is thought to be beyond the scope of this bibliography and is not included here.; Raines, p. 165. Sabin 62838.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. MH. MoSM. NHi. NN. NNA. TxSA. TWS.

Reel: 17

Pilie, L.J., and Schoolfield, Charles.

Plan of the City of Austin.
[Below and right of title:] Greene Lithographer to the Republic of Texas. No. 53. Magazine Street. New Orleans. Fishbourne Sc. [1839]
1352; [At lower right:] Surveyed by L.J. Pilie & Chas Schoolfield Drawn by L.J. Pilie. 1839.; 59 x 45 cm.; No graphic scale, but note below title reads, "N.B.-- All the alleys are Twenty ft. wide.", so scale about 320 feet to the inch. Early in 1839 a government commission selected the site of Austin as the capital of Texas and in May, 1839, construction of government buildings was begun. This plan was perhaps prepared for a sale of lots, which the *Handbook of Texas* reports took place on August 1, 1839, with 306 lots sold. The streets are all named and 166 blocks are shown, some blocks with eight lots, others with twelve. We learn from the *Lamar Papers* (Vol. III, p. 11) that at the end of May, 1839, Pilie secured the contract for doing the maps at \$200 each [sic] over W.H. Sandusky, later known here as author of the *Plan of the City of Galveston* [1845] (entry No. 1606), but that by August he was convicted of theft by a volunteer jury, "tied to the Liberty Pole, flogd & sent adrift" (*Papers*, Vol. III, p. 63).; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 28

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Pillow, Gideon Johnson, 1806-1878.

Speech of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, delivered at the Mass Meeting of the Democracy, near Columbia, Tenn., on the 13th of July, 1844, on the Annexation of Texas.
Columbia, Ten. Published by C.J. Dickenson. [On verso of title:] Printed at the "Tennessee Democrat" Office. 1844
1526; 16 p., text printed in double columns. 28 cm.; This interminable campaign speech for Polk for president ends with the peroration, "Texas is lost forever if Clay is elected." Clay's argument in his famous Raleigh letter that Texas was a government de facto and not de jure is assailed in a lengthy discussion, the conclusion being that annexation would not be a moral or legal wrong to Mexico. Several more pages are taken to prove that in agreeing in the Treaty of 1819 to the Sabine as the boundary between us and the Spanish province of Texas, we violated the treaty with France resulting in the Louisiana Purchase. International Law is cited as making it our duty to foil the schemes of the abolitionist and of England to end slavery in Texas, with the ultimate end of abolishing it in the United States. Paul, in his *Rift in the Democracy*, Philadelphia, 1951, gives a vivid account of Pillow's successful leadership of the Polk forces in the May, 1844, Democratic Convention, Pillow having been at one time a law partner of Polk. The *Dictionary of American Biography* says his claim to notoriety is based "on his career as a vain, ambitious, quarrelsome, and unsuccessful soldier [in the Mexican War]."; Locations: NN. RPB.

Reel: 34

Pilsbury, Timothy.

To the Electors of the Senatorial District County of Brazoria.
[Address, signed and dated at end:] T. Pilsbury.
August 24th, 1840 [i.e. 1841]. See entry No. 449.

Pilsbury, Timothy, 1780-1858.

To the Electors of the Senatorial District County of Brazoria.
[n.p.]. [1841]
449; [Address of Pilsbury, a candidate for a seat in the Senate, reviewing his record as a representative. Text begins:] Fellow Citizens: Called upon by a portion of the electors to be a candidate for the office of a Senator ... [Signed and dated at end:] T. Pilsbury. August 24th, 1840 [i.e. 1841].; Broadsheet, three columns on recto, one short column on verso. 31.3 x 18.5 cm.; In this address Pilsbury, a candidate for election to the Senate of the Sixth Congress, defends his action as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifth Congress, which sat from November, 1840, to February, 1841, in voting against the law to exempt slave property from seizure upon execution, and against the Franco Texan bill. He won the election to the Senate over Anson Jones.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 7

Pimentel, Tomás López.

See López Pimentel, Tomás.

Plan de la Colonisation ... [1842].
See [Snider-Pellegrini, Antonio], entry No. 1428.

Plan de la Ville de Harrisburg ... [1842].
See [Snider-Pellegrini, Antonio], entry No. 1429.

Planter, Columbia and later Brazoria.

Planter - - Extra.
[Columbia? Printed at the Planter Office]. [1845]
624; [At head of first column:] Tuesday, January 28, 1845. [Issued "for the purpose of laying before the people of the county the communication of 'Many Citizens of Prec't No. 2 & 4.'", in which William McMaster, Sheriff of Brazoria County, is charged with defalcation in his accounts.; Broadside in three columns. 54.9 x 23.5 cm.; The communication seems to show beyond doubt, by references to written and to oral statements, that the sheriff was a defaulter.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 10

Planter, supplement, Monday Morning, Dec. 23 [1844].
See entry No. 584.

Plummer, Clarissa.

Narrative of the Captivity and Extreme Sufferings of Mrs. Clarissa Plummer ... who, with Mrs. Caroline Harris ... were [sic], in the Spring of 1835 ... taken prisoners by ... the Camanche [sic] tribe of Indians, while emigrating ... to Texas; and after ... nearly two years in captivity ... were fortunately redeemed.
New-York: Perry and Cooke, Publishers. 1838
1320; [Vignette of Mrs. Plummer and child.] Mrs. Plummer was made prisoner ... with the unfortunate Mrs. Harris, with whose narrative the public have been recently presented.; 23, [1] p., including frontispiece. 25 cm.; Copyright, dated 1838, in the name of Ebenezer Cooke on verso of title. Signed on p. 21: Clarissa Plummer. The note to the Caroline Harris captivity (entry No. 1312) also discusses this captivity.; Rader 2686. Raines, p. 166. Wagner-Camp 71.; Locations: CSmH. ICN. MWA. NHi. NN. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 27

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Plummer, Mrs. Rachel (Parker).

[Narrative of the Capture and Subsequent Sufferings of Mrs. Rachel Plummer. 1839?]. See entry No. 242.

Plummer, Mrs. Rachel (Parker), 1817 or 1818-1839.

Rachael Plummer's narrative of twenty one months servitude as a prisoner among the Commanchee Indians. [Houston.] [On verso of title page: Telegraph Power Press]. [1838] 242; Written by h[erself]; 15p. 21.5 cm.; Mrs. Plummer's narrative has a somewhat complicated history both in text and printing. With her infant son James and her cousin Cynthia Ann Parker she was captured by the Comanches at the destruction of Parker's Fort on the Navasota River, May 19, 1836. After thirteen months of captivity rather than the twenty-one stated in her title, she was ransomed by Mexican traders near Santa Fe on June 19, 1837. A Santa Fe trader took her to St. Louis, and from there she returned to her father's home in Texas on February 19, 1838. Broken in health and spirit, she died there exactly a year later on February 19, 1839. Although this is the first printing of the narrative, it is not the first version of the text. In her preface, dated September 23, 1838, she states that she had commenced writing her account at Santa Fe, continued at St. Louis, and finished at her father's home in Texas. This had been entrusted to Col. B.E. Walker for publication, but since it had not appeared she had rewritten it from memory. Streeter surmised the existence of an 1838 printing from an announcement in the Telegraph and Texas Register for March 3, 1838 that it would soon be published. Since this was within weeks of her return, this may have been the version entrusted to Col. Walker. In any case the work must have appeared between September 23, the date of her preface, and February 19, 1839, when she died. No copy of this edition was known until one turned up in Texas in 1975. That copy, now at Yale, is slightly mutilated and lacks the bottom portion of the first two leaves. The place and date of publication are missing from the title page, though the imprint is present on the verso. Part of Rachael's name is torn from the foot of the leaf of preface. A facsimile of this edition was published by the Jenkins Company in Austin in 1977. The Plummer narrative seems to have been the basis for two fictional accounts published in New York in 1838 by Perry and Cooke, Narrative of the captivity and extreme sufferings of Mrs. Clarissa Plummer ..., and History of the captivity and providential release therefrom of Mrs. Caroline Harris ..., discussed in entry Nos. 1312 and 1320. And in 1844, as an appendix to her father James W. Parker's Narrative .. (entry No. 1525) with a separate title page dated 1839 there appeared a second edition of Rachel's Narrative with a much expanded text. This was for many years the only known printing of her account. In his introduction to the 1977 facsimile of the 1838 edition William Reese has an interesting analysis of the stylistic differences between the various versions.; Locations; CtY.

Reel: 3

Por Extraordinario Llegado del Alamo el dia de hoy, á las cuatro de la mañana se ha recibido la carta sigte. [At end:] Leona Vicario Marzo 16 de. Imprenta del Gobierno del Departamento de Coahuila y Tejas. 1836

904; [Text begin:] Bejar 7 de Marzo de 1836. Queridos Hermanos de Mi Corazon ... [The unsigned letter gives a vivid account of the capture of the Alamo followed by a paragraph, also unsigned, about the glorious triumph.]; Broadsheet. 31.3 x 22 cm.; The letter describes the attack made by four columns commanded by General Cós under whom were Colonels Juan Morales, Duque de Estrado, and Romero, and the glorious victory over the ungrateful Colonists, all of whom are reported killed. One sentence reads, "El Gefé de ellos llamado Trawis, murió como valiente, con la caravina en la mano, en la esplanada de un cañon; pero el perverso, y fanfarron Santiago Bowi murió como una muger escondido casi bajo de un colchon." Another, in the paragraph at the end, gives (in translation), "eternal praise to the immortal Santa Anna."; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Port Preston Land Association.

[New York]. [1841] 1390; ["Circular Port Preston Land Association Texas, Agent E.H. Warner No. 1 Nassau St" issued, without printed title, to promote the establishment of a "little colony of Carolinians" in Refugio County at Port Preston on Mission Bay. Text begins:] Dear Sir: If you will turn to a chart of the Gulf of Mexico, you will see ... we have a marine penetration of the land at the lowest calculation, eighty-two miles, and thus it gives the last drop of salt water that approaches San Antonio, and the mines of Chihuahua ... [Signed:] Stuart Perry. [Postscript at end signed and dated:] S.P. New-York, 26th October, 1841.; 4-page folder with map on p. [1], text in double columns on p. [2] and [3], and title given above endorsed in Ms. on p. [4]. 35 x 22 cm.; Map: The map, without title, has imprint, "C. Hayward, Lithr 27 Cedar St New York" and shows the line of the Gulf of Mexico from Galveston Bay to Laguna Madre, the location of Preston on Mission Bay, and the back country as far as San Antonio and Austin, 21 x 31 cm.; This rather long account, dated at the end October 26, 1841, though written with a light touch, is, as said in the note to entry No. 1389, in effect a prospectus of Port Preston and of the advantages of Texas in general, and of Port Preston in particular, as a place to live. A brief article on Port Preston in the Handbook of Texas says the town "was founded in 1837 or 1838 by Stuart Perry." For a general note on Perry, see entry No. 1228.; Locations: MWA.

Reel: 30

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Port Preston, Texas.

... No. --- Port Preston Faith of the Municipality Pledged.
 [At end:] Greene & Fishbourne's Lithog. 53, Magazine Street. N.O. [At left:] Desgd & Engraved by R.W. Fishbourne. [1841?]
 1389; [Form for certificate of ownership of shares of stock in the town of Port Preston, with small map at left of text showing location of the town and its connection through Mission and Arransasso [sic] bays with the Gulf of Mexico; and with blanks for date, "184-".]; Broadside. 27 x 44 cm.; With ornamental border including vignettes and the words: "Republic of Texas." "County of Refugio.", "Incorporated by Act of Congress, 1839." This "ghost town," granted a charter by the Texas Congress on January 26, 1839, in a general act applying to San Antonio "and other towns therein mentioned," was organized by Stuart Perry, whose long description of its advantages is given in the folder, entry No. 1390. While this certificate may have been printed in 1840, it is entered here under 1841 as entry No. 1390, which is in effect a prospectus of the town, was published late in 1841. That Greene was a lithographer at 53 Magazine Street, New Orleans, in 1839 is shown by the entry for Map of the City of Sabine (entry No. 1350). The map in this certificate shows on a fairly large scale the short section of the Texas coast line from St. Joseph's Island to the entrance to Corpus Christi Bay, with Preston on "Mission Bay," a little north of the mouth of the Mission River. "Mission Bay" is Copano Bay on modern Texas maps and "Arronsasso Bay" is now Aransas Bay.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 30

Portland City Company.

Constitution of Portland City Company, Matagorda County, Republic of Texas.
 [n.p.]. [1841?]
 1391; 9, [1] p. (including front wrapper). 17 cm.; Wrapper title. This constitution on pages [3]-9 and the one page of text which follows, with the caption, Portland City, tells of an interesting plan for establishing a new town on the Colorado River at the head of the raft. There is an account of the project and reference to this Constitution in the note on the certificate of capital stock of the proposed town, entry No. 450.; Locations: TWS. Also privately owned copy.

Reel: 30

Portland, Texas.

Capital Stock Two Thousand Acres of Land & City Lots.
 [Along left of certificate] J. Lowe, Galveston Texas. [1841]
 450; City of Portland Matagorda Co.. Republic of Texas. This Certificate for ----- Dollars will be received at par in payment for Lots ... City of Portland ----- 1841 [Blanks for signatures of "Sec" and "Agt"]; Broadside. 8.8 x 18.2 cm. Symbolical illustrations. At head: \$ ----- No. -----; This certificate, which is engraved and not printed, is the earliest example known to me of engraving done in Texas. I know of no other for the period of the bibliography. The blank for the date on my certificate is filled out, "29 April." E.E. Este signs the certificate as Secretary, and Nicholas Clopper as Agent. This certificate represents an interesting scheme promoted by Nicholas Clopper of Cincinnati, his son Joseph C. Clopper, and the latter's wife's brother, Edward Este, for establishing a new town on the Colorado River at the head of the raft. The plan was to connect the new town by a railroad with tidewater on Wilson's Creek, about three miles to the south, "and thence by steamboats or other craft to Port Austin and Palacios." These two towns were on Matagorda Bay, south of the mouth of the Colorado. Nicholas Clopper acquired lands in Texas in the 1820's, and in 1827 took his three sons to Texas on a visit. The Journal of one of the sons, Joseph Chambers Clopper, kept on that visit is given in Vol. XIII, Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, p. 44-80, July, 1909, and "The Clopper Correspondence, 1834-1838," in Vol. XIII, p. 128-144, October, 1909. Another sister of Edward Este was Mrs. David G. Burnet. There is a short sketch of Este in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, p. 394. In 1950 Edward Nicholas Clopper, one of the descendants of the Cloppers referred to above, published at Cincinnati a most interesting account of the Cloppers who visited Texas and of other members of his family in *An American Family, Its Ups and Downs through Eight Generations in New Amsterdam ... and Texas from 1650 to 1880*. I have an entry (No. 1391), Constitution of Portland City Company, Matagorda County, Republic of Texas, [n.p., but probably Cincinnati, 1841], signed on p. 9, Nicholas Clopper, Agent. This tells of the ownership by Nicholas Clopper and his son Joseph of the upper half of the league of land on the west side of the Colorado, "near the head of the raft," and gives other information about the project. This Constitution and the scrip with the date 1841 were almost certainly printed in 1841 for Nicholas Clopper died on December 2, 1841. I learned in February, 1953, from Mr. Andrew F. Muir of Cameron, Texas, an authority on Texas history, that he had one of these certificates and also a copy of the Constitution. The "City of Portland" is not shown on the map in the 1845 edition of the Hunt & Randell Guide to Texas and as I have not been able to learn anything more of its history the chances are that the project was not carried out.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 7

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[Postl, Karl Anton].

See [Sealsfield, Charles], entry No. 1111.

[Potter, Reuben Marmaduke, 1802 1890].

Hymn of the Alamo.

[n.p.]. [n.d.]

670; Air, "Marseilles Hymn." [First stanza begins:]; "Rise, man the wall, our clarion's blast Now sounds its final reveille; This dawning morn must be the last Our fated band shall ever see. ..."; Broadside. 19.8 x 13 cm.; In three stanzas of twelve lines each. This is the version of the well-known Hymn given in Dixon's Poets and Poetry of Texas, Austin, 1885, and in the Alex Dienst article, "Contemporary Poetry of the Texan Revolution," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1917, Vol. XXI, p. 168. The poem was first published in the Telegraph and Texas Register for October 4, 1836 (editorial page dated October 5), and, as Dr. Dienst points out, differed there slightly from the text as given in the above article in the Quarterly. The type and set-up of the broadside differ from that of the Telegraph, and as it is difficult to guess when the broadside was printed I am putting it with the undated material printed in Texas during the period of the bibliography. Indeed, it may have been printed after 1845. There is an interesting account of Potter by Sam H. Dixon in the Houston Post for May 21, 1922, which enlarges on a similar account by Dixon in his Poets and Poetry of Texas, p. 229-233. It seems that Potter had first gone to Mexico in 1827, when twenty-five years old, to work for a Mexican commercial house, and was in Matamoros in 1836 and until the spring of 1837. He came to Texas in the summer of 1837 and became a deputy collector at Velasco in the revenue department of the Republic. According to Heitman's Historical Register ... of the United States Army, Potter became a military store-keeper in 1848, attained the rank of captain in that branch in 1866, retired in 1882 and died in 1890. Dixon in his account gives him the rank of colonel. The Hymn is also printed in the Texas Times of Galveston (in Vol. I, No. 49, for November 30, 1842, sometimes misprinted November 6), where it is said that it was written after the fall of the Alamo and before the battle of San Jacinto. Raines lists several articles by Potter, to which may be added letters by him in two issues of the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, which appeared after Raines was in print. One is given in an article, "Escape of Karnes and Teal from Matamoros," in the issue for October, 1900 (Vol. IV, p. 71-84), and the other in an article, "The Alamo Monument," in the issue for April, 1903 (Vol. VI, p. 309).; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 11

Prairiedom: Rambles and Scrambles in Texas ... 1845.

See [Page, Frederic Benjamin], entry No. 1604.

[Pratt, Thomas, 1807-1864].

[Handbill, signed by one Thomas Pratt, attacking President Lamar for paying no attention to Pratt's letters demanding reappointment as captain in the Texas army].

[Richmond? Printed at the Richmond Telescope Office?]. [1840]

395; [Pratt's application for reappointment had been endorsed "unworthy."]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but the handbill is mentioned and the case summarized in the Richmond Telescope, March 17, 1840. Five letters written by Pratt to Lamar on this subject are printed in Volume V of the Lamar Papers.

Reel: 6

Prentiss, Francis.

The Texian Quick Step, Respectfully dedicated to Gen. Edward Burleson of the Republic of Texas. Boston. Published by Henry Prentiss. 33 Court St. Thayer & Co's lith. Boston. [1841?] 1392; Music arranged by William C. Glynn.; 3 p. 34 cm.; Sheet music, with lithograph of battle scene above title. For a similar title published the same year see entry No. 1402, The Texas Quick Step, and for another Texas Quick Step published in 1842 see entry No. 1407.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 30

Prentiss, Samuel, 1782-1857.

Speech of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss, of Vermont, upon the question of reception of the Vermont Resolutions, on the Subject of the Admission of Texas, the Domestic Slave Trade, and Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1838 1321; Delivered in the Senate U.S., January 16, 1838.; 10 p., blank leaf. 24 cm.; As might be expected, Prentiss was opposed to slavery and the admission of Texas.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH.

Reel: 27

Preston, William Campbell, 1794-1860.

Speech of Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, on the Annexation of Texas.

Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1838 1322; Delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 24, 1838.; 18 p., blank leaf. 22 cm.; This was in support of his resolution (entry No. 1329) for annexation, but with the consent of Texas and whenever it can be effected "consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States."; Rader 2733.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. NH. Tx. TxDaM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 27

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Pretensiones de los Anglo-Americanos, Mejico, 1820.
See entry No. 681.

Probus, pseudonym.

See [Child, David Lee], entry No. 1451.

Probus, pseudonym.

The Texan Revolution. [Introduction dated "Northhampton, December 3d, 1842," but published at Washington in 1843].
See [Child, David Lee], entry No. 1451.

Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates, chosen by the People of Massachusetts ... assembled at ... Boston ... the 29th day of January ... 1845.
See Boston. Convention to Consider Proposed Annexation of Texas, 1845, entry No. 1565.

Proceso del General Santa Anna.
[At end:] Mexico: Impreso por Francisco Torres, en Las Escalerillas Num. 13. 1836
904.1; [8] p. 21 x 14 cm.; Caption title.; A scathing denunciation of the Mexican government in general and Santa Anna in particular, apparently written before the ill-fated San Jacinto campaign. The anonymous author blames the imminent loss of Texas on Santa Anna's decision to concentrate the army in Mexico for use against his political opponents rather than sending adequate forces to the frontier.;
Locations: TxArU.

Reel: 14

[Proposed Texan Association].
[London?]. [1840]

1365; [An explanatory paper, designed only for private distribution.] As no separate printing of this prospectus for the sale of Texas lands by a company to be organized has been located, it has been entered from its printing, at pages 16-21, in Richard Hartnel's Texas and California, London, 1841 (entry No. 1381). Though the prospectus is unsigned, it is certified to as correct by General James Hamilton, the diplomatic agent of Texas and its commissioner for negotiating a European loan, and by A.T. Burnley, Hamilton's predecessor on the loan negotiation and referred to here as "the financial associate of General Hamilton." One of the properties was 78,000 acres "situated in the district of San Antonio de Bexar," offered at five shillings an acre. Another was land scrip "in the vicinity either of rising and promising towns or on spots where towns may be built," offered at six shillings an acre. The third was a plan to organize a company to erect a wharf in Galveston, which would receive in part payment half of the land "reclaimed in front of the city" and half the wharf privileges of the whole city. Messrs. Hamilton and Burnley were to receive one-sixth of the stock of the proposed company. This prospectus was probably issued late in 1840 or early in 1841, the latest date on it being of a letter signed by General Hamilton, dated Dec. 5th, 1840. Entry No. 1398 is a reprinting of an advertisement of the Texan Land and Emigration Board offering these properties. This was undoubtedly the company to be organized, referred to in the prospectus.

Reel: 29

Proposed Treaty with Texas.

Proposed Treaty with Texas, a Gross Usurpation of Power.

Philadelphia. 1844

1527A; Another issue [of entry No. 1527] with same title, date, and collation, and from the same setting of type, but with abbreviated imprint. This is a legal argument to the effect that the purchase of Louisiana, claimed here to be admittedly unconstitutional but justified by expediency, is not a constitutional precedent for the annexation of Texas.; Locations: CtY. MBA. Tx. TWS.

Reel: 34

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Proposed Treaty with Texas.

Proposed Treaty with Texas, a Gross Usurpation of Power.

Philadelphia: John C. Clark, Printer, 60 Dock Street. 1844

1527; The Annexation of Louisiana, a precedent against the Constitutionality of the Treaty with Texas. Inconsistency of the Strict Constructionists, Who Favour That Treaty. Opinions of Jefferson. ... ; 8 p. 23 cm.; Signed at end: A Washington Federalist.; This is a legal argument to the effect that the purchase of Louisiana, claimed here to be admittedly unconstitutional but justified by expediency, is not a constitutional precedent for the annexation of Texas.; Sabin 102017.; Locations: MB. MBAt. MH. NH. TWS.

Reel: 34

Protesta Que Hace ante la Nacion la Guarnicion de Matamoras ... Matamoras, 1844.
See entry No. 1000.

Provincias Internas de Oriente, Mexico. Comandante General (Joaquin de Arredondo).

[Proclamation, with heading:] D. Joaquin de Arredondo.
[Monterrey: Printed by Samuel Bangs]. [1820] 682; Comandante General y Gefee Superior Politico de estas quatro provincias Internas de Oriente ... [Publishes decrees of the Spanish Cortes promulgated in 1812, relating to elections for alcaldes and ayuntamientos followed by decrees of Ferdinand VII of March 9 and 17, 1820, calling for such elections, and calls for elections for ayuntamientos to be held in the four Internal Provinces of the East. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en Monterrey, a 6 de Julio de 1820. Joaquin de Arredondo. Por mandado de S.S.; Broadside, 59.5 x 31 cm., printed on three separate sheets which are joined together.; Texas was at this time one of the four Internal Provinces of the East, the others being Coahuila, Nuevo Santander (later Tamaulipas), and Nuevo León. The position of Commandant General, the chief executive officer of the Internal Provinces, had been filled since 1813 by Arredondo, a veteran in the service of Spain. His headquarters were at Monterrey, the capital of Nuevo León. This proclamation was issued by Arredondo when he learned that Ferdinand VII had renewed his acceptance of the Constitution of 1812 by issuing in March, 1820, the decrees regarding elections listed in the entry. Mr. Robles has a chapter on the beginnings of printing at Nuevo León in his *La Primera Imprenta* at pages 49-59. There he gives excellent reasons for stating that Samuel Bangs was the first printer of Nuevo León, and says the earliest Monterrey imprints he has seen were published in 1821. However, three Monterrey, 1820, imprints relating to Texas are listed here, the earliest being this Arredondo proclamation of July 6, 1820, and there are several others, none of which as far as I know relate to Texas. The earliest Monterrey imprint which has come to my attention has the date April 10, 1820.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Provincias Internas de Oriente, Mexico. Diputacion Provincial.

Habitantes de las Quatro Provincias de Oriente: [Address of the Diputacion provincial issued on the occasion of its opening session].
[Monterrey: Printed by Samuel Bangs]. [1820] 683; [Dated at end:] Monterrey Noviembre 20 de 1820.; Broadsheet. 31.2 x 21.8 cm.; This address is interesting for its references to the then unhappy state of the Internal Provinces of the East--their vast deserted stretches of country, their inhabitants victims "del furor de los Indios barbaros," agriculture ruined, the limited industry almost annihilated, and the government treasury empty. As this was issued only a month before Moses Austin came to San Antonio seeking permission to establish a colony in Texas, one can understand the welcome with which his petition was received by Arredondo, the Royalist commandant of the Eastern Internal Provinces.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Provincias Internas de Oriente, Mexico. Junta Electoral.

Aviso [October 3, announcing election of deputies and substitutes from the various Eastern Internal Provinces to the Diputacion Provincial].
[Monterrey: Printed by Samuel Bangs]. [1820] 684; [Dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Octubre --- de 1820. Dor. José Eustaquio Fernandez, Elector Secretario; Broadside. 31.3 x 21.7 cm.; The copies located are all dated in Ms. on the 3d. A Diputacion Provincial had been provided for in the Spanish constitution of 1812, but nothing had been done towards setting up such a body until Ferdinand VII in 1820 renewed his acceptance of that Constitution. This entry marks the establishment of the first Diputacion Provincial for the Internal Provinces of the East. Coahuila, Nuevo Santander, and Nuevo León each have two deputies and one substitute, while Texas is assigned one deputy and no substitute. The deputy from Texas was Don Ambrosio de Aldasoro "del Comercio de esta capital." The Diputacion had general powers over the affairs of the four provinces. Its sessions were limited to ninety days during the year, and half the members retired annually. Dr. Barker in his "The Government of Austin's Colony, 1821-1831," in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1918, Volume XXI, at pages 223-225, tells of the establishment of the provincial deputation in the summer of 1820. He remarks that it was to this body that Arredondo referred Moses Austin's application for a permit to introduce three hundred families into Texas, a petition approved by the Diputacion on January 17, 1821.; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

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Provincias Internas de Oriente, Mexico. Junta Electoral.

Aviso al Publico.
[Monterrey]. [1821]
686; [Announcement of election of deputies and substitutes to the Cortes and of provincial deputies and substitutes. Text begins:] En la Junta electoral de Provincia celebrada en esta capital los dias 11 12 y 13 del presente ... [Dated and signed at end:]
Monterrey 13 de Marzo de 1821. Juan Francisco Gutierrez, Elector Secretario.; Broadside. 31.2 x 21.5 cm.; As was the case in the election of October, 1820, entry No. 684, there are four provinces listed, but here the province of "Colonia" is substituted for "Nuevo Santander" and there is only one deputy listed for each province, none of whom were listed in the October, 1820, Aviso. Coahuila and Colonia are each listed with one substitute. The deputy credited to Texas is listed as "Lic. D. José Vivero, Canonigo Maestro Escuelas de esta S. Yglesia." I have not noticed elsewhere the name "Colonia" applied to the province at one time called Nuevo Santander and later known as Tamaulipas.; Locations: TxSa-Court House. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Provincias Internas de Oriente. Gefe Superior Politico y Comandante General (Felipe de la Garza).

El Ciudadano Felipe de la Garza, Brigadier del Ejercito Nacional, Gefe Superior Politico y Comandante General.
[Monterrey]. [1823]
699; [Proclamation listing six instructions for policing against robberies and murders in Coahuila, Santander, and Texas. Dated and signed at end:]
Dado en Monterrey á 24 de Junio de 1823. 3. 2.
Felipe de la Garza. Juan Guerra, Secro. Interino.; Broadside. 31.5 x 21.6 cm.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 12

Provincias Internas de Oriente. Junta Preparatoria. Comision.

[Monterrey]. [1823]
700; [Text begins:] Exmo. Señor = La comision nombrada para arreglar los trabajos de VE bajo el caracter de Junta Preparatoria ... [Report of a committee appointed to assist the Governor which suggests subdivisions for the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, Provincia de Coahuila, and Provincia de Texas for the election of deputies to the new Constituent Congress of Mexico. Dated and signed at end:]
Monterrey 5 de Julio de 1823, 3. 2. = Julian de Arrese. = Agustin Viesca.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 31 x 21.3 cm.; This Comision advised on the details of carrying out the law of June 17, 1823 (Dublan, Vol. I, No. 340, p. 651) relating to elections for the new Constituent Congress of Mexico. Texas is divided into five districts, three at Bexar, and two for Bahía del Espíritu Santo, and "el Colorado." In the copy at the Bexar Archives there is a manuscript note at the end saying that as there is not enough population in Texas to have five districts, only one deputy will be elected to the Constituent Congress.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Puebla (Mexican state). Asamblea Departamental.

La Asamblea Departamental de Puebla, á sus comitentes.
[Puebla] Impr. ant. en el portal de flores. [1845]
1022.3; [Ornamental rule] [Denunciation of the United States for its annexation of Texas. Text begins:] Prevalida de nuestras disenciones domésticas una nacion que no repara en la perversidad de los medios para lograr el engrandecimiento que la denigrará á la faz del universo ... [Dated and signed at end:] Sala de sesiones de la Asamblea Departamental de Puebla. Agosto 11 de 1845. Joaquin de Zaro y Tamariz, Presidente. Atenogenes Castellero, V. Secretario. José Simon Quiros. V. Secretario.; Broadside 33 x 24 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

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[Puelles, José María de Jesús].

Informe que se dio al Excmo. Sr. Presidente de la Republica Mejicana, sobre Limites de la Provincia de Tejas.

Zacatecas: Imprenta del supremo gobierno, à cargo del c. Pedro Piña. 1828

734; Con la de la Luisiana.; Leaf of title, iii p., verso blank, 38 p. 19.3 cm.; Dated and signed at end: Colegio de N.S. de Guadalupe, noviembre 30 de 1827. ... Fr. Jose Maria de Jesus Puelles. In 1807, the question of the boundary between Texas and the United States being acute, the Spanish Viceroy, Yturriagaray, on January 27, appointed Father Melchor Talamantes as chief of a commission to furnish data concerning all the boundaries between Mexico and the United States. Father Talamantes was deposed in 1808 and was succeeded by Father José Antonio Pichardo who, in 1812, filed a voluminous report translated into English and ably edited by Charles W. Hackett as Pichardo's Treatise on the Limits of Louisiana and Texas, 4 volumes, Austin, Texas, 1931-1946; Father Puelles, who was at this time a missionary priest at Nacogdoches, was active in the project, there being many references to him and to two maps drawn by him in Pichardo treatise. The boundary suggested by Puelles is shown on the frontispiece map of Marshall's History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841, Berkeley, 1914, and a manuscript map by Puelles Mapa Geographico de los provincias Septen trinades de esta Nueva Españ is cited by Hackett as being at the University of Texas library. Many years later, in 1827, when he had risen to become guardian of the College of Guadalupe de Zacatecas, Puelles, at the request of the President of Mexico, reviewed the whole subject of the boundary between Texas and Louisiana in this Informe which is dated at the end November 30, 1827. Preceding the text of the Informe is a statement laudatory of Puelles and his report signed by R. Arizpe of the Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs and dated at the end, Mexico the 22nd of December, 1827. Though Puelles modestly asks at the end of his Informe that the President excuse any defects in the paper "for," as he says, "it is a long time, more than 20 years, that I studied this question. I have forgotten a great deal, lost a great may papers, and what I have left are a few very small notes," this report by a highly intelligent priest who had spent years on the frontier and who had studied and was familiar with the documents, is a fundamental source on the vexatious Texas-Louisiana boundary question. The copy at the University of Texas has a leaf of errata. The corrections there noted have been made in pen in my copy, which also has a few marginal notes which seem to be in the same hand. A translation of the entire book is given in Volume I, No. 1, of the Louisiana Historical Quarterly for January, 1917, at page [21]-43.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

[Racknitz, Johann Freiherr von].

Die deutsche Colonie in Tamaulipas, Mexico. Baltimore. Samuel Ludwigh's Druck und Verlag. 1841

1393; Kurz and treu geschilderet zur Anweisung fur Auswanderer, in Beziehung auf die natürliche Beschaffenheit und die bestehenden Verträge mit der Regierung; nebst den Bedingnissen zur Aufnahme in die Colonie.; 45, [1] p. 18 cm.; The introduction to this pamphlet, evidently written by Racknitz or for him, is signed Heinrich Kohler, and states that much of it was published a few years previous in Stuttgart by Imle and Kraus Co. The pamphlet referred to is obviously Racknitz's Kurze und getreue Belehrung, Stuttgart, 1836 (entry No. 1230). The 1841 pamphlet gives the text of an extension granted by the Tamaulipas authorities on September 23, 1839, and of a document signed by Racknitz and dated Matamoros, March 10, 1840, that states the conditions under which colonists would be accepted. There is an interesting reference to suspicions on the part of the Tamaulipas authorities that Racknitz was planning to turn over his grant to "the enemy," that is the Texans, but these having been allayed he was now allowed to bring in his colonists, then at New Orleans, and was to be responsible for maintaining order in the colony until the government's authority was established.; Locations: CU-B. BN.

Reel: 30

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Racknitz, Johann, Freiherr Von.

Kurze und getreue Belehrung für deutsche und schweizerische Auswanderer, welche an der Begründung der Colonie Johann v. Racknitz, im mexicanischen Freistaate Tamaulipas gelegen, Theil nehmen wollen; in Beziehung auf die natürliche Beschaffenheit des Staats, seine Verfassung, die bestehenden Verträge mit der Regierung; die Colonie-Gesetze und die Aufnahme-Bedingungen in den Verein.

Stuttgart, Druck und Verlag von Imle und Krauss.
1836

1230; Von Johann v. Racknitz. Mit einer Karte.; 78 p., folding map at end. 20 cm. Boards, stamped in gilt on front cover: Colonisations-System von Johann v. Racknitz. Map: Karte des Staates Tamaulipas in der Republik Mexico gelegen. [Title at head, above neat line. At lower right, below neat line:] F. Kr. sc. 25 x 18 cm. Graphic scale: about 60 miles to the inch. This is an account by Racknitz of his unsuccessful attempt to found a German colony on the banks of the Colorado in the summer of 1833, of the failure of that enterprise due largely to cholera on the ship bringing the colonists to Texas, and of his then obtaining in April, 1835, a grant from the state of Tamaulipas for a colony south of the Nueces. Various documents are given, such as translations into German of the Mexican colonization law, the Tamaulipas regulations for colonization, and the like. Racknitz went back to Stuttgart toward the end of 1835 and was there until the fall of 1836. On leaving Germany after writing *Kurze und getreue Belehrung*, he gave instructions to his agent, Hans Wilder, the Danish consul at Hamburg, on attending to applicants for the Tamaulipas Colony from North Germany. Wilder in his *Nachrichten*, Kopenhagen, 1835 (entry No. 1176), had written what was in effect a prospectus of the proposed Tamaulipas Colony. In the introduction, Racknitz reports a journey from Philadelphia to San Antonio in 1817 and that he had at that time written a brochure calling the attention of his fellow countrymen to the advantages of a settlement on the Colorado River, but that people ridiculed his project. The brochure would certainly be a prize if ever found. Another pamphlet that all of us who are interested in the early history of Texas would like to locate is his *Vorläufer für Auswanderer*, Meersburg, 1832 (entry No. 1131). Still another unlocated pamphlet is his *Wegweiser für Auswanderer*, Stuttgart, 1833 (entry No. 1139). The entries here for the *Vorläufer* and the *Wegweiser* are made from references in Wilder's *Nachrichten* (entry No. 1176). In his *Kurze ... Belehrung*, Racknitz mentions outlining his project in a pamphlet written in 1833. This pamphlet is almost certainly his *Wegweiser*. A pamphlet written by or for Racknitz, *Die deutsche Colonie in Tamaulipas*, Baltimore, 1841 (entry No. 1393), shows that an extension of the grant had been made in 1839 and that in March, 1840, Racknitz had issued a circular of terms on which colonists would be admitted. LeRoy P. Graf in his "Colonizing Projects in Texas South of the Nueces" in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1947, Volume L, at pages 431-437, outlines the background for colonization in northern Tamaulipas, and at pages 437-440 has an excellent account of the efforts of Racknitz to establish a colony, first in Texas and then south of the Nueces. Preceding Graf there are earlier and not quite as satisfactory accounts of Racknitz by Tiling, *German Element in Texas*, Houston, 1913 (p. 20-21), and by Biesle, *History of the German Settlements in Texas*, Austin, 1930 (p. 28-31). Tiling cites Racknitz's *Kurze und getreue Belehrung* and on page 21 passes on the interesting tidbit of information that after its publication Racknitz "returned to Matamoros where he led a life of dissipation and revelry."; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

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Racknitz, Johann, Freiherr Von.

Vorläufer für Auswanderer nach dem Staate Texas.

Meersburg. 1832

1131; This entry without a collation is based on a statement by Hans Wilder in his Nachrichten über die deutsche Colonie des Barons von Racknitz, Kopenhagen ... 1835 (entry No. 1176). Wilder was agent for Racknitz in Germany. Though no copy of this 1832 publication has so far been located, it probably relates to Racknitz's plans for founding a German colony in Texas. These plans materialized, though unsuccessfully, in Racknitz's colonizing expedition to Texas of 1833, the story of which is told in the introduction to his Kurze and getreue Belehrung, Stuttgart, 1836 (entry No. 1230). Under that entry there is a general note on the Racknitz project.

Reel: 22

Racknitz, Johann, Freiherr Von.

[Wegweiser für Auswanderer nach Amerika ...]. [Stuttgart]. [1833]

1139; No copy located, but entered here from reference in Hans Wilder's Nachrichten über die deutsche Colonie des Barons von Racknitz am Flusse Nueces ..., Kopenhagen, 1835, at page [3], entry No. 1176. For a general note on the Racknitz project, see his Kurze und getreue Belehrung, Stuttgart, 1836, entry No. 1230.

Reel: 22

Ramirez y Sesma, Joaquin.

[Letter from General Ramirez y Sesma addressed and dated, "Sr. Editor del Mercurio de esta Ciudad"]. [At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoras. [Matamoras]. [1837]

929; [Matamoras 28 de Enero de 1836 (i.e. 1837), "forwarding statements in support of his conduct in the Texan campaign, which had been attacked in the Mosquito Mejicano; followed by copies of eight statements.] 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 32 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Suplemento al Número 118 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoras. Febrero 3 de 1837. Ramirez y Sesma was one of the generals under Santa Anna in the invasion of Texas. After San Jacinto he was second in command under Filisola. His conduct in the Texas campaign had been attacked in the periodical Mosquito Mejicano and here he assembles commendatory statements of Filisola, Gaóna, Adrian Woll and five others. Entered from a photostat of a copy in the Matamoras Archives now missing. Photostats in TxU and TWS.

Reel: 14

Ramos Arízpe, Miguel.

Memorial on the Natural, Political, and Civil State of the Province of Cohauila [sic] ... 1814.

See entry No. 1050B.

Ramos Arízpe, Miguel, 1775-1843.

Memoria Que el Doctor D. Miguel Ramos de Arispe [sic] ... Presenta á el Augusto Congreso sobre el Estado Natural, Político, y Civil de Su Dicha Provincia, y las de el Nuevo Reyno de Leon, Nuevo Santander, y los Texas.

Guadalaxara. Reimpresa en la Oficina de D. José

Fruto Romero. 1813

See entry No. 1050.

Ramos Arízpe, Miguel, 1775-1843.

Memoria, Que el Doctor D. Miguel Ramos de Arispe, Cura de Borbon, y Diputado en las Presentes Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias de España por la Provincia de Cohauila [sic], Una de las Cuatro Internas del Oriente en el Reyno de México, presenta á el Augusto Congreso, sobre el Estado Natural, Político, y Civil de Su Dicha Provincia, y las del Nuevo Reyno de Leon, Nuevo Santander, y los Texas, con Exposicion de los Defectos del Sistema General, y Particular de Sus Gobiernos, y de las Reformas, y Nuevos Establecimientos Que Necesitan para su Prosperidad.

Cádiz: En la imprenta de D. Josè [sic] Maria Guerrero, calle de el Empedrador número 191. 1812 1050; 60 p. 18 cm.; This is a short but excellent account of the four Internal Provinces of the East as observed by Ramos Arízpe before he left his home at Saltillo in Coahuila at the end of 1810 to attend the Spanish Cortes as a delegate from Coahuila. It is addressed to the King and describes the government of the four provinces, has brief notes on their important towns, and discusses such subjects as "Character of the People," "Public Education," "Breeding of Cattle," "Commerce," and "Defects of the System of Government," and makes various recommendations. One of the sections is entitled (in the English translation of 1814) "Free Trade, and the necessity of opening the ports of San Bernardo, Brazo de Santiago, &c." As shown by entry No. 1050A, the Memoria was reprinted in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1813, and later (entry No. 1050B) translated into English and published at Philadelphia in 1814. For an interesting account of the ten years from early 1811 to the end of 1821 which Ramos Arízpe spent in Spain, part of the time as a delegate to the Cortes and part of the time in prison for his outspoken declarations in favor of more liberty for New Spain, see: Idea General sobre la Conducta Política de D. Miguel Ramos de Arizpe, Mexico, 1822. Copies at CSMH, CU-B, CtY, TxU, BNM, TWS.; Raines, p. 170. Sabin 67670.; Locations: CtY, Tx, TxU, TWS.

Reel: 17

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Ramos Arízpe, Miguel, 1775-1843.

Memoria, Que el Doctor D. Miguel Ramos de Arízpe, Cura de Borbon, y Diputado en las Presentes Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias de España por la Provincia de Coahuila [sic], Una de las Cuatro Internas del Oriente en el Reyno de México, presenta á el Augusto Congreso, sobre el Estado Natural, Político, y Civil de Su Dicha Provincia, y las del Nuevo Reyno de Leon, Nuevo Santander, y los Texas, con Exposicion de los Defectos del Sistema General, y Particular de Sus Gobiernos, y de las Reformas, y Nuevos Establecimientos Que Necesitan para su Prosperidad.

Guadalaxara. Reimpresa en la Oficina de D. José Fruto Romero. 1813

1050A; Another edition [of entry No. 1050], with same title, but with imprint: Guadalaxara. Reimpresa en la Oficina de D. José Fruto Romero, año de 1813.; 58, [1] p. 22 cm. Plain paper wrappers.; This is a short but excellent account of the four Internal Provinces of the East as observed by Ramos Arízpe before he left his home at Saltillo in Coahuila at the end of 1810 to attend the Spanish Cortes as a delegate from Coahuila. It is addressed to the King and describes the government of the four provinces, has brief notes on their important towns, and discusses such subjects as "Character of the People," "Public Education," "Breeding of Cattle," "Commerce," and "Defects of the System of Government," and makes various recommendations. One of the sections is entitled (in the English translation of 1814) "Free Trade, and the necessity of opening the ports of San Bernardo, Brazo de Santiago, &c." As shown by entry No. 1050A, the Memoria was reprinted in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1813, and later (entry No. 1050B) translated into English and published at Philadelphia in 1814. For an interesting account of the ten years from early 1811 to the end of 1821 which Ramos Arízpe spent in Spain, part of the time as a delegate to the Cortes and part of the time in prison for his outspoken declarations in favor of more liberty for New Spain, see: Idea General sobre la Conducta Política de D. Miguel Ramos de Arízpe, Mexico, 1822. Copies at CSMH, CU-B, CtY, TxU, BNM, TWS.; Locations: MoSM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 17

Ramos Arízpe, Miguel, 1775-1843.

Memorial on the Natural, Political, and Civil State of the Province of Coahuila [sic], One of the Four Internal Provinces of the East in the Kingdom of Mexico, and those of the New Kingdom of Leon, New Santander, and Texas; with an Exposition of the Defects of the General System, and particularly of its Governments, and of the Reforms and New Establishments which are necessary for its Prosperity. Presented to the August Congress by Don Miguel Ramos de Arispe, Curate of Borbon, and Deputy to the present General and Extraordinary Cortes of Spain, for the said Province of Coahuila [sic]. Translated from the Original Spanish, Printed at Cadiz in 1812.

Philadelphia, Printed for John Melish, No. 209, Chesnutstreet. G. Palmer, printer. 1814

1050B; An edition [of entry No. 1050] in English.; 47 p. 21 cm.; This is a short but excellent account of the four Internal Provinces of the East as observed by Ramos Arízpe before he left his home at Saltillo in Coahuila at the end of 1810 to attend the Spanish Cortes as a delegate from Coahuila. It is addressed to the King and describes the government of the four provinces, has brief notes on their important towns, and discusses such subjects as "Character of the People," "Public Education," "Breeding of Cattle," "Commerce," and "Defects of the System of Government," and makes various recommendations. One of the sections is entitled (in the English translation of 1814) "Free Trade, and the necessity of opening the ports of San Bernardo, Brazo de Santiago, &c." As shown by entry No. 1050A, the Memoria was reprinted in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1813, and later (entry No. 1050B) translated into English and published at Philadelphia in 1814. For an interesting account of the ten years from early 1811 to the end of 1821 which Ramos Arízpe spent in Spain, part of the time as a delegate to the Cortes and part of the time in prison for his outspoken declarations in favor of more liberty for New Spain, see: Idea General sobre la Conducta Política de D. Miguel Ramos de Arízpe, Mexico, 1822. Copies at CSMH, CU-B, CtY, TxU, BNM, TWS.; Raines, p. 170. Sabin 67671.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. MoSM. NHi. NN. PPL. TxU (imperfect). TWS.

Reel: 17

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Ramos de Arizpe y Valdez, Rafael.

Exposicion Hecha a las Cortes Mexicana por el Sr. Dr. D. Rafael Ramos de Arispe y Valdes [sic], Diputado Suplente por la Provincia de Cohauila [sic] sobre la jura de la Independencia en la Villa de Santiago del Saltillo y su partido, con notas y dos piezas mas relativas á la nulidad del nombramiento de Diputado suplente [sic] hecho en Monclova, y del que se verificó en dicho partido, con deducion del derecho que tiene aquella provincia para nombrar dos Diputados.

[At end:] Puebla. Oficina del Gobierno Imperial. 1822

691; 28 p. 19.2 cm.; Caption title.; This pamphlet is included because of its detailed account of the events in Saltillo in July, 1821, leading to the overthrow of the royalist Arredondo, the Commandant of the four Eastern Internal Provinces, and the naming of Gaspar Lopez to replace him. Arredondo, one of the ablest of the royalists, had been commandant of the Internal provinces since 1813 and it was he who on January 17, 1821, had granted Moses Austin's colonization petition. In my copy a line is drawn in ink through the Christian name, "Rafael," in the title and "Miguel" is written in. It is almost certain however that Rafael Ramos Arizpe wrote the Exposicion which occupies the first 13 pages and is dated at the end, Mexico, April 29, 1822. It is followed at pages 14-17 by an exposicion of Miguel Ramos Arizpe dated Mexico, April 16, 1822, protesting against the naming of Antonio Elozuá as Diputado suplente to the Constituent Congress, but the final appendix on pages 18-19 states at its beginning that it is by Rafael Ramos y Valdes. Pages 19-28 are notes.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Randolph of Roanoke, pseudonym.

The Randolph Epistles. ... [1844].
See [Barton, Seth], entry No. 1476.

[Ransom, James B.].

[Miscellaneous Sketches during the Last Three Years in Texas].

[n. p.]. [1842]

1426; No copy located, but the title is given in the Austin City Gazette, February 16, 1842, as that of "a work to be published during the spring by Maj. J.B. Ransom, late private Secretary to President Lamar".

Reel: 32

Ranuzzi, Annibale.

Il Texas Della Sua Condizione Presente e del Suo Avvenire Politico e Commerciale di Annibale Ranuzzi.

Bologna. Tipografia Sassi e Fonderia Amoretti. 1842 1427; Leaf of title, 18 p. 20 cm.; On verso of title: Estrat. dalle Memorie di Agricoltura, Manifatture e Commercio -- Serie terza -- Distribuzione seconda. A contrast between the little known region of Texas under Spanish rule and its present well known great natural resources and growing trade is followed by a discussion of the advantages to European countries of Texas remaining an independent state, advantages that would be lost by its annexation to the United States.; Sabin 67909.; Locations: NN.

Reel: 32

... The Re-Annexation of Texas: Its Influence on the Duration of Slavery.

Philadelphia: Printed at the Office of "The Pennsylvanian," No. 99 south Second street, above Walnut street. [1844]

1528; 7 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; At head of title: From the Democratic Review for July, 1844. [i.e. from the "United States Magazine, and Democratic Review," Vol. XV, 1844, p.11-16].; Sabin 95110.; It is claimed here that annexation, "far from perpetuating slavery in the United States, ... gives hope ... for its ultimate extinction."; Locations: NN. PPL.

Reel: 34

Reasons why the Independence of Texas should be ... Recognized by ... the United States [1837].
See [Wharton, William Harris], entry No. 1302.

Red River Herald, Natchitoches.

[Red River Herald--extra, Nov. 6, 1835].

[Natchitoches, Louisiana]. [1835]

1174; (Text begins:) The following documents were received last evening by express from San Felipe de Austin: ... (Resolution of the "Permanent" Council of the provisional government of Texas, dated San Felipe de Austin, Oct. 26th, 1835, adopting an address to the people of the United States, which was ordered to be printed and circulated, followed by the address of the same date signed, "R.R. Royall, president. A. Houston, secretary." "To the citizens of the United States of the North."); [Broadside.] The address adopted October 26, 1835, of the General Council of Texas "To the Citizens of the United States of the North" is given in full in Johnson's History of Texas and Texans, Chicago, 1914, Volume I, at pages 295-297. The other address referred to in the title was "To the People of Texas" and adopted October 23. It is given in Johnson at pages 292-295.; Locations: PPL.

Reel: 24

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Red River Herald, Natchitoches.

[Red River Herald--extra, Oct. 7, 1835].
[Natchitoches, Louisiana]. [1835]
1173; Highly Important from Texas. War in Texas--
Gen. Cos Landed Near the Mouth of the Brasos with
400 Men! (Text begins:) Isaac Parker has just arrived
from Texas ... (Summary of recent events in Texas,
including a letter from Houston to Parker dated, San
Augustine, Texas, October 5th 1835. At end:) We
have no time to make any comments. The people of
the United States will respond to the call of their
brethren in Texas!] [Broadside?] No copy located,
but reprinted in the New Orleans Bee, October 5,
1835, the Arkansas Gazette, October 27, and other
papers, and reprinted from the Arkansas Gazette in
Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, pages 302-303. In
the Bee Houston's letter is immediately preceded by a
paragraph, "We subjoin the following letter from
General Houston to the gentleman who brought the
intelligence.", not reprinted in the Writings. Not
having seen that paragraph, the editors of the
Writings assumed that the final paragraph given
above was a postscript to Houston's letter, whereas it
is apparently a comment by the editor of the Red
River Herald.

Reel: 24

Red-Lander, San Augustine.

[Handbill issued by A.W. Canfield, editor of the
Red-Lander, in support of Houston as a candidate for
the Presidency].
[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office].
[1841]
451; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but handbills
issued by Canfield and "in another quarter" are
referred to in the Telegraph and Texas Register,
August 18, 1841, as follows: "Hand-bills. -- The
Editor of the Redlander, a few weeks since, seemed
to consider the success of Sam Houston so certain,
that it was hardly necessary to make an effort to
secure his election. But such has been the revulsion
of public feeling, even in the Eastern counties, that he
is now not satisfied with the electioneering he can do
with his paper; and is even reduced to the necessity
of issuing hand-bills to prejudice the claims of Judge
Burnet. One of these handbills was recently
forwarded to us, by a gentleman in Nacogdoches, and
we were surprised to find it contained an article
renewing the unwarranted slander, that the Santa Fé
expedition was fitted out to aid in the election of
Burnet. ... In addition to the hand-bill issued by the
Editor of the Redlander, we have received another,
issued in another quarter, but the falsehoods it
contains are so glaring and palpable, that they can
hardly deceive even the most credulous.".

Reel: 7

Reflexiones sobre la Memoria del Ministerio de
Relaciones, en la parte relativa á Tejas.
Mexico. Impreso en papel mexicano, en la calle de la
Palma núm. 4. 1845
1023; 40 p. 16.1 cm. Stitched.; The first section of
this pamphlet (pages [3]-10) under the caption
"Testo," reprints the entire statement on Texas of
Minister of Foreign Relations Cuevas at pages 14-22
of his annual Memoria to the Mexican Congress, read
in the Senate on March 11, 1845, and in the Chamber
of Deputies on March 12. This statement was made
after Cuevas had the news of the vote of the United
States House of Representatives approving the
annexation of Texas by a majority of twenty-two
votes. Cuevas stated that the separation of Texas
from Mexico was de facto complete and in effect said
that Mexico must decide between a negotiation
granting Texas its independence on condition that it
remained a separate state or being confronted with
what would be much worse, the annexation of Texas
to the United States. The second part of the pamphlet
(pages 11-40), with the caption "Reflexiones," argues
against a negotiation with Texas and calls for war.;
Sabin 951111.; Locations: CtY. DLC. TWS.

Reel: 16

Reid, John R., d. 1841.

An Address delivered on the Anniversary of St.
John the Baptist, before the Society of Ancient York
Masons, by John R. Reid of Temple Lodge, No. 4.
Houston, Texas, A.L. 5839.
Houston Telegraph Press. 1839
327; 16 p. 19.4 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; First
part of wrapper title similar, but with addition at end:
"Published by order of the Fraternity. A. Ewing [and
four others], Committee," and with varying imprint:
"Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1839."
This is an address on Masonry in which St. John the
Baptist is held up as a model. Either this or the
Masonic Kalendar, also entered here under the year
1839, seems to be the first separate publication in
Texas of Masonic material. The Anson Jones
Address of May 18, 1838, before Holland Lodge No.
1 was printed in New York and is entered as No.
1315. About all I have been able to find out about
Reid comes from the Lamar Papers, which show that
he was a friend of Lamar's, by whom he was
appointed district attorney for the first and second
judicial districts, probably in 1839, and that in 1841
he asked for an interim appointment as judge in the
first district. This district included Harrisburg.;
Locations: PPFM. TxH. TWS (lacks wrappers).

Reel: 5

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Reiersen, Johan Reinert, 1810-1864.

Veiviser for Norske Emigranter til de forenede nordamerikanske Stater og Texas. Christiania. Paa G. Reiersens Forlag. Trykt i P.T. Mallings Officin. 1844
1529; [Thirteen lines descriptive of contents.]
Udarbeidet efter egne Jagttagelser af J.R. Reiersen.; xxx, 166 p. 18 cm.; The "Forvord" of this "Guideposts for Norwegian Emigrants to the United States and Texas" is signed and dated on page xxx: Holti August 1844. J.R. Reiersen. The first eight chapters describe the Mississippi Valley states and chapter IX (p. 136-150), headed, "The Republic of Texas," discusses conditions in that republic. There is an account of Reiersen's first visit to Texas in March, 1844, and of his leadership of a group that settled near the present Brownsboro in 1845, in L.L. Unstad's "Norwegian Migration to Texas" (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1939, Vol. XLIII, p. 176-195). Dr. Theodore C. Blegen has an excellent account of Reiersen, with the location of many of his papers, in the Dictionary of American Biography. Dr. Blegen's English translation of Chapter X of the Veiviser was published by the Norwegian-American Historical Association, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, in its Studies and Records, Volume I, 1926. Chapter X is a general account of the Norwegian settlements in Texas and the United States. Buck 383 gives a facsimile of the title page.; Buck 383. Sabin 69098.; Locations: CtY. IU. Whi.

Reel: 34

Reily, James, d. 1863.

Address of Major James Reily, on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Houston and Brazos Rail Road.
Published by the Committee of Arrangement; Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1840 396; 19 p. 20.3 cm.; The laying of this cornerstone on July 25, 1840, seems to mark the beginning and end of the building of the Houston and Brazos railroad, an enterprise not even mentioned in the authoritative and complete Handbook of Texas. This Reily Address, full of glittering generalities, was apparently one of the leading events of a great celebration which included a military parade and a speech by Sam Houston. Reily was a man of considerable importance in Texas affairs. There is a good sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas. The charter of the railroad, approved by President Lamar January 26, 1839, Laws . . . First Session Third Congress, Houston, Telegraph Power Press, p. 117-120, does not list any of the incorporators. It seems to be the third Texas charter for a railroad, the two earlier ones being that of the Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company, granted in December, 1836, see entry Nos. 180 and 181, and that of the Brazos and Galveston Railroad Company, granted in May, 1838, see entry Nos. 229 and 230. The best account of this enterprise I have seen is given by Mr. Andrew Forest Muir in his article "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Vol. XLVII, p. 350-355. There is a short account by Mr. S.G. Reed in his History of the Texas Railroads, Houston, 1941, p. 32 and 33.; Locations: NHi. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Reisen und Abenteuer des Monsieur Violet ... 1844.
See Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet, 1843, entry No. 1458F.

A Reply to the Letter of the Hon. Langdon Cheves ... By a Southerner, [1844?].
See Southerner, entry No. 1536.

Republic of Texas vs. Robertson.

... G.W. Terrell, for Appellant. Brief. ... [1844].
See entry No. 591.

Republic of Texas vs. Skidmore.

Argument of Appellant's Attorney ... 1843.
See entry No. 562.

Review of Dr. Channing's Letter to Hon. Henry Clay. Boston: William D. Ticknor; [On verso of title:] Marden & Kimball, Printers, No. 3 School Street. 1837
1288; By a Citizen of Massachusetts.; 24 p. 21 cm.; This praises the "ability, directness, and perspicuity [of] the venerable and gifted author." Incidentally, in the year 1837, Channing had arrived at the "venerable" age of fifty-seven.; Sabin 11913, note.; Locations: DLC. MB. MH. Nhi.

Reel: 26

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A Revolutionary Officer.

See [Morris, William Walton], entry No. 1109.

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

[New York]. [1834]

Another issue [of entry No. 1152] with the number of acres at head changed to read, 4428 120/1000, and made out for a sitio of land, but otherwise almost the same, with the same date, map, etc. and apparently from the same plate. Broadside. 38 x 23 cm.; The certificate for 200 acres in my collection and for 4428 120/1000 acres in the University of Texas collection have the signatures, in manuscript, of J.C. Beales as Empresario, of Charles Edwards as Secretary, and of Isaac A. Johnson and Silas M. Stillwell as Trustees. The boundaries of the Woodbury grant on the certificate map are much the same as on the map accompanying the Edwards 1834 pamphlet (entry No. 1147), though of course on a much reduced scale, but the Beales River Grant is shown as covering much more territory than on the Edwards map. Note also the entry for a stock certificate; Locations: TXU.

Reel: 23

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

[New York]. [1834]

1152; [Engraved form of certificate of right to locate "within the limits of two certain tracts of land commonly known as Beales's River Grant and The Woodbury Grant," the boundaries of which are described. Text begins:] No -- [Vignette.] Acres 200 It is hereby certified, That ---- (and his legal representatives) is entitled to locate upon and hold in severalty Two Hundred Acres of land (not previously located) ... [Dated at end:] New York, 21st August, 1834. [Blanks for signatures for "Empresario, and also as attorney for the other Empresario, James Grant," for "Secretary," and for "Trustees of Rio Grande and Texas Land Company."]; Broadside. 39 x 28 cm.; Map without title, in lower left corner, with "The Woodbury Grant" and "Beales's River Grant" indicated in color, showing their relation to the rest of Texas, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, etc. No border, but approximately 10 x 7 cm.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

[New York]. [1834]

1153; [Engraved form of stock certificate, with blanks for the date and signatures as in the form of certificate of right to locate, entry No. 1152, except that the legend in the land certificate for the signature of Beales reading "Empresario and also as attorney for the other Empresario James Grant" is now cut down to one word, "Empresario."]; Broadside. 18 x 26 cm.; Map, at left of sheet, the same as that in the certificate of right to locate. The text of the certificate begins with the statement, "Capital divided into 800 Shares, each containing 10,000 Acres, besides Surplus Lands." The certificate for stock in my collection, which is apparently dated July 11, 1844, is signed by Isaac A. Johnson of the previous note as Trustee, by Beales as Empresario, and by Lemuel Sawyer as Secretary. Here, as is the case of the Arkansas and Texas Land Company (entry No. 1118), the certificates of capital stock, as distinguished from the company's scrip, represent units of land. The date as late as 1844 in this certificate is puzzling. It is obviously of later date than the script certificates of the two previous entries as Edwards is no longer shown as Secretary. By 1844 all that the certificate represented was the very slight chance of the receipt of some award from the Texas government.; Locations: TX. TWS.

Reel: 23

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

[New York]. [1834]

1152A; Another issue [of entry No. 1152] with the number of acres at head changed to read, 1000, but otherwise almost the same, with the same date, map, etc. and apparently from the same plate.; Broadside 37 x 23.5 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 23

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Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

Abstract of Title of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.
[n.p.]. [1834]
1151; 15 p. 21 cm.; Caption title.; Dr. Beales has appeared thus far in this bibliography only as the holder of the Wilson and Exter grant of the Arkansas and Texas Land Company located in what at the time was the remote region of the Texas Panhandle (see Documents, New York, 1831, entry No. 1119). As appears below, in the years 1832 and 1833 he had assembled interests in other grants which he turned over to the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company on its organization on August 21, 1834. For his expedition from New York early in 1834 when he founded the "City of Dolores," a few miles inland from the Rio Grande, see the account by Ludecus in his Reise, Leipzig, 1837 (entry No. 1280). The Abstract of Title gives extracts from the empresario grant of October 9, 1832, known as Beales's River Grant, to Beales and James Grant, followed by a statement of the purchase on October 18, 1832, of grants in Texas, said here to amount to 500,000 acres, by Mrs. Beales and eight others named here and referred to as "certain influential persons." Extracts from full powers of attorney to Beales from James Grant and from the nine holders of the 500,000 acres, both dated October 18, 1832, are also given. Next is deed from Beales to Thomas E. Davis and his associates, dated November 9, 1833, of the grant and property listed above and of the former Woodbury grant, "executed as a preliminary to the formation of a Company." Various endorsements on the deed of transfers of interest by some of the owners are then given. Next comes the Articles of Association and Agreement of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company, dated August 21, 1834, followed by the Trust Deed for the property of the same date. The Trust Deed is of considerable interest as it lists something I have not seen elsewhere, the various holdings of the 800 shares of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company. Beales held the largest interest with 300 shares, while Davis, who has sometimes been thought of as the principal owner of the property, held 93 6/8 shares. Charles Edwards, who was an officer of the company and whose pamphlets are entered here, is down for 31 1/4 shares.;
Locations: TXU.

Reel: 23

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

Abstract of Title of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company. [n.d.].
See entry No. 1151.

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

Important Report ... from William H. Egerton ... the Government Surveyor for ... Land owned by the Rio Grande and Texas Land Co. ... [1835].
See Egerton, William H., entry No. 1162.

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

Information to the emigrant ... [1834].
See Edwards, Charles, entry No. 1146.

[Rio Grande and Texas Land Company].

[Map of Texas, shewing the Possessions of the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company].
[London]. [1840]
1366; No copy located, but this item, possibly a manuscript map, was No. 975 of "Latest additions to the stock ..." [Catalogue] No. 265, July, 1903, of Francis Edwards of London.

Reel: 29

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.

Rio Grande and Texas Land Company.
Information to the emigrant ... [n.d.].
For two editions, see [Edwards, Charles], entry Nos. 1146 and 1146A.

Roberts, Archibald.

[Prospectus of a colony organized by Archibald Roberts for holding Texas lands].
[London]. [1831?]
1127.1; No copy located, but this entry is based on a typed transcript of a letter from Ramon Musquiz, political chief at Bexar, to the alcalde at Nacogdoches, passing on information about Roberts originally transmitted in a note dated May 19, 1831, by the Mexican Minister at London to Mexico City. The transcript is in "Nacogdoches Archives" at the University of Texas Library (v. 58, p. 135-136, T976.4/ T313n). The minister wrote from London that the police in the Mexican states should be on the watch for this adventurer Roberts, who had published a prospectus of a colonization project in Texas.

Reel: 22

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Robertson, Sterling Clack, 1785-1842.

Land in the Colony of the Nashville Company. [Brazoria: Printed by Gray & Harris?]. [1834] 46; Broadside in three columns. 46 x 30.4 cm.; Robertson announces that "this splendid country, known by the name of the Nashville colony ... has at length been restored to its rightful owners ... and is now open for settlement," and continues with a bitter attack on Austin and his partner, S.M. Williams, saying that Austin "entrapped the government into a new contract, which it celebrated with himself and S.M. Williams ... for the same colony." The announcement is followed by translations by Thomas J. Chambers of various papers of the Congress and the governor of Coahuila and Texas relating to Robertson's claims. The first is a communication from the Congress to Acting Governor Vidaurri, dated April 29, 1834, authorizing the Governor to decide the case and the decree (Kimball 285) of the same date. The latter has been published, with a somewhat different translation, in Kimball's *Laws and Decrees* and is reprinted from Kimball in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 385. Included also is the Governor's decision of May 22, 1834, declaring the Austin and Williams contract of February 25, 1831, void as far as the Nashville colony is concerned, and an appointment by Governor Vidaurri, dated May 26, 1834, of William H. Steele as Land Commissioner for the colony. This broadside is perhaps the most important single source for what is known in Texas history as "the Robertson Colony controversy." It was a controversy of far reaching effects, for Barker (*Life of Austin*, p. 371) states, "It probably cost him [Austin] the presidency of Texas in the election of 1836." Barker devotes a long chapter to Robertson's charges, saying (p. 350, note 66) that John Henry Brown's *History of Texas*, Vol. I, p. 312-340, had published Robertson's side so fully, with gratuitous interpolations and distortions, that a detailed analysis of the case was unavoidable. The most extensive account of the controversy from the Robertson point of view is given by W.C. Harlee in his *Kinfolks*, New Orleans, 1937, Vol. III, p. 2813-2865. The text of the broadside was reset in smaller type and published, with a few minor corrections, in the *Texas Republican* for November 29, 1834. The only surviving copy of this later printing which I know of is in the State Archives of Coahuila and Texas at Saltillo, having been enclosed by Samuel M. Williams with his petition of March 28, 1835, for the removal of W.H. Steele as land commissioner. There is a photostatic copy at the library of the University of Texas in Vol. 39 of the bound photostats of the Saltillo Archives. James R. Perry in his letter of December 7, 1834, to Austin says that this broadside was written by T.J. Chambers (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 34). As this broadside prints an appointment made by Governor Vidaurri dated at Monclova on May 26, it probably was not printed at Brazoria until after Gray and Harris took over the press at Brazoria on or before July 5, 1834. As it was probably printed there before the printing in smaller type in the *Texas Republican* of November 29, I have supplied the Gray and Harris imprint.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Robinson, John Hamilton, 1782-1819.

Europe enslaved millions! America liberated them!. [Pittsburgh?]. [1813] 1053; [Address dated in Ms. at beginning, "Pittsburgh Nov 19th 1813.", issued in an effort to raise recruits for a filibustering expedition into Mexico to aid the Mexican revolution. Warns that a Spanish victory would give Britain, her ally, a foothold in Mexico which is described in glowing terms as a field for immigration, with an account of the route thither from the northern states to "Nacodoches [sic], which is the nearest Post of the Mexican Republic." Text begins:] Fellow Citizens-- We now witness the most momentous crisis, which the history of man has ever furnished ... [At end is Ms. signature of John H. Robinson.]; [Broadside?]; This entry is based on a photostat in my collection of a contemporary manuscript copy in the United States Department of State Archives (MSS. Mexico. Filibustering expeditions against the government of Spain, 1811-1816). At the end of that copy is pasted an affidavit of a Philadelphia notary, dated December 3, 1813, stating that "the foregoing is a ... true and faithful copy, of an Original printed address, except the words Pittsburgh, Nov. 19th 1813, 'Health and Fraternity,' and the Signature of John H Robinson, which are written." From the fact that the date of the address and Robinson's signature are in manuscript in an otherwise printed copy, there is quite a possibility that the printed text with a changed manuscript date was used by Robinson on other occasions, such as the "circular calling for recruits" sent by Robinson to Governor Edwards of Illinois Territory towards the end of the year 1813, which H.G. Warren mentions at pages 82-83 of his *The Sword Was Their Passport*, Baton Rouge, 1943.

Reel: 17

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Robinson, John Hamilton, 1782-1819.

A Map of Mexico, Louisiana and the Missouri Territory, including also the State of Mississippi, Alabama Territory, East & West Florida, Georgia, South Carolina & Part of the Island of Cuba, by John H. Robinson. M.D.

Engd. by H. Anderson; Philada. Copyright secured according to law. Printed and Coloured by John L. Narstin of Philadelphia. 1819

1073; Member of the Military Philosophical Society of America, Member of the Western Museum Society of Cincinnati, and Brigadier General in the Republican armies of Mexico &c. [Dedication "To Maj. Gen. Thomas Hinds" and six others.]; 169 x 165 cm; Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Eight insets in lower left corner consisting of tables of latitude and longitude, population, nations of Indians, etc. At head: Vignette symbolizing friendship of United States and Mexico. "Engraved by H. Anderson." This well known map, extending from the 10th to the 48th parallel, and in the west to as far as the Pacific and in the east to the Atlantic Ocean as far north as the 35th parallel, is perhaps the best thus far on the course of the Sabine and of the Red River, but it has even more crudities than the Pike map of 1810 for the coast line from Galveston Bay to below the mouth of the Guadalupe. The "Province of Texas" is shown as bounded on the east by the Sabine to the 32d parallel, then instead of going north to the Red River, the boundary runs along that parallel to west of the 103d meridian. The Nueces is the southern boundary. In setting up the 32d parallel instead of the Red River as the north boundary of Texas, Robinson follows the precedent of the Shelton and Kensett map (entry No. 1059), where the 33d parallel is shown as the north boundary. In the Pacific area, the boundary between Mexico and the United States is shown as at the 40th instead of the 42d parallel. It is a little surprising that this map does not, except for its portrayal of the Red River, make any contribution to knowledge of Texas geography, for Robinson seems to have been especially qualified for this through his membership in the Pike expedition and his subsequent activities in the Mexican revolutionary army. Indeed in his "References" in the lower left-hand corner of the map he states, "The Information on which the Author feels himself justified in the publication of this Map, is from his own knowledge of the Country in his several voyages thither and also the several Manuscript Maps which are now in his possession, drawn by order of the Captain General of the Internal Provinces and the Viceroy of Mexico." Selter, *L'Odyssée Américaine d'une Famille Française*, le Docteur Antoine Saugrain, Baltimore, 1936, has several references to Robinson, including his work on this map and his high hopes of substantial receipts from it. Mrs. Robinson was Saugrain's sister-in-law. For a comment of Henry Wagner on the important part played by Robinson in the Pike expedition see the note to Pike's Account (entry No. 1047). It is to be hoped that sooner or later we may learn more about Robinson and his relations with the United States in his Mexican activities. Wheat, in his *Transmississippi West* (Vol. II, p. 69), lists newspaper references to him from May, 1817, to his death, and gives the prospectus of his map.; Phillips, *Maps*, p. 408.; Locations: DLC. MH. NjP. NN. NNA. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 18

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Author Index

Robinson, Richard P., 1817-1855.

The Confession of R.P. Robinson, as connected with the Murder of Ellen Jewett, sent in a letter to his friend, Thomas Armstrong.
Providence, R.I. Printed by William Clark. 1836

1231; With a Defence of the Jury, by T-- , A-- [Two lines from Butler's Hudibras.]; 24 p. 20 cm. Stitched.; There are various entries in this bibliography for fiction where the scenes are laid in Texas or the chief actors are represented as Texans, and there are entries recounting the criminal exploits of Monroe Edwards, a notorious Texan. This is an entry relating to one of the most publicized and glamorous murder trials of the nineteenth century where the youthful defendant on his acquittal fled to Texas to begin life again under a new name. There, as Richard Parmalee, he was Deputy County Clerk and later Clerk of Nacogdoches County, and in due course became a well known citizen of his adopted state, sufficiently prominent to act as secretary of a meeting held at Nacogdoches on October 6, 1841, which planned a public dinner for Lamar and passed resolutions highly critical of Houston (Lamar Papers, Vol. III, No. 2105). The late L.W. Kemp of Houston and his correspondent, R.B. Blake of Nacogdoches, were among a group of Texas collectors interested in the Jewett trial, and in Parmalee's, that is Robinson's career in Texas. They reported to me that he was the operator of extensive stage coach lines in Texas and had married, on September 7, 1845, Attala Hotchkiss Phillips, widow of Benjamin E. Phillips, and daughter of Archibald Hotchkiss of New York. Tradition has it, says Mr. Blake, that there was always a copy of one of the Helen Jewett pamphlets on the parlor table in the Parmalee home. Winkler's Texas Imprints No. 704 is an entry for a broadside dated September 29, 1856, advertising an administrator's sale of 11,338 acres of land belonging to the estate of Richard Parmalee. Ellen Jewett lived at one of New York's most famous houses of ill fame and was said to be the toast of the gilded youth of New York. Robinson, a young clerk not yet of age, was said to have been her lover but to have tired of her and to have been at the time of the murder a suitor for the hand of his employer's daughter. Ogden Hoffman, one of the great lawyers of his time, represented Robinson who seemed to have mysterious wealthy friends. James Gordon Bennett wrote up the affair sensationally for his Herald, which he had started the year before, and was charged by the Sun with exacting \$13,000 to suppress the name of a rich man who was in the house the night of the murder. All in all it was the great murder case of its time. The Confession of R.P. Robinson entered here is perhaps the pamphlet most directly connected with Richard Parmalee of Texas. Another is A Sketch of the Life of R.P. Robinson, the alleged murderer of Helen Jewett; containing copious extracts from his Journal, New York, 1836, 24 p. I have several other pamphlets on the Ellen Jewett murder and there are entries in Sabin 36111 listed under E. Jewett, and Wright in the revised 1948 edition of his American Fiction 1774-1850, Nos. 1293, 1294, lists two editions of Frank Rivers; or, The Dangers of the Town, an account of the murder by J.H. Ingraham. The best account so far written of the Jewett murder was probably written by George Wilkes, the one-time editor of the Police Gazette and known to collectors of Western Americana as the author of the rare History of Oregon ..., New York, 1845 (Wagner-Camp 119). The title reads: The Lives

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of Helen Jewett and Richard P. Robinson. By the Editor of the New York National Police Gazette, New York, [1849]. Wilkes apparently thought that Robinson had been guilty of the murder and spoke of his leading a respected life in Texas.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

Robinson, Richard P., 1817-1855.

A letter from Richard P. Robinson, as connected with the murder of Ellen Jewett, sent in a letter to his friend Thomas Armstrong, with a defence of the jury. New York. Sold wholesale at 29 Ann-Street. 1837 1231A; Another edition [of entry No. 1231]; 16p. 24 1/2 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 25

Robinson, William Davis.

Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution ... 1821.
See entry No. 1080A.

Robinson, William Davis.

Memorias de la Revolucion de Megico ... 1824.
See entry No. 1080B.

Robinson, William Davis, b. 1774.

Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution ... To which are annexed Some Observations on the Practicability of Opening a Commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans ... and on the Vast Importance of Such Commerce to the Civilized World. London: Printed for Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor, & Lepard, Finsbury Square. [On verso of half titles and at end of volumes:] Printed by Macdonald and Son, Great Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, London. [Imprint at end of Vol. II varies slightly]. 1821 1080A; Another edition [of entry No. 1080] printed in London; By William Davis Robinson. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, half title, verso printer's imprint, leaf of title, verso blank, li p., verso blank, 328 p., frontispiece (portrait); Vol. II, vii p. (including half title and title), verso blank, 389 p., advts. [1] p., frontispiece (folding map). 22 cm. Full calf with blue leather label on spine stamped in gilt: Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution 1[-2]; In some copies an additional leaf of advertisements is inserted at end of Vol. II. Map: Map of Part of New Spain; Shewing the Track of General Mina: with the proposed Places for Uniting the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans. Compiled from the best Authorities. 1821. B.R. Baker Lithogr Printed by C. Hullman del. 35 x 35 cm. No graphic scale, but about 150 miles to the inch. Portrait: General Xavier Mina, from the Original Picture Painted a few Weeks before he left England, in the Possession of Thos Broadwood, Esq Jas Harrison, Pinxt Thos Wright, Sculpt London, Pubd by Lackington, Hughes & Co Feby 20, 1821.; These Memoirs are included because of their nearly contemporary account of General Xavier Mina and of his expedition from Galveston Island to Soto la Marina, a few miles inland from the Mexican coast, and of his later march with his troops farther into Mexico, there to meet his doom. Robinson obtained data on Mina and his expedition in part from the journal of an Englishman who accompanied Mina from England to Mexico and seems to have escaped. Robinson himself went to Mexico in 1816, or the year before the Mina expedition, and was captured by the royalists and sent to Spain, finally escaping in 1820. The London edition of 1821 seems to be the most desirable, because of its fine impression of the engraving of General Mina, its map, and its extensive index. Sabin also lists a Dutch edition, Haarlem, 1823, and a German edition, Hannover, 1824 (Sabin 72205, 72206). There is also a reprint in Spanish, published in Paris in 1888, of the edition in Spanish printed in London in 1824.; Sabin 72203.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. ICN. NHi. NN. TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 19

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Author Index

Robinson, William Davis, b. 1774.

Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution: including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina. With some observations on the Practicability of Opening a Commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans ... and on the future importance of such commerce to the Civilized World, and more especially to the United States. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author. Lydia R. Bailey, Printer. 1820
1080; By William Davis Robinson.; xxxvi, 396 p. 23 cm. Plain boards with printed paper label on spine: Robinson's Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution.; These Memoirs are included because of their nearly contemporary account of General Xavier Mina and of his expedition from Galveston Island to Soto la Marina, a few miles inland from the Mexican coast, and of his later march with his troops farther into Mexico, there to meet his doom. Robinson obtained data on Mina and his expedition in part from the journal of an Englishman who accompanied Mina from England to Mexico and seems to have escaped. Robinson himself went to Mexico in 1816, or the year before the Mina expedition, and was captured by the royalists and sent to Spain, finally escaping in 1820. The London edition of 1821 seems to be the most desirable, because of its fine impression of the engraving of General Mina, its map, and its extensive index. Sabin also lists a Dutch edition, Haarlem, 1823, and a German edition, Hannover, 1824 (Sabin 72205, 72206). There is also a reprint in Spanish, published in Paris in 1888, of the edition in Spanish printed in London in 1824.; Raines, p. 176. Sabin 72202.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 19

Robinson, William Davis, b. 1774.

Memorias de la Revolucion de Megico, y de la Expedicion del General D. Francisco Javier Mina a que se han agregado Algunas Observaciones sobre la Comunicacion proyectada entre los Dos Oceanos, Pacifico y Atlantico. Las Publica R. Ackermann, No. 101, Strand, Londres; [On verso of title:] Londres: Impreso por Carlos Wood, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street. 1824 1080B; An edition [of entry No. 1080] in Spanish; escritas en Ingles por William Davis Robinson, y Traducidas por Jose Joaquin de Mora.; liv, 335 p., verso blank, folding map facing p. [1], frontispiece (portrait). 22 cm. Plain boards with printed paper label on cloth backstrip: Robinson Memorias de la Revolucion de Megico, traducidas por J.J. Mora. Advertisements, [16] p., inserted at the end of Vol. II. Map: Mapa de una parte del Territorio de Nueva España con la indicacion de la marcha de la expedicion del General Mina y la de los puntos por los cuales pueden unirse los dos Oceanos Pacifico y Atlantico Lithoy 3 Ball Alley Lombard Stt 35 x 35 cm. These Memoirs are included because of their nearly contemporary account of General Xavier Mina and of his expedition from Galveston Island to Soto la Marina, a few miles inland from the Mexican coast, and of his later march with his troops farther into Mexico, there to meet his doom. Robinson obtained data on Mina and his expedition in part from the journal of an Englishman who accompanied Mina from England to Mexico and seems to have escaped. Robinson himself went to Mexico in 1816, or the year before the Mina expedition, and was captured by the royalists and sent to Spain, finally escaping in 1820. The London edition of 1821 seems to be the most desirable, because of its fine impression of the engraving of General Mina, its map, and its extensive index. Sabin also lists a Dutch edition, Haarlem, 1823, and a German edition, Hannover, 1824 (Sabin 72205, 72206). There is also a reprint in Spanish, published in Paris in 1888, of the edition in Spanish printed in London in 1824.; Raines, p. 176. Sabin 72204.; Locations: CU-B. LCN. MH. NN. TxU.

Reel: 19

Rogers, Magnus T., subject.

[Handbill signed, "The Friends of Rogers"]. [Houston]. [1841]
452; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but the handbill is mentioned in the Morning Star (Houston), February 27, 1841, as having "appeared in town yesterday." Rogers was then running for election as sheriff of Harris County, though in September, 1838, he had escaped from a jail in Mississippi where he was being held on a charge of murder and a thousand dollar reward for his capture had been published in the Morning Star of February 23, 1841. This handbill of his friends must have been effective for the Morning Star of March 4 announces his election by a majority of nineteen.

Reel: 7

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Ross Company, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ross' Concession.
[Nashville?]. [1832]
1131.1; [Certificate of ownership with resolution dated September 22, 1832, authorizing William Arnold to proceed to Mexico to secure confirmation of the grant or property in exchange for it. Certificate blanks filled in for No. 215 and date October 13, 1832, and "of average quality and quantity" following "entitled to one share."]; 4--page folder printed on p.[1]. 25 x 20 cm.; Locations: CtY TWS.

Reel: 22

Ross Company, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ross' Concession.
[Nashville?]. [1834?]
1154; [An offer of participation in this concession in a statement dated at end, March 12, 1834, giving boundaries of grant to Reuben Ross and its history, followed by a resolution of the company dated February 1, 1833, stating that Andrew Hays is entitled to a certain part of one share in the Ross Company. This is followed by a statement with printed date January 29, 1833, signed in manuscript in my copy by Andrew Hays saying that he had divided his ownership of 383,000 acres in the grant into 100 shares and that the holder of this scrip is entitled to one of said shares totalling 3833 acres.] Broadside on parchment paper. 33 x 28 cm.; The statement says that the grant to Ross was made on May 17, 1828, and was bounded on the north by the Red River and on the east by the grant to General Wavell, and that interests in the grant were subsequently acquired by a group of persons in Nashville, "designated as the Ross Company." It continues that Ross died soon afterwards and on September 22, 1832, the president and seven other members agreed with William Arnold that he should go to Texas to obtain recognition of the Ross grant, or get something in its place. It is stated that Arnold went on this mission, but died in July, 1833, before accomplishing anything, and that "Col. Hill," who is not otherwise described, was appointed to succeed him. Though this document says that the grant was made to Ross on May 17, 1828, the article "Minor Empresario Contracts for the Colonization of Texas, 1825-1834" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1928, Volume XXXI, says in a note at page 299 that a grant was made to Ross in 1826 and that on May 21, 1827, Ross having died, this was granted to John Cameron. The Staples manuscript map dated 1828 and based on the LeGrand survey of the Wilson and Exter grant (see note to entry No. 1120) has a legend for the Ross grant which is shown as the area between the Wilson and Exter grant on the west and the Texas-United States boundary on the east.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 23

Royall, Richardson Royster, 1798-1840.

To the Citizens of Texas.
[At end:] Printed by F.C. Gray, Brazoria, Texas.
[1836]
130; [Text begins:] As a member of the General Council, I most respectfully address you, in reply to the clamorous and urgent solicitations to open the land offices. ... [Undated. Signed on third column:] R.R. Royall. [Followed by a "Picture of Texas," also signed by Royall and undated, an address referring "particularly to the address to the people of Mexico of 11th December last" i.e. 1835.]; Broadside in four columns. 41 x 32 cm.; Here are two well thought out and expressed addresses on subjects of great importance in Texas at the time. The first recites provisions in the organic law establishing the Provisional Government of Texas which forbade opening the land offices at this time and gives good reasons why the law should be obeyed. For the clamor to open the land offices and the vote of the General Council refusing to do this see note to address of the Council dated December 30, 1835, entry No. 140. The second address calls for a union with Mexican liberals in re-establishing the principles of the Mexican Constitution of 1824. Royall makes particular reference to the December 11, 1835, address to the people of Mexico, entry No. 94. A reference to the convention "called to meet on the first of March next" and to the address "of 11th December last" indicates that this broadside was published in January or February, 1836. An early settler in Matagorda, Royall played for a while an important part in Texas affairs, first as a member of the Convention of 1833 and then again for a few months beginning in October, 1835, when he was President of the Permanent Council, so called, the ruling body of Texas which sat for three weeks beginning October 11, and later a member of the Consultation, and from December 6, 1835, to January 17, 1836, a member of the General Council. As President of the Permanent Council, or as styled in the Journals of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, the "General Council of Texas," Royall reported on November 1, 1835, to the new body, the Consultation, on the doings of the Council since October 14. The records of the General Council which assembled November 14, 1835, show that he was an active member who, incidentally, was educated enough to quote Vattel's Law of Nations in a debate. The proceedings for March 4, 1836, of the Convention of March, 1836, show that Royall was defeated by S. Rhodes Fisher in the election for a delegate from Matagorda. This defeat, which was perhaps due to his advocacy as late as January or February, 1836, of the Mexican Constitution of 1824, rather than independence, marks the end of his prominence in Texas affairs. In August, 1836, he was authorized by President Burnet to raise a company to collect and drive in cattle ranging between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. I can find nothing more about him except the report of his death at Matagorda on May 29, 1840.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Rusk, Thomas Jefferson, 1803-1857.

To the Public.

[At end:] Printed at the Office of the Telegraph, Columbia. [1836]

131; [Text begins:] Gen. Rusk, highly sensible of the distinguished honor to which his friends are anxious to elevate him, by nominating him for the Vice-Presidency of this Republic ... is nevertheless imperiously bound, both by duty and inclination, to withdraw from the canvas [sic] ... [Dated at end:] Head Quarters, Victoria, Aug. 31, 1836.; Broadside. 28 x 27 cm.; Rusk, born in 1803, points out that it is his duty not to run as the Constitution had set a minimum age for the post of thirty-five, which he had not attained. Rusk, then a young lawyer, came to Texas from Georgia early in 1835 and soon played a leading part in Texas affairs, being a member of the convention of 1836, secretary of war under Burnet and again for a short time under Houston, and for a year and a half chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court. His greatest honor was his unanimous election as president of the Constitutional Convention of 1845. Rusk was elected to the United States Senate in 1846, 1851, and 1857, and shortly after this last election committed suicide. Perhaps the most helpful sketch of him is that of Lois Foster Blount in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January and April, 1931, Vol. XXXIV, p. [181]-202 and [271]-292. There is an interesting account in the Texas Almanack, for 1858, p. 105-109. Other accounts are in the Handbook of Texas and the Dictionary of American Biography. This address was reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 442, Vol. I, p. 443-444.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Rutersville College.

[First Annual Catalogue of Rutersville College, Rutersville, Fayette County, Texas, 1840].

[Austin: Sentinel Print]. [1840]

397; 19 p. 15.5 cm.; Entered from a photostat in my collection of a privately owned copy, lacking the title page, formerly on deposit at the University of Texas and now missing. The title and imprint given here are supplied from a notice in the Western Christian Advocate of January 1, 1841, quoted in Orceneth Fisher's Sketches of Texas in 1840, Springfield, Ill., 1841, p. 60. This interesting pamphlet is, as far as I know, the first printed catalogue of a Texas college, or for that matter of any Texas educational institution. It lists eleven trustees, six honorary trustees, a faculty of three, with thirty-five men listed in the "Preparatory department" and twenty-eight girls in the "Female department." These two departments seem to be the equivalent of present-day high school and to be preparatory for the various advanced courses listed afterwards in the catalogue. The college year was divided into two terms, with a vacation of one week preceding the first Monday of February and one of nine weeks preceding the first Monday of September. The expenses for "Elementary studies, per term," was fixed at \$13, with the charge for "Higher branches" \$20 a term. Board in private families was \$12.50 a month. Some of the history of the institution is given in an article, "Rutersville College," printed in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for October, 1898, Vol. II, p. 124-133, and much of the data in this catalogue is given in the article, though I think it was taken from the college archives rather than this printed catalogue. The article is incorrect in listing many of the parents as students. The Second Annual Catalogue, Austin, 1842, is entry No. 521, and there are earlier references to the college in entries for Rutersville Proprietors under 1838, entry No. 243, and under 1839, entry No. 328. There is an account of the college in the Handbook of Texas.; No copy located.

Reel: 6

Rutersville College.

Second Annual Catalogue of Rutersville College.

Rutersville, Fayette County, Texas.

Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1842

521; 1841.; 15 p. 19 cm.; It appears from the Catalogue that this pioneer Texas college had been making progress since it issued its first catalogue, entry No. 397. In 1842 there were fifty-nine male and forty-one female students, or an increase of some fifty per cent, and four members of the faculty instead of three. It is stated that "a College Library and Cabinet have been commenced. One of the permanent College buildings will be erected soon. The various professorships will be filled as the patronage of the College may require." See note to the First Annual Catalogue, entry No. 397, for various references to the institution.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 8

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Author Index

Rutersville. Proprietors.

Rutersville.
[n.p.]. [1838]
243; [Circular dated October 18, 1839, i.e. 1838, and signed by A.P. Manley, R. Alexander, and eight other proprietors, announcing the sale of lots out of the league which had been set apart for the town. Text begins:] The town of Rutersville, is situated five miles from the Colorado river, east of La Grange. One hundred miles above Matagorda bay and 40 below Bastrop. An entire league is included in the town arrangement...; [Broadside?]; One of the statements in the circular reads, "A Male and Female Academy will be in operation by April next, and a College so soon as the circumstances of the country will justify its erection." At a meeting of the proprietors of Rutersville held December 31, 1838, it was reported that 300 copies of the circular had been printed. For a typescript of the circular see p. 241-243 of Miss Anne A. Lide's master's thesis, Robert Alexander and the Early Methodist Church in Texas, submitted at the University of Texas in 1934. For a later circular which reprints the beginning of this circular, see the entry under the year 1839 for Rutersville Proprietors, No. 328, and for the first and second catalogues of the institution see entry Nos. 397 and 521.; No copy located.

Reel: 3

Rutersville. Proprietors.

Rutersville, Texas.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1839]
328; [Circular, signed and dated at end, "W.P. Smith Secretary R. Alexander Pres. Board of Trustees April 10th 1839," announcing the incorporation of the town of Rutersville, and that lots are for sale, and also announcing "The Rutersville College and Academies". Text begins:] The town of Rutersville is situated 5 miles from the Colorado River, east of La Grange -- 125 miles above Matagorda Bay, and 40 below Bastrop.; [Broadside?]; A previous circular, entry No. 243, dated October 18, 1838, had spoken of the intention to establish a college at Rutersville. Although it is stated here that Rutersville, and her literary institutions under the name of "The Rutersville College and Academies," were incorporated by the last Congress, the college was not incorporated until February 5, 1840. It is also stated here that the Reverend Chauncey Richardson had been elected President and was expected to take office by January 1, 1840. As a matter of fact, according to the Handbook of Texas, he assumed his duties in November, 1839, and the school opened on February 1, 1840. For an interesting report on the proposed charter of the college, presented to the Texas Senate on December 31, 1839, by its Committee on Education, see the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. 1, Senate, p. 191; and for the first and second catalogues, see Nos. 398 and 521. Though the University of San Augustine, with its charter dated June 5, 1837, seems to have been the first college chartered in Texas, it did not begin operations until September, 1842. No copy located, but at a meeting of the proprietors held July 3, 1839, it was reported that 300 copies had been published at the office of the Telegraph. See p. 249-252 of Miss Anne A. Lide's typed master's thesis, Robert Alexander and the Early Methodist Church in Texas, submitted at the University of Texas in 1934, giving a transcript of the circular.

Reel: 5

Sabine Town Company, Sabine, Texas.

Certificate of Stock in the Town of Sabine, Republic of Texas.
[Along left margin:] Johns & Co. New-Orleans. [1839?]
1353; This Certificate entitles the holder to the ----- part of the Capital Stock of the Sabine Town Company, and will be received at par, in the purchase of Lots, and will draw a proportional dividend of the proceeds of Sales when presented to the Agent of the Company. Sabine ----- 18 --, ----- Agent for Proprietors.; Broadside. 9 x 17 cm.; At head: \$500 [star] \$500 No ... -----; Cuts and ornaments at left and right of text. In the note to entry No. 330 on the Company of the City of the Sabine, this certificate was described from a copy in the Texas State Library and its blanks were filled in. It was dated "Sept. 10th [18]39." For Map of the City of Sabine see entry No. 1350.; Locations: Tx (W.D. Miller Papers). TxWB.

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Sabine. Company of the City of the Sabine.

... Certificate of Stock in the City of Sabine, Republic of Texas.

[Along left margin:] Telegraph Press -- Houston. [1839]

329; This Certificate entitles the Holder to the Two Thousandth [sic] Part of the City of Sabine; the original Proprietors being Sam Houston ... and others [6 listed by name] ... [At end:] City of Sabine, [blank for date] 1839. [Blank for signature of:] Agent for Proprietors.; Broadside. 9 x 17.2 cm.; At head: "250 No. -- 250 Amount of Stock, 2,060 Lots." Illustrated with cuts of ship under full steam, locomotive drawing freight car, etc. Certificates were also issued for \$500 and \$1000, with appropriate changes. See the note to entry No. 330.; Locations: TxGR (\$500). TWS (\$250).

Reel: 5

Sabine. Company of the City of the Sabine.

[Constitution of the Company of the City of the Sabine].

[Houston? Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1839?] 330; The text of the Constitution, signed at the end on January 19, 1839, by Sam Houston, Philip A. Sublette, Niles F. Smith, John S. Roberts, A.G. Kellogg, George W. Hockley, agent for the heirs of John R. Dunn, and W. Douglass Lee, provided that each original stockholder was to receive scrip in the sum of \$62,500, which, with the seven stock-holders listed "and others," made a total of \$500,000. The scrip was to be in denominations of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars, and was to be received at par in the purchase of lots. The city was to be laid off on the west side of the Sabine Pass. A glowing advertisement entitled, "Proprietor's Notice. Concerning the City of Sabine," dated City of Sabine, May 1, 1839, and signed by Houston, Sublette and others is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, at pages 312-313. It reads as if the town had just been laid out. Both my example of the \$250 certificate and the \$500 certificate in the Rosenberg Library are dated in manuscript January 24 [1839], and signed by Niles F. Smith as "Agent for Proprietors." Dr. William E. Howard in his Romance of Texas Money, Dallas, 1946, reproduces in facsimile on p. 25, but without comment in his text, an example of a \$1,000 certificate. There is at the Texas State Library a certificate for \$500 of the capital stock of a company described as the Sabine Town Company, with the date filled in as "Sept. 10th [18]39" and with the agent's name in manuscript, "S. Slade Barnett." This \$500 certificate, printed at New Orleans and entered as No. 1353, was for "One Two hundredth" part of the capital stock, indicating a total capitalization of \$100,000 as compared with the \$500,000 named in this Constitution of the Company of the City of Sabine. A good many years ago I saw advertised a certificate, "Sabine City, Republic of Texas. No. Acres 2560, No. lots Surveyed 5000." This certificate was described as dated Sabine City, May, 1839, and "signed in autograph by James S. Holman, the original proprietor of the town." This had the imprint of the Telegraph Press, Houston. The Handbook of Texas, under an entry for Sabine Pass, Texas, says the town was laid out in 1836 by Sam Houston and Philip A. Sublette, "who called their projected town Sabine City," with the name changed, presumably to Sabine Pass, in 1839, "although maps of 1841 still showed the town as Sabine City." We accordingly have references at about the year 1839 to towns called City of Sabine, Sabine City, and Sabine Pass. The present population of the town is estimated by the Handbook of Texas as eight hundred. No copy located, but title from a typescript in the Library of the University of Texas of a copy of the Constitution found in 1930 in the Charles S. Taylor papers, then in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Laura Taylor of Nacogdoches. Miss Taylor is now dead and the present location of her copy is not known.

Reel: 5

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Saltillo. Comandante Militar (José Cayetano de Montoya).

Comandancia Militar del Saltillo.

[At end:] Saltillo: Imprenta del Gobierno de Coahuila, á cargo de J. Serapio Fragosa. 1840 960; [General Montoya's detailed report to Arista on the battle of Saltillo. Dated and signed at end:] Saltillo Octubre 30 de 1840. -- José Cayetano de Montoya -- Señor General [sic] en Gefé D. Mariano Arista.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 28 x 21.8 cm.; This account from the Mexican point of view of the battle of Saltillo of October 23, 1840, should be compared with that of Yoakum (Vol. II, p. 293-297), who tells how the Texans, treacherously deserted by Lopez and Molano their supposed Mexican allies, drove the Centralists back to the city of Saltillo with a loss of 408 killed upon the battlefield, against only three of the Texans killed. Montoya makes no bones about the treachery of Molano, who under a flag of truce interviewed him the day of the battle and agreed to surrender his forces to the Mexicans and abandon Colonel Jordan and his Texas troops. Montoya tells of the escape of the Americans and that they were being followed. As is well known, Jordan and his Americans safely reached the Rio Grande. Shortly after the battle Canales made his peace with Arista and the Federalist revolution ended. Robles in Volume II at page 221 of his Coahuila y Tejas, Mexico, 1946, says that the correspondence between Molano and Arista is published in No. 90 of the Semanario del Gobierno de Nuevo Leon for November 19, 1840.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

San Antonio de Bexar.

See Bexar.

San Augustine. Anniversary Ball.

For an undated invitation to a ball in celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, probably printed in 1839, see entry No. 331.

San Augustine. Anniversary Ball.

[Invitation, without date, signed by J.G. Littlefield and nine other managers, "to a Ball, to be given at the City Hotel on the 2d March next, in celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence."]. [San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1839?]

331; Broadside. 18 x 12.5 cm.; Since this invitation has six managers in common with invitations dated at San Augustine in October and December, 1839 (entry Nos. 332 and 333), and is printed in the same type, it was probably printed at the office of the Red-Lander in 1839. All three parties were given at the City Hotel.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 5

San Augustine. Christmas Eve Cotillion.

[Invitation dated San Augustine, Dec. 16, 1839, signed by W.R. Scurry and seven other managers, "to a Cotillion Party, to be given at the City Hotel on Tuesday Evening, the 24th day of December, 1839"]. [San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1839]

332; Broadside. 14 x 12 cm.; This invitation is reprinted in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1941, Vol. XLIV, p. 365. Scurry later became a distinguished general in the Confederate army.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat at TxU.

Reel: 5

San Augustine. Citizens.

See entry No. 74.

San Augustine. Committee of Vigilance and Public Safety.

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1835] 79; [Letter from the Committee of Safety of San Augustine to the Committee of Safety of Nacogdoches, dated November 8, 1835.]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839, at page 11 refers to a letter from the Committee of Safety of Nacogdoches of November 10, 1835, saying in part: "This committee beg leave to enclose a printed copy of a letter received this morning from San Augustine, for the information of the Council, which printed document states in substance, 'that six hundred and one volunteers from Tennessee have arrived at Natchitoches, besides their other arms, having two eighteen pounders, and the necessary supplies, &c., destined for the Texas service, more daily expected at Nacogdoches.'" In a letter from the Committee of Safety of San Augustine to the Nacogdoches Committee dated November 11 (Binkley, Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution 1835-1836, New York, 1936, Vol. I, p. 72-73), the latter was informed "that our Communication of the 8th inst ... has proved to be false so far as relates to the 601 volunteers.".

Reel: 1

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San Augustine. Committee of Vigilance and Public Safety.

[Address].

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1835] 78; [Text begins] Committee Room. San Augustine, Dec. 22, 1835. The Committee of Vigilance and Public Safety for the municipality of San Augustine ... propose to discuss the following proposition, to wit: -- "Shall the next Convention make a Declaration of Independence, and form a Republican Government for Tex[a]s." ...; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 32 x 19.5 cm.; This address by Major Jonas Harrison, favoring independence, was made a week after a meeting at San Augustine had voted for a convention to be held at Washington to declare independence, see entry No. 74. The address is followed by a resolution adopting the address and ordering the printing of 200 copies, signed, A. Hotchkiss, Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, and by I.D. Thomas, Sec'y. Samuel E. Asbury has an interesting article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1942, Vol. XLV, p. 231-243, "Jonas Harrison, Legendary and Historical," from which it appears that Harrison (1777-1836), after becoming one of the leading lawyers and citizens of Buffalo, New York, when wiped out by the panic of 1819, abandoned there his wife, and three children, one of whom became a man of large fortune and influence. He appeared in Texas in December, 1820, having married a lady in Georgia six months before, by whom he had eight children, his numerous Texas descendants being "of highest character and standing." He was alcalde of Tenehaw, a member of the October, 1832, convention, and seems to have had considerable influence in East Texas. Harrison County, created in 1839, is named after him. The sketch of Hotchkiss in the Handbook of Texas says that he came to Nacogdoches in August, 1834, as agent of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. As the width of column is identical with pieces from the Lawhon press and the type the same, the Lawhon imprint has been supplied. The address is published in full in the Lamar Papers, No. 275, Vol. I, p. 267-271.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

San Augustine. Houston Ball.

"Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!"

[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1839]

333; Houston Ball ... [Invitation dated San Augustine, October 24, 1839, signed by Wm. Kimbro and seven other managers, "to a Ball, to be given at the City Hotel, in San Augustine, in honor of Gen. Sam Houston, on Monday Evening, the 28th inst."]; Broadside. 19.5 x 12.5 cm.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat at TxU.

Reel: 5

San Felipe de Austin.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by G.B. Cotten]. [1830]

19; [Circular issued in preparation for the municipal elections held December 12 and 13, 1830.]; [Broadside?]; G.B. Cotten's account of December, 1830 (Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 562-563), has a charge for printing "1000 Electoral tickets and 200 Circulars." Since the charge follows one for November 21, the tickets and circulars were probably issued at the time of the municipal elections for an alcalde, two regidores and a sindico procurador for the municipality of San Felipe de Austin held on Sunday, December 12, and Monday, December 13, 1830. The circular was almost certainly a separate printing of the election notice which was printed in four issues of the Texas Gazette, beginning with that of November 6.; No copy located.

San Felipe de Austin.

Address of the Alcalde of the municipality of Austin, to the Ayuntamiento and the Memorial of that body to the General Congress of the United Mexican States.

[Brazoria: Printed by Gray & Harris]. [1834] 47; [On the subject of state government for Texas and the release of Stephen F. Austin. Address, with heading "To the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of Austin.", signed at end "R.M. Williamson.", followed by Memorial with heading "To the General Congress of the United Mexican States.", signed and dated at end, "R.M. Williamson, Pres't. W. Barret Travis, Sec'y. San Felipe [sic] de Austin, 28th, April, 1834."]; Broadside in four columns. 60.1 x 46.2 cm.; We have seen in the extra of the Advocate of the People's Rights dated March 27, 1834, entry No. 42, that news of Austin's arrest was known to the Texas people by that time. Probably in the next two or three weeks news of his solitary confinement in a cell of the old Inquisition prison had reached Texas. This Memorial, which almost certainly was drafted by Williamson, is said by Barker in his Life of Austin, p. 447, to be one of seven adopted by Texas ayuntamientos asking for Austin's release. It was forwarded by mail to the Mexican government shortly afterwards (Perry's letter to Austin of May 13, 1834, Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 1055), but probably was not printed until about July 5, 1834, when it was published in the Texas Republican. A comparison of type shows that the broadside was printed from the same setting of type, which would indicate that it was almost certainly printed at about the same time. Some time afterwards Peter W. Grayson and Spencer H. Jack, well-known Texas lawyers, took all the memorials to Mexico to use in urging Austin's release. They arrived there October 14. Grayson gives an account of his mission in a letter published in the Quarterly, Texas Historical Association, for October, 1910, Vol. XIV, p. 155-163. Robinson in his Judge Robert McAlpin Williamson, Austin, 1948, p. 91-94, gives long extracts from the Memorial.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

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San Felipe de Austin. Citizens.

Circular.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832] 29; To the Comisario of the Precinct of ----- or the Sub-Committee of said District: [requesting an election for delegates to a convention to be held at San Felipe, January 14th next, for the purpose] explained by the accompanying Report of the Committee appointed by a meeting of the People at this place. [Unsigned, but dated San Felipe, November 20, 1832. The report of the Committee, of which Ira Ingram was chairman, and Luke Lesassier and William H. Jack the other members, was dated San Felipe, November 13, 1832. It recited abuses and recommended calling a convention "for the purpose of framing a Provisional Code of Criminal Jurisprudence and for the further purpose of providing for the correction of abuses, if any, in Civil proceedings."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 31.5 x 21.4 cm.; The report to the meeting is prefaced by the following statement: "At a numerous meeting of Citizens, at San Felipe de Austin, convened for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the then pending execution of Delaney, Mr. Ira Ingram availed himself of the opportunity, to introduce a Resolution, which led to the following Report:" I can throw no light on Delaney or the occasion of calling the meeting. As said in the note to Austin's Laws, Orders and Contracts, entry No. 12, the Civil Regulations and Criminal Regulations drafted and put into effect by Austin, which first governed Austin's Colony, were superseded in February, 1828, by the establishment of the ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin, so the complaint in Ingram's report was against the laws or want of laws which had followed. There is an interesting sketch in the Handbook of Texas of Ira Ingram (1788-1837), a native of Vermont, prosperous Texas merchant, member of the Conventions of 1832 and 1833, and, with Philip Dimitt, drafter of the Goliad Declaration of Independence. The circular with its Committee report is given in full in the Austin Papers, Vol. II, p. 891-893.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

San Felipe de Austin. Citizens.

!!! Libertad, Constitucion, y Federation!!!.
[n.p.]. [1835]

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80; [Text begins:] Los Ciudadanos de la jurisdiccion de Austin reunidos en una junio pública se dirigen á sus conciudadanos de Coahuila y Texas. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Dios y libertad. San Felipe de Austin, Junio 22 de 1835. -- R.M. Williamson, presidente.--Moseley Baker, secretario. Es copia, San Felipe de Austin, Junio 22 de 1835. -- Moseley Baker. -- Es copia, Bejar Julio 15 de 1835. -- Ugartechea.; Broadsheet. 25.1 x 20 cm.; This statement of the wrongs recently inflicted on Texas by the general government, followed by an eloquent appeal to Texans of Mexican birth, and those who were citizens by adoption, to strive to preserve the rights granted the states under the Constitution of 1824, was adopted at a meeting held at San Felipe on June 22, 1835, presided over by Judge Robert M. Williamson, or "Three-Legged Willie" as he was usually affectionately called. The address lists specifically eight grievances which include: dissolution of the legislature by military force, the federal decree abolishing the state militia and demanding the surrender of arms, the arrest of the governor of the state, the alteration of the constitution by legislative decree, the creation of a dictator with absolute powers, and the evident determination of those in power at Mexico to abolish the rights of the states granted by the constitution of 1824. The action taken at this meeting and at the meeting probably held later in the day, which authorized the expedition by Travis against the Mexican custom house at Anahuac, marks the beginning of the Texas revolution, and this broadside stating the aims of the revolutionary party is, therefore, most important. It is puzzling that this document listing the grievances of the Mexican rule of Texas should have been endorsed for publication by Ugartechea, who was then military commandant of the Mexican forces in the state of Coahuila and Texas with headquarters at Bexar, unless, perhaps, it was to report to his superiors in Mexico the then state of mind of the Texans. It seems to me more likely that it was printed in Matamoros or in Mexico City than by F.C. Gray at Brazoria. A comparison of type, however, shows that it might have been printed by Gray. I should add that the set-up of the broadside is unlike that of any Matamoros printing of 1835 in my collection. An extra of the Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros, no. 48, (entry No. 828.1), announces the arrival in Matamoros of "a printed broadside from Texas dated at San Felipe de Austin on the 22nd of the month of June past". Though the wording is a trifle ambiguous, this would seem to confirm it as a Texas imprint. We do know that this Pronunciamiento was published in 1835 in Mexico City with the imprint, "Mejico, 1835. Reimpreso por Francisco Torres, en las Escalerillas núm. 13," probably as news of the revolt of Texas. This Mexico City broadside is clearly another printing of the broadside under discussion. Except for the contemporary reprint in Mexico City, I have not run across any contemporary or modern reprint of this document, but it is summarized in Johnson and Barker's Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 207-208, and is said there to have been printed in English as well as in Spanish, "and circulated," that is in Texas. No location for a copy in English was given by Johnson and Barker and I have not been able to find one. They

say that their summary is from the Spanish copy in the Austin Papers, but this document is not listed in the printed Austin Papers.; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

San Felipe de Austin. Citizens.

Meeting of the Citizens of San Felipe.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

132A; Another issue [of entry No. 132] with same imprint, but with type rearranged to include at the end "The Latest News," beginning "Citizens of Texas, one and all, arouse. Mr. Powers, Mr. Lamar, and other gentlemen from the Nueces, have just brought intelligence that the whole Mexican army ... are on our frontier ... [Signed by the three members of Standing Committee, and dated at end:] San Felipe de Austin, Feb. 28, 1836."; Broadside in three columns. 38.8 x 25.1 cm.; Joseph Baker, of Baker and Bordens the printers, was chairman of the meeting and Moseley Baker of the committee of twelve on resolutions. One can only speculate whether this is the first appearance in print of the famous Travis letter, or whether that is represented by the separate printing of the letter, entry No. 185. The Baker and Bordens bill for Monday, February 29, 1836, has a charge for printing this broadside and also a charge for a joint printing on a single sheet of 300 copies of Governor Smith's undated proclamation, Texas Expects Every Man to Do His Duty, entry No. 145, and the separate of the Travis letter. A comparison of the text of the Travis letter as printed in this broadside of the San Felipe meeting with a photostat of the original (in the Texas State Library) shows that various small changes were made in printing. The letter is faithfully printed from the original in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 401. In the second issue of this account of the meeting, the final paragraph, "Latest News," is signed by John R. Jones, Thomas Gay, and Wm. Pettus as members of the committee appointed at the February 27 meeting. Jones was later postmaster general. The printer's endorsements on the copies at the Texas State Library show that 200 copies of the first issue and 200 of the second issue were printed. The proceedings of the meeting, but not the Travis letter or "Latest News" are reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 340, Vol. I, p. 339-341. The piece I prize most in my collection of Texas manuscripts is the appeal for help Travis addressed to Andrew Ponton and the citizens of Gonzales, on the day before, February 23. Writing of this in his History of Texas, John Henry Brown says, Vol. I, p. 550, "The original of this document, in the bold chirography of the immortal patriot, has been the property of this writer for more than forty years." Almost forty years later it came to me with other John Henry Brown papers.; Locations: Tx. TxHSJM.

Reel: 2

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San Felipe de Austin. Citizens.

Meeting of the Citizens of San Felipe.
 [At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]
 132; [Proceedings of meeting held on February 27 at which the famous Travis appeal from the Alamo for aid was read, and resolutions for the appointment of a committee of safety and for furnishing supplies at Gonzales and at depots on the road to Gonzales, were adopted. At end, the Travis letter, beginning:] To the People in Texas, and All Americans in the World. Commandancy of the Alamo, Bejar, Feb. 24, 1836. Fellow-citizens and compatriots ... [Signed:] Victory or Death W. Barret Travis, Lieut.-Col. Command.
 [Followed by:] P.S. The Lord is on our side. ... [Signed:] T.; Broadside in three columns. 38.5 x 25 cm.; Joseph Baker, of Baker and Bordens the printers, was chairman of the meeting and Moseley Baker of the committee of twelve on resolutions. One can only speculate whether this is the first appearance in print of the famous Travis letter, or whether that is represented by the separate printing of the letter, entry No. 185. The Baker and Bordens bill for Monday, February 29, 1836, has a charge for printing this broadside and also a charge for a joint printing on a single sheet of 300 copies of Governor Smith's undated proclamation, Texas Expects Every Man to Do His Duty, entry No. 145, and the separate of the Travis letter. A comparison of the text of the Travis letter as printed in this broadside of the San Felipe meeting with a photostat of the original (in the Texas State Library) shows that various small changes were made in printing. The letter is faithfully printed from the original in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 401. In the second issue of this account of the meeting, the final paragraph, "Latest News," is signed by John R. Jones, Thomas Gay, and Wm. Pettus as members of the committee appointed at the February 27 meeting. Jones was later postmaster general. The printer's endorsements on the copies at the Texas State Library show that 200 copies of the first issue and 200 of the second issue were printed. The proceedings of the meeting, but not the Travis letter or "Latest News" are reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 340, Vol. I, p. 339-341. The piece I prize most in my collection of Texas manuscripts is the appeal for help Travis addressed to Andrew Ponton and the citizens of Gonzales, on the day before, February 23. Writing of this in his History of Texas, John Henry Brown says, Vol. I, p. 550, "The original of this document, in the bold chirography of the immortal patriot, has been the property of this writer for more than forty years." Almost forty years later it came to me with other John Henry Brown papers.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 2

San Felipe de Austin. Citizens.

Pronunciamiento del Escado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas. !!!Libertad, Constitucion y Federacion!!!.
 [At end:] Mejico. Reimpreso por Francisco Torres, en las Escalerillas núm. 13. 1835
 842; [Text begins:] Los ciudadanos de la jurisdiccion de Austin, reunidos en una junta pública, se dirigen á sus conciudadanos de Coahuila y Tejas. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Dios y libertad. San Felipe de Austin, junio 22 de 1835. - - R.M. Williamson, presidente. -- Moseley Baker, secretario. -- Es copia. San Felipe de Austin, junio 22 de 1835. -- Moseley [sic] Baker. -- Es copia. Bejar, julio 15 de 1835. - - Ugartechea.; Broadsheet. 30 x 19.3 cm.; The first printing of this account of the June 22 meeting at San Felipe, with the heading "Libertad, Constitucion, y Federacion," and without, as here, the preceding "Pronunciamiento del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas," is entered as No. 80, but with a comment in the note giving reasons for thinking that it may have been printed in Mexico. This copy, with its Mexico City imprint, is printed in slightly larger type and presumably by a different printer than entry No. 80.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

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San Felipe de Austin. Committee of Safety.

See also Columbia. Committee of Safety, entry No. 63.

San Felipe de Austin. Committee of Safety.

Circular from the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin.

[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

82; [Text begins:] Committee-Room, San Felipe de Austin, October 8, 1835, 12 o'clock at night. The Committee of Safety for the Jurisdiction of Austin, in conjunction with other committees ... say to their fellow-citizens: ... [Signed at end:] Gail Borden, jr. [and two others] Members of the Com. of Austin. R.R. Royall, Member from Matagorda. Isaac Batterson, Member from Harrisburg.; Broadside in two columns. 20.4 x 16.3 cm.; The committee issuing this circular, though calling itself "The Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin," was in fact the Permanent Council set up by Austin with one representative from each jurisdiction to act until the Consultation should organize. The organization of this Permanent Council is described by Dr. Barker in his introduction to the Journal of the Permanent Council (October 11-27, 1835), Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1904, Vol. VII, p. [249]-278, and is discussed in the note to its Circular. To the Public, entry No. 101. At the date of this October 8 circular, the Permanent Council, though acting as a committee, had not formally organized. The circular reports that Col. Ugartechea is on the march from Bexar with 500 men. "They come to fasten down upon our necks the yoke, and to rivet upon our hands the manacles of a military servitude," with more to the same effect. Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 100 copies of this circular, and it is reprinted in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 165-166.; Locations: CU-B. Tx. TxU.

Reel: 1

San Felipe de Austin. Committee of Safety.

Circular from the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin.

[At end:] San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens. [1835]

81A; A second issue [of entry No. 81] with proper date, "October 3, 1835.", changes in wording and corrections of typographical errors, and with the type rearranged to allow for the addition of an imprint at end and of four lines omitted in the earlier issue from the first sentence of extract No. 1.; Broadside in four columns. 39.2 x 32.5 cm.; The circular tells of the marching of Mexican troops from Bexar with the apparent object of taking into custody Lorenzo de Zavala and other distinguished Texans and says that Mexico is fitting out "an army of invasion against Texas." It concludes: "The headquarters of The Army of The People for the present is at Gonzales. ... The campaign is opened; Texas must be freed from military despots before it is closed." One of the extracts is a letter dated Gonzales, September 30, signed by Captains Albert Martin, R.M. Coleman and J.H. Moore, stating that an attack is momentarily expected from a detachment of about one hundred and fifty Mexicans encamped on the other side of the river. This circular of October 3 is the earliest Baker and Bordens imprint entered in the bibliography. Their account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 100 copies. The Austin letter and the three extracts which accompany it are reprinted in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 147-152, and in Foote's Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 85-92. The circular alone, without the extracts, is reprinted in Brown's History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 358-363.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 1

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San Felipe de Austin. Committee of Safety.

Circular from the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1835]

81; [Text begins:] All are aware of the present movements of volunteers towards the western frontiers. ... [Signed and dated near foot of third column:] S.F. Austin. Chairman of the Committee of the Jurisdiction of Austin. San Felipe de Austin. October 3, 1823 [i.e. 1835]. [Three extracts of letters follow.]; Broadside in four columns. 38.6 x 32.6 cm.; The circular tells of the marching of Mexican troops from Bexar with the apparent object of taking into custody Lorenzo de Zavala and other distinguished Texans and says that Mexico is fitting out "an army of invasion against Texas." It concludes: "The headquarters of The Army of The People for the present is at Gonzales. ... The campaign is opened; Texas must be freed from military despots before it is closed." One of the extracts is a letter dated Gonzales, September 30, signed by Captains Albert Martin, R.M. Coleman and J.H. Moore, stating that an attack is momentarily expected from a detachment of about one hundred and fifty Mexicans encamped on the other side of the river. This circular of October 3 is the earliest Baker and Bordens imprint entered in the bibliography. Their account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 100 copies. The Austin letter and the three extracts which accompany it are reprinted in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 147-152, and in Foote's Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 85-92. The circular alone, without the extracts, is reprinted in Brown's History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 358-363.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

San Felipe de Austin. Committee of Safety.

Circular from the Committee of Safety of the Jurisdiction of Austin.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1835]

81B; A third issue [of entry No. 81] with the Baker & Bordens imprint, with further minor changes in wording and corrections of typographical errors. Here, among other changes, the designation "Chairman of the Committee of the Jurisdiction of Austin." after Austin's signature is divided into two equal lines instead of a long and a short line as in the first two issues.; Broadside in four columns. 40.5 x 32 cm.; The circular tells of the marching of Mexican troops from Bexar with the apparent object of taking into custody Lorenzo de Zavala and other distinguished Texans and says that Mexico is fitting out "an army of invasion against Texas." It concludes: "The headquarters of The Army of The People for the present is at Gonzales. ... The campaign is opened; Texas must be freed from military despots before it is closed." One of the extracts is a letter dated Gonzales, September 30, signed by Captains Albert Martin, R.M. Coleman and J.H. Moore, stating that an attack is momentarily expected from a detachment of about one hundred and fifty Mexicans encamped on the other side of the river. This circular of October 3 is the earliest Baker and Bordens imprint entered in the bibliography. Their account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 100 copies. The Austin letter and the three extracts which accompany it are reprinted in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 147-152, and in Foote's Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 85-92. The circular alone, without the extracts, is reprinted in Brown's History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 358-363.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

San Felipe de Austin. Standing Committee.

Friends and Citizens of Texas.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]

133; [Text begins:] Information, of a character not to be questioned, has just been received from Col. Fannin, which states that Santa Ana [sic], at the head of four thousand men, has crossed the San Antonio river, leaving Goliad in his rear, and is moving upon our public stores, and thence to Gonzales. ... [Signed and dated at end:] John R. Jones, Thomas Gay, Standing Committee. San Felipe, March 2, 1836.; Broadside. 23.7 x 16 cm.; The notice stated that the Santa Anna force was in addition to the army under Siezma before Bejar. The copy of this at the Texas State Library bears the printer's endorsement that 150 copies were printed at a cost of \$10.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

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San Felipe de Austin. Standing Committee.

To the People of Texas.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]

134; [Text begins:] Fe[l]low Citizens, I have just received information by Col. William T. Austin of the fall of the Alamo [sic], and massacre [sic] of our countrymen in that garrison. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Committee room, San Felipe de Austin, March 16, 1836. Thomas Gay, Committee. Attest, F.W. Johnson, Edward Bailey.; Broadside in two columns. 25 x 19.5 cm.; This is the first news at San Felipe of the fall of the Alamo. The broadside went on to say that possibly Goliad had by this time fallen and that the Mexicans "had advanced as far as Gonzales on the evening of March 14th, with a detachment of about 2000 Cavalry [sic]." Houston heard a rumor when he arrived at Gonzales on March 11 that the Alamo had fallen, but the definite news was not received there until the night of the 13th. Houston evacuated Gonzales the same night and on the morning of the 15th, from his camp on the Lavaca, ordered William T. Austin to proceed "with all possible despatch" to the Brazos with orders to procure stores. The copy of this at the Texas State Library, with a number of manuscript corrections, bears the printer's endorsement that 150 copies were printed at a cost of \$10.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

San Jacinto. Citizens.

[San Jacinto Resolutions].

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]

83; (Text begins:) At a meeting of the Citizens of San Jacinto held pursuant to a notice on Saturday 8th day of August, 1835 ... (Proceedings, signed at end:) Wm. Scott, Chairman. David B. Macomb, Secretary.; [Broadsheet?]; No copy located, but there is a charge "To printing San Jacinto resolutions long Handbills" in Gray's bill of September 1, 1836, against the Government of Texas (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). Although the charge is entered under January, 1836, the bill was made up from memory, and the handbills were almost certainly printed at about the time of the meeting. The text of the resolutions is given in full in Gray's Texas Republican of September 19, 1835. They were submitted at the meeting by a committee headed by David G. Burnet. They regret the dissolution of the federal form of government in Mexico and the assumption of dictatorial powers by Santa Anna, but are against "a contest with the government of Mexico" and consider "the aggregate Mexican nation, the rightful sovereign of the territory we occupy." A convention is proposed to be held at San Felipe or elsewhere to consider the situation, with two delegates from each precinct. Burnet and David B. Macomb were nominated to represent "this precinct in General Convention."

Reel: 1

San Luis Potosí (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1834-1836 (Juan José Domínguez).

... Circular. Núm. 38.

[San Luis Potosí]. [1836]

905; [Text begins:] El desgraciado acontecimiento que ha tenido lugar en el Ejército el 21 del mes anterior y en que por un exceso de intrepidez ha sido hecho prisionero de guerra el primer Magistrado de la Republica, General en Jefe y Benemérito de la Patria D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, tiene comprometido el honor de la nacion ... [Calls for mass meetings to collect voluntary contributions toward the reconquest of Texas. Dated and signed at end:]; San Luis Potosí Mayo 28 de 1836. Juan José Domínguez. Manuel Lozano Secretario; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 21 x 15.2 cm.; With heading: Gobierno Superior del Departamento de San Luis Potosi. This call, dated May 28, of Governor Domínguez for a mass meeting to raise money for the Texan war is the first broadside I have run across relating to the movement for voluntary subscriptions to aid in the prosecution of that war. I have in my collection, but not entered, a short broadside issued by Governor Domínguez a couple of days later, on May 30, asking for contributions to this fund; and entered here under Mexico. Secretaria de Relaciones (entry No. 892), is a letter from the Secretary of State dated May 31, 1836, to the Governor of Nuevo Leon pointing out that freeing Santa Anna from the Texas rebels is an obligation resting upon all Mexicans and asking for contributions to the national treasury for that purpose. I have noted there a similar letter of the Secretary of State dated June 1, to the Governor of Chihuahua (copy privately owned). Almost a fortnight later requests for aid took a new form in a letter sent by General Urrea to Governor Fernandez and published by him at Matamoros on June 13, asking for contributions of foodstuffs to the army at the various points where it was in camp (see entry No. 867). In my collection but not entered is a republication in Chihuahua on August 16, 1836, of a communication of the Secretary of Hacienda of July 19 regarding an accounting for such gifts.; Locations: MxCty-SREag.

Reel: 14

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San Luis Potosí. Comandancia General (Felipe Codallos).

See entry No. 840.

San Luis Potosí. Gobernador, 1834-1836 (Juan José Domínguez).

Circular. Núm. 73, November 2, 1836, publishing a letter from the Secretary of State, dated October 24, 1836, with comment by the Governor, [San Luis Potosí, 1836].

See entry No. 894.

Sandusky, William H.

Plan of the City of Galveston Texas by William H. Sandusky.

[At foot below graphic scale:] Lith. of G. & W. Endicott 22 John St. N. York. [1845] 1606; 1845.; 70 x 95 cm.; "A Scale of 600 Feet to an Inch." Also graphic scale. Inset: Chart of Galveston Bar and Harbor, 1845. Compiled from the Latest Surveys by William H. Sandusky. Graphic scale: about 1 1/4 miles to the inch. Folded to height 15 cm. in cloth covers lettered in gilt on front cover: Sandusky's Map of Galveston Texas.; This is an excellent block plan of Galveston showing upwards of 700 blocks on the north side of the town facing Galveston Bay and 250 or so much larger blocks on the south side facing the Gulf of Mexico. In this section we see some blocks with homes indicated with legends for such well known names as M. Menard, G. Borden, Jr., S.M. Williams, T.H. Borden's Wind Mill, and T.F. McKinney's.; Locations: DLC. TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 36

Sandusky, William H.

Plan of the City of Galveston Texas by William H. Sandusky.

Lith. by Wagner and Mc. Guigan--No. 4, Franklin-Plee., Philadelphia. [1845] 1606A; Another edition [of entry No. 1606] with same title, date, scale and inset, and approximately same size. This is an excellent block plan of Galveston showing upwards of 700 blocks on the north side of the town facing Galveston Bay and 250 or so much larger blocks on the south side facing the Gulf of Mexico. In this section we see some blocks with homes indicated with legends for such well known names as M. Menard, G. Borden, Jr., S.M. Williams, T.H. Borden's Wind Mill, and T.F. McKinney's.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 36

Santa Anna de Tamaulipas. Comandante (Gregorio Gomez Palomino).

Aviso al Público.

[Guadalajara]. [1835]

844.2; El Supremo Gobierno ha recibido por extraordinario del puerto de Santa Anna de Tamaulipas, noticias que alcanzan hasta 26 del proximo pasado. [Contains Gomez' report to the Minister of War on the repulse of the Mexia expedition, his circular to the people of the Pueblo Viejo district of Tampico branding the political chief of the district, Manuel Nuñez, a traitor for cooperating with Mexia, and a list of the officers and sergeants who took part in the defense of the city. Dated and signed at end:] Guadalajara Diciembre 9 de 1835. J. Agapito Gutierrez.; Broadside 37.5 x 26 cm.; Reprinted from Suplemento al Diario del Gobierno de la Republica Mexicana. Núm. 216.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Santa Anna de Tamaulipas. Comandante. (Gregorio Gomez Palomino).

Alcance a la Gaceta de Tamaulipas. No. 475.

[Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas]. [1835]

844; [At head of first column:] !!Viva la Patria!! Gregorio Gomez Palomino, Comandante Militar de Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas. Conciudadanos: [Relates to the landing of the Mexia expedition. Dated and signed at end:] Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas Noviembre 18 de 1835. Gregorio Gomez.; Broadside in two columns. 25.5 x 17.5 cm.; Here Palomino, commander of the troops at Tampico, exults over the defeat of the Mexia Tampico expedition on November 15, 1835.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 14

Santa Anna de Tamaulipas. Comandante. (Gregorio Gomez Palomino).

Alcance al Número 56 del Mercurio de Matamoros.

[Matamoros]. [1835]

844.1; El Sr. Comandante Principal de este Departamento por estraordinario llegado de Tampico á las cuatro de esta tarde acaba de recibir un oficio del Sr. Comandante militar de Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas ... [Gomez' report, dated November 26, 1835, that the defeated Mexia expedition has reembarked in the schooner Halcyon and sailed presumably for some port in Texas. Dated at end:] Matamoros 30 de Noviembre de 1836 [!].; Broadside 31.5 x 22 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Santa Anna de Tamaulipas. Comandante. (Gregorio Gomez Palomino).

Gregorio Gomez Palomino, Coronel del Batallon Activo de Tres Villas y comandante he esta plaza, á sus companñeros de armas y demas habitantes de esta ciudad.

[At end:] Imprenta de la Gaceta de Tamaulipas. -- [Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas]. 1835 843; [A call to arms against the Texan rebels. Dated and signed at end:] Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas, Octubre 17 de 1835. Gregorio Gomez.; Broadside in two columns. 31.5 x 20.5 cm.; This proclamation full of characterizations such as, in translation, "perfidious hypocrites," "ingrates," "perverse" and the like, says the Texans are in rebellion and have taken Goliad.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 14

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de.

Agreement between Santa Anna and the Texian Government ... [1836].
See entry No. 177.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, 1794?-1876.

Gen. Santa Anna's Letter to the President of Texas.
[At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1836] 135; [Text begins:] Excellent Sir--In the Currio [sic] Atlantico of New Orleans of the 25th of April last ... I cannot help noticing the injury that is intended to be done to the mexican army, attributing to it actions of which it is incapable. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. To His Excellency the President, David G. Burnet Velasco May 23d, 1836.; Broadside in two columns. 25.4 x 23.1 cm.; Santa Anna says here quite truthfully that it was the Texans under Fannin, not the Mexicans as stated in the Correo Atlantico, who raised the flag of truce on the second day of the engagement between the Mexicans and the Texans north of Goliad. He attempts to excuse the Mexican Army for the execution of Fannin and his men after their surrender by saying that it had been ordered by the Mexican government.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

Santa Anna, Antonio López de, 1795-1876.

Manifiesto Que de Sus Operaciones en la Campaña de Tejas y en Su Cautiverio dirige a Sus Conciudadanos el General Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna.

Veracruz: Imprenta Liberal à cargo de Antonio Maria Valdes. 1837

930; 108 p. 20.7 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same.; This is Santa Anna's justification for his 1836 campaign against Texas, dated at the end of the text, on page 42, Manga de Clavo, May 10, 1837. Santa Anna had been sent back to Mexico by President Jackson on a United States Navy vessel which had landed him at Veracruz on February 21, 1837. The text is followed by nine numbered documents, the most important of which is Document No. 9, on pages 59-77, the Santa Anna letter of March 11, 1837, to the Secretary of War and Marine, which purports to tell the story of the campaign. Towards the end of the letter Santa Anna refers to the public and secret Velasco agreements of May, 1836, and says that his promises were to safeguard the retreating Mexican army. This letter of March 11 is in turn followed by documents numbered one through twenty-five, at the end being two unnumbered documents, a copy in English, together with a translation into Spanish, of President Jackson's letter to Santa Anna of September 4, 1836, written from the Hermitage, and a letter from Tornel, Minister of War and Marine, to Santa Anna, dated March 23, 1827. There is an interesting review of Santa Anna's Manifiesto and of Urrea's Diario of 1838, entry No. 940, under the heading of "Mexico and Texas" in the October, 1838, number of the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, Vol. III, No. X at pages 132-145. The review deals especially with the execution of Fannin and his men and quotes at some length from Santa Anna's defense of the execution in his Manifiesto. Mr. Carlos E. Castañeda in his The Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution, Dallas, 1928, prints a translation into English of this Manifiesto and of the nine documents, but he does not reproduce the documents following the Santa Anna letter of March 11, 1837, Document No. 9. Mr. Castañeda lists these documents in a note on page 70, counting the Jackson letter, which was not numbered in the original edition, as number 25, but in this listing he omits the document numbered eleven in the original, Urrea's letter to Santa Anna dated from Arroz de San Bernardo, April 27, 1836. In the text of the Manifiesto, Santa Anna lays his defeat at San Jacinto primarily to the excessive number of raw recruits in the five hundred men under Cós who arrived just before the battle. The Santa Anna report of March 11, 1837, included as No. 9 of the attached documents, has many criticisms of Filisola, Garra, Cós, and Castrillon, and at page 71 Santa Anna says in so many words that the defeat at San Jacinto was caused by the faults of some subordinates and disregard of orders by others. At page 29 of the text Santa Anna characterizes his secretary, Martinez Caro, whose account is entered here as entry No. 923, as an "infamous betrayer" who revealed the text of the treaties of May 14, 1836.; Rader 2880. Raines, p. 181. Sabin 76739.; Locations: CU-B. CSMH. CtY. TxU. BNM. TWS.

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Reel: 14

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, subject.

Biography of Santa Anna, derived from various sources; with an account of the battle of San Jacinto, where he was taken prisoner by the Texians. Philadelphia. Printed by J. Thompson. 1837 1288.1; 7p. 25 cm.; This title was originally supplied to Streeter by Ernest Winkler. The only located copy was at the Library of Congress but a diligent search there failed to locate it, so Streeter entered it from the Library of Congress card. Whether this copy is still missing I do not know, but the National Union Catalogue now also located a copy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Reel: 26

Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis, b. 1774.

A Circular to Members of Congress. [New York]. [1844] 1530; 4 p. 24 cm.; Caption title.; Signed and dated at foot of p. [1]: O. de A. Santangelo. New-York, December 9th, 1844. In this Circular Santangelo calls attention to his Texas Question Reviewed (No. 1531), and reports that Lamar was so impressed with that pamphlet that in dining together "he most ingenuously confessed that Texas ought to remain independent and become the ally of the United States, according to my opinions." As there is no record of this abrupt change of opinion attributed to Lamar, it looks as if he had been having a little fun at the elderly Santangelo's expense.; Sabin 76825.; Locations: CU-B. MBAt. NHi. TWS.

Reel: 34

Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis, b. 1774.

Statement of Facts relating to the claim of Orazio de Attellis Santangelo, a citizen of the United States, on the Government of the Republic of Mexico, preceded by some explanatory remarks, and followed by a specified list of the accompanying documents. Washington: Printed by Peter Force. [On verso of title:] P. Force, Printer, Tenth Street. 1841 1394; 162, [1] p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. The note to the first entry here on Santangelo, his petition to the Texas Congress of 1838 (entry No. 1323), gives a sketch of his interesting life to that time in Mexico and elsewhere, much of it drawn from this Statement of Facts. Here he claims his second banishment from Mexico was due to articles defending the Texas colonists that he published in his *El Correo Atlantico*. On February 29, 1836, he recommenced in New Orleans "the publication of my 'Correo Atlantico,' which had been silenced in Mexico by the bayonet, and which I devoted now exclusively to the defence of Texas" (p. 125). An account by George Fisher of his aid to Santangelo in keeping the *Correo* going (it was then about to stop), is given in a letter from him to Austin dated New Orleans, July 7, 1836 (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 387). In the following month there was an account of Santangelo and his *Correo* in the *Telegraph and Texas Register* of August 23, 1836, and a recommendation that "Those who are disposed to patronize it, will dispose of their money to a good purpose." The Statement has many references to Texas and a great deal of local color about conditions and personalities in Mexico at the time of his stays there, 1825-1826 and 1832-1835. It is signed and dated on page 158: O. de A. Santangelo. Washington, D.C., October 22d, 1841.; Sabin 76832.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. MH. MiU. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 30

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[Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis, b. 1774].

The Texas Question, Reviewed by an Adopted Citizen, having twenty-one years of residence in the United States.
New-York. September, 1844
1531; 28 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same; As Santangelo was a contentious character with a lucid pen, it could hardly be expected that he would remain silent when such an important question as annexation was being discussed. In this Texas Question Reviewed, he repeats a plan he advanced in 1839, that the Republic of Texas should join with the Federalists of northern Mexico by sending two thousand men to their aid and should become an independent state of a new Mexican Federation. Several reasons are given that annexation would be against the interests of the United States, one of them being (p. 12) "The climate, fertility, and topographical situation of Texas, were she annexed to our Union, would induce a great part of our productive population to go and settle there." This is signed and dated at the end: S --- New-York, September 27th, 1844. For a brief sketch of Santangelo, see entry No. 1323.; Rader 3087. Sabin 95125.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis, b. 1774.

To the Honorable Congress of the Republic of Texas.
[New Orleans]. [1838]
1323; [Petition of the publisher of El Correo Atlantico for relief.]; 7 p. 26 cm.; Signed at end: O. de A. Santangelo. In this petition, Santangelo, an elderly, temperamental, and contentious Italian with a facile pen, asks recompense from the Texan Congress for his services to Texas, first in Mexico where he had been expelled in June, 1835, for pro-Texas articles in his newspaper, El Correo Atlantico, and then in New Orleans, again as owner and editor of El Correo. The petition is dated New Orleans, April 22, 1838, and its text is given in the Lamar Papers, Volume II, at pages 143-152. Santangelo tells much about himself in his Statement of Facts, Washington, 1841 (entry No. 1394). Baptized in 1774, fifty years later as Marquis of Sant' Angelo de Athelis and an officer in the army of Naples he had been forced out of Naples by political events. He established a school in Mexico City in 1825. His fondness for writing on political subjects caused his expulsion from Mexico in the summer of 1826, and for six years or so he lived in New York where he seems to have had a successful private school. On the revoking of his banishment he returned to Mexico in 1833 and again established a private school and later his Correo Atlantico. His second banishment from Mexico has been mentioned above. A chronology of events of his life from May, 1790, to April, 1823, is given at pages [39]-40 of his A Lesson to Mr. Jesper Harding, New Orleans, 1839, and a chronological list of events of his life on this side of the Atlantic from May 21, 1824, to September 25, 1841, is given in Statement of Facts, at pages [159]-162. No record has been found of the year of his death, but his latest pamphlet so far recorded is dated 1846. There is a very brief sketch of him in an article, "New Orleans Newspapers and the Texas Question, 1835-1837," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1932, Volume XXXVI, at pages 118-119. There is no article on Santangelo in the Handbook of Texas. Santangelo was a voluminous writer. Eighteen of his writings are in my collection and Sabin has ten entries for him, Nos. 76823-76832. There are four entries here (see also entry Nos. 1394, 1530, 1531).; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 27

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Scherpf, G.A.

Entstehungsgeschichte und gegenwärtiger Zustand des neuen, unabhängigen, amerikanischen Staates Texas.

Augsburg, Verlag der Matth. Rieger'schen Buchhandlung. [On verso of back wrapper:] Druck von Reichel in Augsburg. 1841

1395; Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte, Statistik und Geographie dieses Jahrhunderts. Im Lande selbst gesammelt von G.A. Scherpf. Mitzwei Karten, von Texas, Rio Grande und dem West-Land am stillen Ocean. vi. p., leaf of contents, verso blank, 154 p.; advts. [2] p., 2 folding maps at end. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same; back wrapper plain except for imprint. Maps: Karte von Texas entworfen nach den Vermessungen, welche in den Acten der General-Land-Office der Republic liegen bis zum Jahr 1839 von Richard S. Hunt & Jesse F. Randel. Augsburg, 1841 Verlag der Math. Rieger'schen Buchhandlung. Lithographirt v. G. Stempfle in Augsburg. 40 x 31 cm. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Karte vom [sic] Rio Grande und dem West Land am stillen Ocean. Verlag der Math. Rieger'schen Buchhandlung in Augsburg. [At lower right, below neat line:] Lithographirt v. G. Stempfle in Augsburg 22 x 27 cm. No graphic scale, but about 172 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: [Greenwich and Washington.]; Scherpf says he writes to give information about Texas to those considering emigration to America. He gives a brief sketch of its colonization, of the events leading up to the Texas Revolution, and of the military engagements of the years 1835 and 1836. A conventional account of the boundaries, climate, products of the soil and so on, ending with advice to emigrants, follows. At the end is an appendix, section four of which, pages 131-147, is entitled "Abbreviated excerpt from the journal of a fellow traveller of the author [Scherpf] in 1840 from Houston to Austin." This prints in quite condensed form the "Extracts from a Journal" given at pages 29-73 of Texas in 1840 (entry No. 1361). It is probably this quotation by Scherpf from "the journal of a fellow traveller" that led to the statement in Raines, page 203, followed by Sabin, 95122, that the book by Scherpf was "identical in the main with Texas in 1840." There is no historical narrative in Texas in 1840 as here, and the sections in the two books on such subjects as rivers, minerals and the like are quite different. Scherpf has various references to having been in Texas and the note on his Entstehungsgeschichte in the Survey of Texas literature in Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas, Mainz, 1845 (entry No. 1626), says, "Of German books on Texas, the one by Scherpf is outstanding due to its thorough observations and liberal conceptions. The author lived many years in Texas; lately he is living in Jamaica near New York." The first map, Karte von Texas, is a re-drawing, on a smaller scale and without the copyright notice and certification, of the 1839 map of Texas in Hunt and Randel's Guide to the Republic of Texas, New York, 1839 (entry No. 1348), with the legends and place names all in English though the title is in German. The second map, Karte vom Rio Grande, is a re-drawing, again on smaller scale, of the inset on the 1839 map. Miss Marie Becker of the New-York Historical Society has called my attention to a book by Scherpf at the New York Public Library, A Story Without Fiction, but With Some Villains, and a Victim, who is the Author thereof ... written and published by George A. Scherpf, New York, 1851, in which Scherpf tells an

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extraordinary story of his being victimized and persecuted by a fellow German, and in the process gives much information on his own life.; Raines, p. 182. Sabin 95122, note.; Locations: CtY. DLC. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 30

Schultz, Johann Heinrich Siegfried.

Die deutsche Ansiedelung in Texas.
Bonn, bei Friedrich Encke. [On verso of title:] Druck von Carl Georgi in Bonn. 1845
1607; Besonderer Abdruck einer Reihe das Unternehmen des Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas besprechender Artikel aus dem Rheinischen Beobachter. Von Joh. Heinr. Siegfried Schultz. Leaf of title, leaf of dedication, verso blank, 60 p. 22 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title same. In a series of articles in Rheinischen Beobachter that were probably published around May and June, 1845, No. 3 has the date, May 15. Schultz defends the Mainzer Verein from the accusation that it was a scheme to enrich the German noblemen by whom it had been founded. He tells of some of the services performed for emigrants by the Society, comments that danger from Indians is slight, and says that a German colony in Texas without political ties to the homeland would be of great commercial value to Germany.; Raines, p. 182. Sabin 78005.; Locations: MH. Tx.

Reel: 36

Scoble, John.

Texas: its Claims to be Recognised as an Independent Power, by Great Britain; examined in a Series of Letters, by John Scoble.
London: Harvey and Darton, 55, Gracechurch Street [and other booksellers;] and at the Office of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 27, New Broad Street. [On verso of title and at end in varying form:] London: Johnston and Barrett, Printers, Mark Lane. 1839
1354; 56 p. 21 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same.; Considering the subject, this is a temperate argument against recognition of Texas by Great Britain, contained in three letters addressed "To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle," dated at Hounslow or London on October 8th and 18th and November 18th [1839]. The first two letters are followed by a "P.S.," which gives in translation part of the Mexican government's protest against recognition of Texas by the United States, and a "Caution to Emigrants" issued by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The latter states that one of the obligations specified in grants of land is that the holder must "be ready to bear arms against the Parent State of Mexico ... to sustain the twin abominations of Slavery and the Slave Trade" (p. 56). John Scoble was prominent in the affairs of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and later (1842) became its Secretary. There is much on him in Abel and Klingberg's A Side-light on Anglo-American Relations, 1839-1858 Furnished by the Correspondence of Lewis Tappan and Others with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society ..., Lancaster, Pa., 1927.; Raines, p. 183. Sabin 78154.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. MoSM. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 28

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Se Nos Ha Entregado en Tejas como Borregos de Ofrenda.

[At end:] México: Imprenta de la Testamentaría de Valdés. 1836

906A; Second part [of entry No. 906], with caption title continuing: Segunda Parte: (y la mas lastimosa como el lector verá.); [At end:] Mexico: 1836. Imprenta de la testamentaria de D Alexandro Valdés.; 8 p. 19.2 cm.; Caption title.; Signed at end: El mismo. In the first pamphlet the anonymous author includes a letter to his family of an officer of Santa Anna's army, who escaped capture, giving an account of San Jacinto, and continues with a critical survey of Santa Anna's conduct of the campaign. Filisola is also criticized for obeying Santa Anna's orders to retreat, while Urrea comes in for some praise. The letter is interesting as a contemporary account of San Jacinto. In the second pamphlet, which is dated at the beginning, Mexico 23 de Junio de 1836, long extracts are given from the text of the treaty dated at Velasco May 14, 1836, and signed by Burnet, Santa Anna, and others, and Santa Anna is bitterly criticized for signing such a document. Following the signatures to the treaty, which for the Texas officials are much garbled, is the notation, "Es copia del original. Orilla de recta del Rio de las Nueces, Mayo 31 de 1836 Severo Ruiz." The secret treaty of the same date is not mentioned, so perhaps it had not been made public at the time the pamphlet was written.; Sabin 95112.; Locations: C-S. TxU. Zacatecas.

Reel: 14

Se Nos Ha Entregado en Tejas como Borregos de Ofrenda.

[At end:] México: Imprenta de la Testamentaría de Valdés. 1836

906; [Primera Parte.]; 8 p. 22.1 cm.; Caption title.; Signed at end: Un Mexicano.; In the first pamphlet the anonymous author includes a letter to his family of an officer of Santa Anna's army, who escaped capture, giving an account of San Jacinto, and continues with a critical survey of Santa Anna's conduct of the campaign. Filisola is also criticized for obeying Santa Anna's orders to retreat, while Urrea comes in for some praise. The letter is interesting as a contemporary account of San Jacinto. In the second pamphlet, which is dated at the beginning, Mexico 23 de Junio de 1836, long extracts are given from the text of the treaty dated at Velasco May 14, 1836, and signed by Burnet, Santa Anna, and others, and Santa Anna is bitterly criticized for signing such a document. Following the signatures to the treaty, which for the Texas officials are much garbled, is the notation, "Es copia del original. Orilla de recta del Rio de las Nueces, Mayo 31 de 1836 Severo Ruiz." The secret treaty of the same date is not mentioned, so perhaps it had not been made public at the time the pamphlet was written.; Locations: CtY. Zacatecas.

Reel: 14

[Sealsfield, Charles].

See note to entry for his *Life in the New World*, New York, [1844], (entry No. 1532) for reference to a copyright notice dated 1842.

[Sealsfield, Charles].

The Cabin Book ... 1844.

See *Das Cajütenbuch oder nationale Charakteristiken*. ..., 1841, No. 1396A.

[Sealsfield, Charles].

Den Legitime och Republikanerne. ... 1835.

See edition in German, *Der Legitime und die Republikaner*. ... 1833, entry No. 1140C.

[Sealsfield, Charles].

Der Legitime und die Republikaner. ... Dritte durchgesehene Auflage. ... 1845.

See entry No. 1140B.

[Sealsfield, Charles].

Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator ... 1843.

See entry No. 1289B.

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

The Cabin Book; or Sketches of Life in Texas. New York: J. Winchester, 30 Ann Street. 1844

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1396A; An edition [of entry No. 1396] in English. ... By Seatsfield [sic]. Translated from the German by Professor Ch Fr Mersch. Leaf of title, verso copyright in name of publisher, leaf of dedication, [3]-155 p., verso blank, advts. [2] p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm. Issued in three parts, each in printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper titles: The Cabin Book: or Sketches of Life in Texas. By Seatsfield. Part One. [-Three.] Translated from the German, by Professor Ch. Fr. Mersch. New-York: J. Winchester, New World Press, 30 Ann-Street. And sold by all the booksellers and periodical agents throughout the United States. Advts. on versos of front wrappers and on rectos and versos of back wrappers.; The main scene for this narrative is laid in Texas at the time of the Texas Revolution, with an account of the battle of San Jacinto and quite long references to such a Texas institution as the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. Here, as in Nathan (entry No. 1289), there is an interesting introduction by Sealsfield in the German edition, not included in the English translation. Das Cajütenbuch is regarded by A.B. Faust, author of Charles Sealsfield. Materials for a Biography, Baltimore, 1892 (p. 22), as Sealsfield's masterpiece. In 1843-1844, Blackwood's Magazine of Edinburgh published translations by Frederick Hardman of extracts from Das Cajütenbuch. A separate publication of these extracts under the title "Adventures in Texas. [Published as Tales from Blackwood's Magazine.]," London, 1843, with Frederick Hardman given as author, is listed as No. 1071 in Americana Collection of Herschel V. Jones. A Check List [1473-1926]. New York, 1938. This is not listed in Heller and Leon, who in C50 have an entry for an 1860 publication with a similar title. Sister Agatha in her First Four Novels of Texas has a sketch of Sealsfield and there characterizes Das Cajütenbuch, rather than Sealsfield's Tokeah, Philadelphia, 1829 (entry No. 1111), as one of the first four Texas novels. In her discussion (p. 127-137) of Das Cajütenbuch she points out various instances where Sealsfield follows almost literally the text of A Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155). For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111).; Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, C 39. Rader 2897. Raines, p. 183. Sabin 64536.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. NN. TxDaM. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 31

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

The Cabin Book; or Sketches of Life in Texas. Philadelphia: Colon and Adriaance, 28, 29, 30 & 31 Arcade ... [and booksellers in eleven other cities]. 1845
1396B; Another issue [of entry No. 1396] from the same sheets, with title page cancelled but with caption title, The Cabin Book, on p. [3] and wrapper titles: ... Life in Texas. By Seatsfield [sic]. In Three Parts. Part I.[-III.] Translated from the German by Prof. Ch. Fr. Mersch. Leaf of dedication as in first issue, text, p. [3]-155, printed in double columns. 23 cm. Issued in three parts, each in printed paper wrappers, with advts. on versos of front and rectos and versos of back wrappers. At head of wrapper titles: Price Twelve and a Half Cents. The main scene for this narrative is laid in Texas at the time of the Texas Revolution, with an account of the battle of San Jacinto and quite long references to such a Texas institution as the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. Here, as in Nathan (entry No. 1289), there is an interesting introduction by Sealsfield in the German edition, not included in the English translation. Das Cajütenbuch is regarded by A.B. Faust, author of Charles Sealsfield. Materials for a Biography, Baltimore, 1892 (p. 22), as Sealsfield's masterpiece. In 1843-1844, Blackwood's Magazine of Edinburgh published translations by Frederick Hardman of extracts from Das Cajütenbuch. A separate publication of these extracts under the title "Adventures in Texas. [Published as Tales from Blackwood's Magazine.]," London, 1843, with Frederick Hardman given as author, is listed as No. 1071 in Americana Collection of Herschel V. Jones. A Check List [1473-1926]. New York, 1938. This is not listed in Heller and Leon, who in C50 have an entry for an 1860 publication with a similar title. Sister Agatha in her First Four Novels of Texas has a sketch of Sealsfield and there characterizes Das Cajütenbuch, rather than Sealsfield's Tokeah, Philadelphia, 1829 (entry No. 1111), as one of the first four Texas novels. In her discussion (p. 127-137) of Das Cajütenbuch she points out various instances where Sealsfield follows almost literally the text of A Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155). For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111).; Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, C 40. Sabin 64548.; Locations: CtY. DLC. TWS (Part I only, p.p.w.).

Reel: 31

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[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Das Cajütenbuch oder nationale Charakteristiken. Zürich, Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Schulthess. 1841
 1396; Vom Verfasser des Legitimen, des Virey, der Lebensbilder aus beiden Hemisphären, &c. Erster [-Zweiter] Band.; 2 vols.: Vol. I, leaf of title, verso blank, 300 p.; Vol. II, x p., 420, [1] p. 18 cm.; Half title on p. [1] in both volumes: Die Prairie am Jacinto.; The main scene for this narrative is laid in Texas at the time of the Texas Revolution, with an account of the battle of San Jacinto and quite long references to such a Texas institution as the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. Here, as in Nathan (entry No. 1289), there is an interesting introduction by Sealsfield in the German edition, not included in the English translation. Das Cajütenbuch is regarded by A.B. Faust, author of Charles Sealsfield. Materials for a Biography, Baltimore, 1892 (p. 22), as Sealsfield's masterpiece. In 1843-1844, Blackwood's Magazine of Edinburgh published translations by Frederick Hardman of extracts from Das Cajütenbuch. A separate publication of these extracts under the title "Adventures in Texas. [Published as Tales from Blackwood's Magazine.]," London, 1843, with Frederick Hardman given as author, is listed as No. 1071 in Americana Collection of Herschel V. Jones. A Check List [1473-1926]. New York, 1938. This is not listed in Heller and Leon, who in C50 have an entry for an 1860 publication with a similar title. Sister Agatha in her First Four Novels of Texas has a sketch of Sealsfield and there characterizes Das Cajütenbuch, rather than Sealsfield's Tokeah, Philadelphia, 1829 (entry No. 1111), as one of the first four Texas novels. In her discussion (p. 127-137) of Das Cajütenbuch she points out various instances where Sealsfield follows almost literally the text of A Visit to Texas, New York, 1834 (entry No. 1155). For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111).; Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 15. Sabin 64534.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 30

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

The Indian Chief; or, Tokeah and the White Rose. A Tale of the Indians and the Whites. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea and Carey. London: A.K. Newman and Co. 1829

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1111A; Another edition [of entry No. 1111]; [Seven lines from Goethe.] In Three Volumes. Vol. I.[-III.]; 3 vols.: Vol. I, viii, 261 p.; Vol. II, 234 p.; Vol. III, 244 p.; Much of the scene of Tokeah, the first of Sealsfield's novels, is laid in Texas. His other two novels of Texas interest are Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator, oder: der erste Amerikaner in Texas, 1837 (entry Nos. 1289, 1289A, 1289B), and Das Cajütenbuch, 1841 (entry Nos. 1396, 1396A, 1396B). Also entered here is Der Legitime, 1833 (entry Nos. 1140, 1140A, 1140B, 1140C), which is in part a translation and in part a complete revision of Tokeah. A translation into English of Nathan is included with translations of other American novels by Sealsfield, but not Tokeah or Das Cajütenbuch, in Life in the New World; or Sketches of American Society, New York, J. Winchester [1844] (entry Nos. 1532, 1532A). In this preliminary general note on Sealsfield, which is called for by the number of entries here for the above works with a Texas interest, it should be remarked that though a great deal on Sealsfield has been published in Germany, the Heller-Leon Bibliography referred to below shows how little about him had been written in English and published in this country. Indeed, only Tokeah, the first of the three novels with a Texas interest, was written in English and published first in this country. Nathan der Squatter-Regulator, first published in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1837, was not published here until 1844, and Das Cajütenbuch, first published in Germany in 1841, was not published here in English translation until 1844, when its title was given as The Cabin Book, or Sketches of Life in Texas. The most important authority in English on Sealsfield is Heller and Leon's Charles Sealsfield, Bibliography of his Writings together with a classified and annotated Catalogue of Literature relating to his works and his life, Washington University Studies, New Series, Language and Literature, No. 8, St. Louis, 1939. This is an excellent bibliography which often has interesting comments on the extensive list of entries. Another authority with some data not mentioned elsewhere is B.A. Uhlendorf's "Charles Sealsfield, Ethnic and National Problems in his Works," in Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter, Jahrgang 1920-21, University of Chicago Press, 1922, pages [7]-250. There is a short article on Sealsfield in the Dictionary of American Biography which, however, incorrectly states that Tokeah was published in 1828, and another short account of him and his works of Texas interest in Miss Raunick's "A Survey of German Literature in Texas" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Volume XXXIII, at pages 142-144. Miss Raunick tells us that Sealsfield "was, at one time (1829-1830), editor of the Courier des Etats Unis, New York, when Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was the owner." Sister Agatha in her First Four Novels of Texas discusses Sealsfield and his Das Cajütenbuch, which she calls the fourth Texas novel, but only makes passing mention, in a footnote, of Tokeah (Sister Agatha p. 132) and Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator (p. 135). Though Tokeah does not seem to be well known, Wright 2334 for example describes it as "Georgia frontier; early 19th cent.," and few copies in English are recorded, it might be

argued that it, rather than Das Cajütenbuch, should be regarded as one of the first four Texas novels. He and his Texas writings deserve an essay in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly. Charles Sealsfield, Carl Anton Postl by birth, was born in a German village in Moravia on March 3, 1793. Destined by his family for the Roman Catholic Church, he entered a religious order in 1813 and a year later was ordained a priest. He was unhappy in the order and in 1823 in effect fled from it, finally making his way to the United States. This important change in his life is covered by Heller and Leon in a section of their Bibliography entitled "Flight from the Monastery." Here he travelled extensively in the Southwest and then in 1826 went to Europe to arrange for the publication of his first book. After a stay in London he returned to the United States and in 1828 wrote Tokeah, or the White Rose. In 1830 he returned to Europe and except for a few trips to this country lived a retired life in Switzerland until his death there on May 26, 1864. His main works were all first published between the years 1827 and 1841, all of them anonymously, for he seemed to have a morbid fear of disclosing his identity. It was not until 1844 that his name appeared as author, and then it was as "Seatsfield" in a translation, probably unauthorized, published at New York by Winchester (Heller and Leon No. C. 32). It was not until a set of complete works was published at Stuttgart, 1845-1847 (Heller and Leon No. A. 20), that Sealsfield appeared on the title as author, but it was not until his death that "Sealsfield" was revealed as the German monk Postl. As noted above, Tokeah is Sealsfield's first novel. Except for the first preliminary chapter, the scene is mostly in Texas, where Tokeah, the chief of the Oconee branch of the Creek Indians, held sway between the Neches and the Sabine rivers. White Rose was by birth a highly placed English girl, rescued from a captivity at the end of the eighteenth century when a baby by Tokeah and loved by him as a real daughter. When a grown up girl her Indian lover was the chief of the Comanche Indians, but in the end, as might be expected, she marries an English aristocrat who had been captured by Laffite, the pirate, and her real name discovered. Another well known character is General Andrew Jackson. In 1833 Sealsfield published Tokeah in German at Zurich under the title of Der Legitime und die Republikaner. For this and later editions at Stuttgart and Stockholm see entry Nos. 1140, 1140A, 1140B, and 1140C. Heller and Leon remark in the note to the first edition of 1829 that in 1910 only one copy of that edition could be located, and its Der Legitime edition is the one usually referred to. Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 5a., locating only a privately owned copy.

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[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Den Legitime och Republikanerne.
Stockholm. Tryckt hos N.H. Thomson. 1835
1140C; Another edition [of entry No. 1140], in
Swedish; Historisk Teckning från det sista
Amerikansk-Engelska Kriget. Öfversättning. Första
Delen.; 744 p. 15 cm.; This is a translation of Volume
I, Tokeah; or the White Rose (entry No. 1111), with a
general revision of the remaining text. An
introduction by Sealsfield is added. For a general
note on Sealsfield and a note on Tokeah, see note
following entry No. 1111B.; Heller and Leon,
Charles Sealsfield, C6.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 22

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Der Legitime und die Republikaner.
Stuttgart, Verlag der J.B. Metzler'schen
Buchhandlung. 1844
1140A; Second edition [of entry No. 1140], with
same title, continuing: In drei Theilen. Zweite
durchgesehene Auflage.; 3 vols.: Vol. I, xii, 294 p.;
Vol. II, 287 p.; Vol. III, 308 p.; Advertisements, [2]
p., inserted at end of Vol. I. According to Heller and
Leon the unsold copies of this edition were merged
into the octavo edition of the collected works,
Stuttgart, 1846, as Parts I-III (their No. A19).; Heller
and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 6. Sabin 64546.

Reel: 22

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Der Legitime und die Republikaner.
Stuttgart, Verlag der J.B. Metzler'schen
Buchhandlung. 1845
1140B; Third edition [of entry No. 1140], with same
title, continuing: Von Charles Sealsfield. In drei
Theilen. Erster [-Dritter] Theil. Dritte durchgesehene
Auflage.; 3 vols.: Vol. I, xx, 308 p.; Vol. II, 296 p.;
Vol. III, 316 p. According to Heller and Leon copies
of this edition were issued as Parts I-III of the twelve
no pocket edition of the collected works published at
Stuttgart by Metzler in 1845-1847 (their No. A 20).;
Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 6. Sabin
64547.; Locations: NN. TxU.

Reel: 22

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Der Legitime und die Republikaner.
Zürich, bey Orell, Füssli und Compagnie. 1833
1140; Eine Geschichte aus dem letzten amerikanisch-
englischen Kriege. [Three lines, in German, from
Jefferson.] Erster [-Dritter] Theil.; 3 vols.: Vol. I, xv
p. (including half title), verso blank, 255 p., errata [1]
p. Vol. II, half title, title, versos blank, 246 p., errata
[1] p., verso blank; Vol. III, half title, title, versos
blank, 288 p. (p. 267-268 advts.). 18 cm.; Marbled
boards with calf backstrip stamped in gilt: Der
Legitime und Die Republikaner. I.[-III.]; Heller and
Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 6. Sabin 64546.;
Locations: DLC. MH. TWS.

Reel: 22

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Life in the New World; or Sketches of American
Society.
New York: J. Winchester, New World Press, XXX
Ann Street. [1844]
1532A; Another issue [of entry No. 1532], also
published in seven numbers, but easily distinguished
by the copyright notice on the verso of the title which
has Winchester's name at the end instead of near the
beginning as in the first issue; with the same collation
and from the same type as the first issue, with minor
corrections in the text and some variations in the
wrappers. The sheets of the issue in parts were also
published in half leather with marbled boards, with
leather label on spine stamped in gilt, "Life in the
New World.", and in cloth as part of a set of the
author's works, with "Seatsfield's Works 1 Life in the
New World" stamped in gilt on the spine (copyright
notice as in No. 1532A). Life in the New World is
entered because one of the five Sealsfield novels
printed there in English translation is his The
Squatter Chief. It is given in the Sixth and Seventh
Parts, with its beginning in Part Six at page [269],
following the conclusion in that part of the fourth
novel, Scenes in the South-West. The scenes of the
other four novels are laid in America, but not in
Texas. Though Life in the New World was published,
as stated above, in cloth with "Sealsfield's Works I.
Life in the New World" stamped on the spine, no
continuation in English of such a collection is given
in Heller and Leon. For a general note on Sealsfield,
see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111).; Locations:
ICN. ICU. IU. MH. Tx. TxGR. TxU. TWS (in parts).

Reel: 34

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[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Life in the New World; or Sketches of American Society.
 New York: J. Winchester, New World Press, XXX Ann Street. [On verso of title:] Entered ... by J. Winchester, in the ... Southern District of New-York. [1844]
 1532; By Seatsfield [sic]. Translated from the German by Gustavus C. Hebbe, L.L.D. and James Mackay, M.A.; 7 numbers designated "Parts" and paged continuously: 349 p., verso blank, advts. [2] p., text printed in double columns.; 24 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Five "Sketches" published in seven numbers, with wrapper titles: Life in the New World; or, Sketches of American Society. By Seatsfield. Part One. [-Part Seven and Last.] Containing ... Translated from the German ... [imprints similar to those on the main title, with the following addition:] And sold by all the booksellers and periodical agents throughout the United States. Advertisements on versos of front and rectos and versos of back wrappers. In this first issue the advertisement on the verso of the back wrapper of the first three parts begins "Huzza for the Great Unknown!" and advertises this book alone. In numbers Four through Six the advertisement for this book is reset and somewhat condensed and an advertisement for the forthcoming North and South is added. The advertisement on the verso of the back wrapper of Part Seven begins "Now Complete in Seven Numbers ... Life in the New World ...," and is revised to include a notice of the book from the Boston Times. The other advertisements on the wrappers vary in different copies of the same number. Contents: Part One, The Courtship of George Howard, Esq.; Part Two, The Completion of The Courtship of George Howard, Esq.; and The Courtship of Ralph Doughby, Esq.; Part Three, The Completion of The Courtship of Ralph Doughby, Esq., and The Life of a Planter; Part Four, The Life of a Planter; Part Five, Scenes in the South-West (this continues into Part Six); Part Six, The Squatter Chief, or The First American in Texas; Part Seven and Last, The Completion of The First American in Texas. Although some copies have a copyright notice dated 1842, it is clear from the advertisements of numbers to be published which appear on the wrappers of some of the parts that the seven parts were issued in April and May 1844.; Life in the New World is entered because one of the five Sealsfield novels printed there in English translation is his The Squatter Chief. It is given in the Sixth and Seventh Parts, with its beginning in Part Six at page [269], following the conclusion in that part of the fourth novel, Scenes in the South-West. The scenes of the other four novels are laid in America, but not in Texas. Though Life in the New World was published, as stated above, in cloth with "Sealsfield's Works I. Life in the New World" stamped on the spine, no continuation in English of such a collection is given in Heller and Leon. For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111).; Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, C 17. Rader 2900. Sabin 64545.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator, oder der erste Amerikaner in Texas. Vom Verfasser des "Legitimen," des "Virey" u.s.w.
 Stuttgart. Verlag der J.B. Metzler'schen Buchhandlung. (Erschienen: 1837 bei Friedrich Schulthess in Zürich). 1837
 1289A; The unsold copies of this edition [of entry No. 1289] were issued with this title. Leaf of title, verso blank, 451 p. 20 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Though the title indicates that this is a Texas book, the scene almost to the end is laid in western Louisiana shortly before its transfer to the United States. Nathan, the hero, having no title to his Louisiana land, is forced out by land sharpers after the Louisiana Purchase and many years later his old Louisiana friends, when on an expedition into Texas taking them as far as San Antonio, find him as owner of a large Texas grant. The story ends with a happy reunion in Louisiana. Only two or three pages relate to Texas. Heller and Leon (A. 13) state that though the first edition published at Zurich in 1837 has a separate title, it "is conceived merely as a continuation of Die Farbigen [a book by Sealsfield not belonging to this bibliography], which in the first edition has five chapters." They say that the first chapter of Nathan in the Zurich, 1837, edition is continuously numbered VI, and that in the two Stuttgart editions Nathan starts with Chapter VII of the first edition, "Das blutige Blockhaus." This is the case with the English translation published as the fifth sketch in Sealsfield's Life in the New World (entry Nos. 1532, 1532A). Heller and Leon have many references to later printings of all or parts of Nathan. For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111).; Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 13.; Locations: MiU-C. MoSM. TxU.

Reel: 26

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[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator, oder der erste Amerikaner in Texas. Vom Verfasser des Legitimen, des Virey, des Cajütenbuchs, von Süden und Norden. Stuttgart, Verlag der J.B. Metzler'schen Buchhandlung. 1843

1289B; Second edition [of entry No. 1289]; 432 p.; According to Heller and Leon, copies of this edition were issued as Part V of the series Lebensbilder aus der westlichen Hemisphäre. ... (their No. A 18), and as Part XIII of the octavo edition of Sealsfield's collected works, Stuttgart, 1846 (their No. A 19). A third edition, in 440 p., dated 1846, was issued as Part XIII of the twelvemo edition of 1845-1847 (their No. A 20). For the translation of Nathan published as the fifth sketch in Sealsfield's *Life in the New World*, New York, [c1842], see the entry for that book under 1844, entry No. 1532. Though the title indicates that this is a Texas book, the scene almost to the end is laid in western Louisiana shortly before its transfer to the United States. Nathan, the hero, having no title to his Louisiana land, is forced out by land sharpers after the Louisiana Purchase and many years later his old Louisiana friends, when on an expedition into Texas taking them as far as San Antonio, find him as owner of a large Texas grant. The story ends with a happy reunion in Louisiana. Only two or three pages relate to Texas. Heller and Leon (A. 13) state that though the first edition published at Zurich in 1837 has a separate title, it "is conceived merely as a continuation of *Die Farbigen* [a book by Sealsfield not belonging to this bibliography], which in the first edition has five chapters." They say that the first chapter of Nathan in the Zurich, 1837, edition is continuously numbered VI, and that in the two Stuttgart editions Nathan starts with Chapter VII of the first edition, "Das blutige Blockhaus." This is the case with the English translation published as the fifth sketch in Sealsfield's *Life in the New World* (entry Nos. 1532, 1532A). Heller and Leon have many references to later printings of all or parts of Nathan. For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111); Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 18. Sabin 64543.; Locations: IU.

Reel: 26

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator, oder: der erste Amerikaner in Texas. Zürich, Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Schulthess. 1837

1289; Der Transatlantischen Reiseskizzen Sechster Theil. Vom Verfasser des Legitimen, der Transatlantischen Reiseskizzen, des Virey, &c. Leaf of series title, recto blank; leaf of title, verso blank; 451 p. 19 cm.; Series title: Lebensbilder aus beiden Hemisphären. Vom Verfasser des Legitimen, der Transatlantischen Reiseskizzen, des Virey, u. Sechster Theil. [Same imprint.]; Though the title indicates that this is a Texas book, the scene almost to the end is laid in western Louisiana shortly before its transfer to the United States. Nathan, the hero, having no title to his Louisiana land, is forced out by land sharpers after the Louisiana Purchase and many years later his old Louisiana friends, when on an expedition into Texas taking them as far as San Antonio, find him as owner of a large Texas grant. The story ends with a happy reunion in Louisiana. Only two or three pages relate to Texas. Heller and Leon (A. 13) state that though the first edition published at Zurich in 1837 has a separate title, it "is conceived merely as a continuation of *Die Farbigen* [a book by Sealsfield not belonging to this bibliography], which in the first edition has five chapters." They say that the first chapter of Nathan in the Zurich, 1837, edition is continuously numbered VI, and that in the two Stuttgart editions Nathan starts with Chapter VII of the first edition, "Das blutige Blockhaus." This is the case with the English translation published as the fifth sketch in Sealsfield's *Life in the New World* (entry Nos. 1532, 1532A). Heller and Leon have many references to later printings of all or parts of Nathan. For a general note on Sealsfield, see the note to Tokeah (entry No. 1111); Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A 13. Sabin 64542.; Locations: NN. Tx.

Reel: 26

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[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

 Tokeah; or, The White Rose.
Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey,--Chesnut Street.
Sold, in New York, by G. & C. Carvill,--in Boston,
by Munroe & Francis. 1829

1111; [Seven lines from Goethe.] In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, 212 p.; Vol. II, 208 p. (including blank leaf preceding title). 18 cm.; Much of the scene of Tokeah, the first of Sealsfield's novels, is laid in Texas. His other two novels of Texas interest are Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator, oder: der erste Amerikaner in Texas, 1837 (entry Nos. 1289, 1289A, 1289B), and Das Cajütenbuch, 1841 (entry Nos. 1396, 1396A, 1396B). Also entered here is Der Legitime, 1833 (entry Nos. 1140, 1140A, 1140B, 1140C), which is in part a translation and in part a complete revision of Tokeah. A translation into English of Nathan is included with translations of other American novels by Sealsfield, but not Tokeah or Das Cajütenbuch, in Life in the New World; or Sketches of American Society, New York, J. Winchester [1844] (entry Nos. 1532, 1532A). In this preliminary general note on Sealsfield, which is called for by the number of entries here for the above works with a Texas interest, it should be remarked that though a great deal on Sealsfield has been published in Germany, the Heller-Leon Bibliography referred to below shows how little about him had been written in English and published in this country. Indeed, only Tokeah, the first of the three novels with a Texas interest, was written in English and published first in this country. Nathan der Squatter-Regulator, first published in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1837, was not published here until 1844, and Das Cajütenbuch, first published in Germany in 1841, was not published here in English translation until 1844, when its title was given as The Cabin Book, or Sketches of Life in Texas. The most important authority in English on Sealsfield is Heller and Leon's Charles Sealsfield, Bibliography of his Writings together with a classified and annotated Catalogue of Literature relating to his works and his life, Washington University Studies, New Series, Language and Literature, No. 8, St. Louis, 1939. This is an excellent bibliography which often has interesting comments on the extensive list of entries. Another authority with some data not mentioned elsewhere is B.A. Uhlendorf's "Charles Sealsfield, Ethnic and National Problems in his Works," in Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter, Jahrgang 1920-21, University of Chicago Press, 1922, pages [7]-250. There is a short article on Sealsfield in the Dictionary of American Biography which, however, incorrectly states that Tokeah was published in 1828, and another short account of him and his works of Texas interest in Miss Raunick's "A Survey of German Literature in Texas" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1929, Volume XXXIII, at pages 142-144. Miss Raunick tells us that Sealsfield "was, at one time (1829-1830), editor of the Courier des Etats Unis, New York, when Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was the owner." Sister Agatha in her First Four Novels of Texas discusses Sealsfield and his Das Cajütenbuch, which she calls the fourth Texas novel, but only makes passing mention, in a footnote, of Tokeah (Sister Agatha p. 132) and Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator (p. 135). Though Tokeah does not seem to be well known, Wright 2334 for example describes it as "Georgia frontier; early 19th cent.," and few copies in English are recorded, it might be argued that it, rather than

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Das Cajütenbuch, should be regarded as one of the first four Texas novels. He and his Texas writings deserve an essay in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly. Charles Sealsfield, Carl Anton Postl by birth, was born in a German village in Moravia on March 3, 1793. Destined by his family for the Roman Catholic Church, he entered a religious order in 1813 and a year later was ordained a priest. He was unhappy in the order and in 1823 in effect fled from it, finally making his way to the United States. This important change in his life is covered by Heller and Leon in a section of their Bibliography entitled "Flight from the Monastery." Here he travelled extensively in the Southwest and then in 1826 went to Europe to arrange for the publication of his first book. After a stay in London he returned to the United States and in 1828 wrote Tokeah, or the White Rose. In 1830 he returned to Europe and except for a few trips to this country lived a retired life in Switzerland until his death there on May 26, 1864. His main works were all first published between the years 1827 and 1841, all of them anonymously, for he seemed to have a morbid fear of disclosing his identity. It was not until 1844 that his name appeared as author, and then it was as "Seatsfield" in a translation, probably unauthorized, published at New York by Winchester (Heller and Leon No. C. 32). It was not until a set of complete works was published at Stuttgart, 1845-1847 (Heller and Leon No. A. 20), that Sealsfield appeared on the title as author, but it was not until his death that "Sealsfield" was revealed as the German monk Postl. As noted above, Tokeah is Sealsfield's first novel. Except for the first preliminary chapter, the scene is mostly in Texas, where Tokeah, the chief of the Oconee branch of the Creek Indians, held sway between the Neches and the Sabine rivers. White Rose was by birth a highly placed English girl, rescued from a captivity at the end of the eighteenth century when a baby by Tokeah and loved by him as a real daughter. When a grown up girl her Indian lover was the chief of the Comanche Indians, but in the end, as might be expected, she marries an English aristocrat who had been captured by Laffite, the pirate, and her real name discovered. Another well known character is General Andrew Jackson. In 1833 Sealsfield published Tokeah in German at Zurich under the title of Der Legitime und die Republikaner. For this and later editions at Stuttgart and Stockholm see entry Nos. 1140, 1140A, 1140B, and 1140C. Heller and Leon remark in the note to the first edition of 1829 that in 1910 only one copy of that edition could be located, and its Der Legitime edition is the one usually referred to. Heller and Leon, Charles Sealsfield, A5. Sabin 64554. Wright 2334.; Locations: DLC (Vol. I only). ICU. NN. RPB. TWS.

Reel: 21

[Sealsfield, Charles, 1793-1864].

Tokeah; or, The White Rose. An Indian Tale. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard. [On verso of title:] T.K. & P.G. Collins, Printers. 1845

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1111B; "Second Edition", in one volume [of entry No. 1111]; [Seven lines from Goethe.] By C. Sealsfield. Second Edition. Leaf of title, leaf of Publisher's Advertisement, verso blank, [9]-98 p., text printed in double columns. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title similar: advts. on verso of front and recto and verso of back wrapper. Much of the scene of *Tokeah*, the first of Sealsfield's novels, is laid in Texas. His other two novels of Texas interest are *Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator, oder: der erste Amerikaner in Texas*, 1837 (entry Nos. 1289, 1289A, 1289B), and *Das Cajütenbuch*, 1841 (entry Nos. 1396, 1396A, 1396B). Also entered here is *Der Legitime*, 1833 (entry Nos. 1140, 1140A, 1140B, 1140C), which is in part a translation and in part a complete revision of *Tokeah*. A translation into English of *Nathan* is included with translations of other American novels by Sealsfield, but not *Tokeah* or *Das Cajütenbuch*, in *Life in the New World; or Sketches of American Society*, New York, J. Winchester [1844] (entry Nos. 1532, 1532A). In this preliminary general note on Sealsfield, which is called for by the number of entries here for the above works with a Texas interest, it should be remarked that though a great deal on Sealsfield has been published in Germany, the Heller-Leon Bibliography referred to below shows how little about him had been written in English and published in this country. Indeed, only *Tokeah*, the first of the three novels with a Texas interest, was written in English and published first in this country. *Nathan der Squatter-Regulator*, first published in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1837, was not published here until 1844, and *Das Cajütenbuch*, first published in Germany in 1841, was not published here in English translation until 1844, when its title was given as *The Cabin Book, or Sketches of Life in Texas*. The most important authority in English on Sealsfield is Heller and Leon's *Charles Sealsfield, Bibliography of his Writings together with a classified and annotated Catalogue of Literature relating to his works and his life*, Washington University Studies, New Series, Language and Literature, No. 8, St. Louis, 1939. This is an excellent bibliography which often has interesting comments on the extensive list of entries. Another authority with some data not mentioned elsewhere is B.A. Uhlendorf's "Charles Sealsfield, Ethnic and National Problems in his Works," in *Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter*, Jahrgang 1920-21, University of Chicago Press, 1922, pages [7]-250. There is a short article on Sealsfield in the *Dictionary of American Biography* which, however, incorrectly states that *Tokeah* was published in 1828, and another short account of him and his works of Texas interest in Miss Raunick's "A Survey of German Literature in Texas" in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for October, 1929, Volume XXXIII, at pages 142-144. Miss Raunick tells us that Sealsfield "was, at one time (1829-1830), editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, New York, when Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was the owner." Sister Agatha in her *First Four Novels of Texas* discusses Sealsfield and his *Das Cajütenbuch*, which she calls the fourth Texas novel, but only makes passing mention, in a footnote, of *Tokeah* (Sister Agatha p. 132) and *Nathan, der Squatter-Regulator* (p. 135).

Though *Tokeah* does not seem to be well known, Wright 2334 for example describes it as "Georgia frontier; early 19th cent.," and few copies in English are recorded, it might be argued that it, rather than *Das Cajütenbuch*, should be regarded as one of the first four Texas novels. He and his Texas writings deserve an essay in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. Charles Sealsfield, Carl Anton Postl by birth, was born in a German village in Moravia on March 3, 1793. Destined by his family for the Roman Catholic Church, he entered a religious order in 1813 and a year later was ordained a priest. He was unhappy in the order and in 1823 in effect fled from it, finally making his way to the United States. This important change in his life is covered by Heller and Leon in a section of their Bibliography entitled "Flight from the Monastery." Here he travelled extensively in the Southwest and then in 1826 went to Europe to arrange for the publication of his first book. After a stay in London he returned to the United States and in 1828 wrote *Tokeah*, or the *White Rose*. In 1830 he returned to Europe and except for a few trips to this country lived a retired life in Switzerland until his death there on May 26, 1864. His main works were all first published between the years 1827 and 1841, all of them anonymously, for he seemed to have a morbid fear of disclosing his identity. It was not until 1844 that his name appeared as author, and then it was as "Seatsfield" in a translation, probably unauthorized, published at New York by Winchester (Heller and Leon No. C. 32). It was not until a set of complete works was published at Stuttgart, 1845-1847 (Heller and Leon No. A. 20), that Sealsfield appeared on the title as author, but it was not until his death that "Sealsfield" was revealed as the German monk Postl. As noted above, *Tokeah* is Sealsfield's first novel. Except for the first preliminary chapter, the scene is mostly in Texas, where *Tokeah*, the chief of the Oconee branch of the Creek Indians, held sway between the Neches and the Sabine rivers. *White Rose* was by birth a highly placed English girl, rescued from a captivity at the end of the eighteenth century when a baby by *Tokeah* and loved by him as a real daughter. When a grown up girl her Indian lover was the chief of the Comanche Indians, but in the end, as might be expected, she marries an English aristocrat who had been captured by Laffite, the pirate, and her real name discovered. Another well known character is General Andrew Jackson. In 1833 Sealsfield published *Tokeah* in German at Zurich under the title of *Der Legitime und die Republikaner*. For this and later editions at Stuttgart and Stockholm see entry Nos. 1140, 1140A, 1140B, and 1140C. Heller and Leon remark in the note to the first edition of 1829 that in 1910 only one copy of that edition could be located, and its *Der Legitime* edition is the one usually referred to. Heller and Leon, *Charles Sealsfield*, A 5a. Sabin 64555. Wright 2335.; Locations: ICN. MB. MoSM. W.

Reel: 21

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[Sedgwick, Theodore, 1811-1859].

Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States.

New-York: Printed by D. Fanshaw. 1844

1533; First published in the New-York Evening Post, under the signature of Veto.; 55 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States. Dedication signed: T.S.; This is a lengthy and learned argument against annexation, with much space devoted to refuting the Democratic claim of "re-annexation," and much space devoted to a reply to Walker's Letter (entry No. 1556). That our ancestors enjoyed these long dissertations is shown by the various publications of these Thoughts on Annexation. Sedgwick was prominent in his time and a member of a well-known family. There is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Rader 2902. Raines, p. 184. Sabin 78843.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

[Sedgwick, Theodore, 1811-1859].

Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States.

New-York: Printed by S.W. Benedict & Co. , No. 16 Spruce street. 1844

1533A; "Second Edition," [of entry No. 1533], first issue, with additions to the title as follows: Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas ... First published ... under the signature of Veto, (Theodore Sedgwick.) Also, the Address of Albert Gallatin, LL.D. at the great meeting, April 24.; 56 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Added at end of title on wrapper: Second Edition. First issue of the second edition in which the reference to edition is on the wrapper only. The wrapper title is identical with the wrapper title of the second issue of the second edition (see entry No. 1533B).; This is a lengthy and learned argument against annexation, with much space devoted to refuting the Democratic claim of "re-annexation," and much space devoted to a reply to Walker's Letter (entry No. 1556). That our ancestors enjoyed these long dissertations is shown by the various publications of these Thoughts on Annexation. Sedgwick was prominent in his time and a member of a well-known family. There is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations: DLC. MH. NH. NN. TxSa. TxU.

Reel: 34

[Sedgwick, Theodore, 1811-1859].

Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas to the United States.

New-York: Printed by S.W. Benedict & Co. , No. 16 Spruce street. 1844

1533B; "Second Edition," [of entry No. 1533], second issue, with same imprint and collation as the first issue of the second edition but with the title varying as follows: Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas ... First published ... under the signature of Veto, (Theodore Sedgwick.) Together with the Address of Albert Gallatin, LL.D. delivered at the Tabernacle Meeting, held on the 24th of April, 1844. Second Edition. Wrapper title same. This is a lengthy and learned argument against annexation, with much space devoted to refuting the Democratic claim of "re-annexation," and much space devoted to a reply to Walker's Letter (entry No. 1556). That our ancestors enjoyed these long dissertations is shown by the various publications of these Thoughts on Annexation. Sedgwick was prominent in his time and a member of a well-known family. There is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Sabin 78844.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 34

Seeligson, L., & Co. West Liberty.

New Store at West Liberty.

[Galveston? Printed at the Galveston News Office?]. [1845]

625; [Announcement of a general store where the proprietors are "prepared to furnish goods of the ... best quality Cheap for Cash, Cotton, Hides, or other country produce." Text begins:] The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Liberty county ... [Signed and dated at end:] L. Seeligson & Co. West Liberty Dec. 12, 1845.; Broadside. 33.5 x 26.5 cm.; Locations: Privately owned copy on loan at TxHSJM.

Reel: 10

Segar, Joseph Eggleston, 1804-1880.

Speech of Joseph Segar, Esq. on the motion ... to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress from the State of Virginia to vote for the immediate recognition of the Independence of Texas. Richmond: Printed by Shepherd & Colin. 1837 1290; Delivered in the House of Delegates of Virginia, February 23, 1837. <Published by a number of gentlemen friendly to Texas.>; 26 p., blank leaf. 23 cm.; As might be expected from the title, the Speech favored recognition of Texas. Sabin has twenty or so entries for Segar.; Sabin 78894, note.; Locations: CU-B. TxU. TxWFM (lacks title page). Vi.

Reel: 26

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Semanario de Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario núm. 110 del jueves 9 de Febrero de 1843 [Description of the reception at Cadereyta Jimenez of the troops escorting the Texans captured at Mier].

[At end: Monterrey] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Froylan de Mier. [1843] 997.5; [Text begins:] Celebridad patriótica con que en la Ciudad de Cadereyta Jimenez se recibieron à las tropas vencedoras en la Villa de Mier que conducian los prisioneros el dia 26 de Enero de 1843.; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages 31.2 x 21.5 cm.; Text in two columns. The reception included triumphal arches, salvos of cannon, a solemn Te Deum, fireworks and speeches, two of which are reprinted in this supplement.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Semanario de Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario núm. 68 del jueves 21 de Abril de 1842. Bloqueo. [Monterrey] Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Froylan de Mier. [1842] 985.1; [Publishes a translation from the New Orleans Bee of March 31 of President Sam Houston's proclamation dated March 26 declaring a blockade of all Mexican ports from Tabasco to Matamoras.]; Broadside in two columns 31 x 21.5 cm.; The translation of Houston's proclamation is followed by editorial comment in which the character and pretensions to nationhood of the Texans are held up to derision.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Semanario de Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario núm. 80 del jueves 14 de Julio de 1842. Monterrey. Julio 15 de 1842 985.2; [Prints a report of Isidro Reyes and several self-gratulatory letters on an encounter between Mexican forces and Texans at Lipantitlan. Dated:] Monterrey Julio 15 de 1842.; Broadside in three columns 43.5 x 31.5 cm.; The documents here published consist of a brief report from Reyes of the encounter between Mexican forces under Canales and Montero and the Texans, a longer account signed "Unas patriotas," a congratulatory message from Ortega, Comandante general of Nuevo Leon, and a paean of praise from the editors. Both the Handbook of Texas, which wrongly dates the battle in June, and Yoakum call this a Texan victory. Yoakum states that the Texans took up position in a ravine outside the fort and mentions that the Mexicans captured the flag of the "Galveston Invincibles," a fact made much of in these documents.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Semanario de Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario núm. 76. See entry No. 983.1.

Semanario de Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario núm. 62 del jueves 10 de Marzo de 1842. [At end:] Monterrey. Imprenta del gobierno á cargo de Froylan Mier. 1842 985; Noticias interesantes referentes á Tejas. [Dated on p. [2]:] Monterrey Marzo 13 de 1842.; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages 31 x 22 cm.; Reprints a letter dated Nueva-Orleans 16 de Febrero de 1842 and signed: L.C., with news of the public reaction there to reports of mistreatment of the Santa Fe prisoners, the financial problems of Texas, events in Yucatan. etc. This is followed by a lengthy editorial comment justifying the actions of the Mexican government and reporting General Vasquez' capture of Bejar.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Semanario del Gobierno de Nuevo Leon, Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario del gobierno de N. Leon no. 88. [At end:] Monterey. En la Imprenta del Nivel, á cargo del C. Francisco Molina. 1840 961; Del Jueves 4 de Noviembre de 1840. Paz de la frontera de los Departamentos de Coahuila y Tamaulipas, y feliz union de los mejicanos para combatir á los usurpadores de Tejas. Viva la Nacion Mexicana. ...; [6] p. in double columns. 30 cm.; Caption title.; This important document gives the text of the armistice dated November 1, 1840, ending the Federalist revolt. It is signed first by José Maria Carrasco, who negotiated the agreement, with the ratification signatures of Canales and of Isidro Reyes following. Preceding is a report of Reyes to his superior, General Arista, dated November 2, and a letter of Canales to Reyes, dated October 31, agreeing to negotiating an armistice. Other letters follow, including lengthy letters from Canales to Reyes and Canales to Arista, dated November 1 and November 2.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Semanario Político del Gobierno de Nuevo Leon, Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario politico del jueves 23 de Mayo de 1844. [Monterrey]. [1844] 1005.1; [At end:] Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo de Froylan de Mier.; [7] p. 31.5 x 22 cm.; Reprints articles from Noticioso de Ambos Mundos, New York, April 6, the New Orleans Republican, April 10 and 13, and the Diario del Gobierno, Mexico, May 11, together with editorial comment on the Texas annexation question.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Semanario Politico, Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario Politico del Jueves 31 de Octubre de 1839.
See entry No. 942.1.

Semanario Politico, Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario Politico del Jueves 31 de Octubre de 1839.
[At end:] Monterrey. 1939
947.1; [Reprints, with editorial comment, a pronunciamiento of the citizens of Mier and a letter from Rafael de Lira to Antonio Canales.]; Broadsheet in two columns 31 x 21.5 cm.; The action of the citizens of Mier renounces their earlier support of the Federalist cause. The letter from Lira to Canales is a long and emotional appeal to accept the amnesty offered by Pavon, pointing out that his alliance with the Texans had aroused the fierce hatred of all his former friends.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Semanrio del Gobierno de Nuevo Leon, Monterrey.

Alcance al Semanario del gobierno de N. Leon no. 89.
[At end:] Monterrey. En la Imprenta del Nivel, à cargo del C. Francisco Molina. 1840
961.1; Del Jueves 12 de Noviembre de 1840.; [6] p. in double columns 31.5 cm.; Caption title.; The documents published in this supplement round out those in entry No. 961. They include Arista's letter to Reyes approving the armistice signed with the Federalists, friendly letters from Arista to the Federalist leaders Canales, Cardenas and Carrasco, the text of the final treaty between the Federalist and government forces, and related correspondence between the leaders on both sides.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Sendejas, Ignacio.

Metodo Curativo de la Colera Morbo, por el Ciudadano Ignacio Sendejas boticario y medico encargado del hospital, seminario de esta Ciudad, y dado a luz a solicitud y espensas de algunos de sus amigos en obsequio de la humanidad doliente. Reimpreso en Monclova por orden superior, en la imprenta del gobierno dirigida por el ciudadano Sisto Gonzalez. [1833]

793; [Description of the disease with a recipe for a medicine. Dated and signed at the end:] Monterrey Agosto 13 de 1833. Ignacio Sendejas; Broadside. 31 x 21 cm.; There was an epidemic of cholera in Texas, as well as in Mexico, in 1833. This is commented on at some length by Governor Vidaurri y Villaseñor in his Memoria of January, 1834, entry No. 797. Rupert Richardson reports in his Texas The Lone Star State, New York, 1943, at page 225, that "the scourge took eighty persons at Brazoria, among them John Austin; and nearly depopulated Velasco." This broadside describing the disease and a recipe for a medicine to combat it, of which the main ingredient seems to have been based on the peyote cactus, was issued by order of the authorities at Monclova. An undated broadside in my collection with the above Gonzalez imprint, and probably the 1833 date, is entitled Receta par a la Colera Morbo, toda por d. Pascual de Aramda. Also in my collection is a broadside of the Mexican law of August 3, 1833, forming a medical commission to study the disease, and also a broadside and a broadsheet on remedies for the disease, both published in Chihuahua in the late summer and fall of 1833.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Sentinel -- Extra. Austin, March 23 [1840].
See entry No. 398.

Seward, R.R.

Notice to merchants and emigrants.
[At end:] Arkansas Intelligencer, print. [Van Buren]. [1845]
1608; The attention of merchants, and emigrants, is requested for an examination of Pine Hills, situate in the N.W. corner of Red River Co., Texas, upon Red River, and about fifteen miles above Fort Towson. This point is destined to become the depot for import, and export of supplies, for a large extent of fertile country, fast settling and filling up with an enterprising population ... [Dated:] Fort Towson, Dec. 1, 1845. Broadside. 19 cm.; Entered from record of a privately owned copy listed as No. 133 in Allen, Arkansas Imprints.

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Sharp, John, d. 1840.

Important News.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836] 136; [Text begins:] Brazoria, March 27, 1836. Having just returned on express forty hours from camp, and finding great alarm prevailing among the people, many of them flying with their families to the United States ... [Sharp then tells of the forces on both sides and continues:] but our army now will never leave the Colorado, but to go westward...[Signed:] John Sharp. ...; Broadside in two columns. 19.3 x 16.5 cm.; There is a short sketch of Sharp in Dixon and Kemp's Heroes of San Jacinto.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

Sharp, Jonathan, pseudonym.

Jonathan Sharp; or, The Adventures of a Kentuckian. London: Henry Colburn, Publisher, Great Marlborough Street. [On verso of titles and at end of volumes:] Frederick Shoberl, Junior, Printer to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, 51, Rupert Street, Haymarket, London. 1845 1609; Written by Himself. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. [-III.]. 3 vols.: Vol. I, x, 336 p.; Vol. II, [2], 320 p.; Vol. III, [2], 334 p., advts. [2] p. 20 cm. Plain boards with printed paper label on cloth backstrip: Jonathan Sharp. By a Kentuckian. Vol. I. [-III.]; Imprint at end of Vol. II varies slightly. This is a fictional account, in the form of an autobiography, of the adventures of an American scalawag who became rich and respectable. The period is for fifteen years or so in the 1830's and early 1840's and the scenes are laid in the United States, England, Spain, Cuba, Texas, and elsewhere. In the course of the narrative the author makes a fortune in Wisconsin, is elected a member of Congress of the United States, and turns down an offer of the Mormon leader Joseph Smith to join with him in the leadership of the Mormons. The story is of real Texas interest because of the unrestrained bitterness of its portrayal of Texas customs, morals and people. Maillard's History of ... Texas, London, 1842 (entry No. 1422), and Ikin's Texas: its History, London, 1841 (entry No. 1384), are disagreeable accounts of Texas but this one is venomous. From some comments it appears to have been written by a disgruntled Englishman, quite likely one who held Mexican bonds secured by Texas lands. From time to time there are attacks on the proposed annexation of Texas by the United States and the final sentence of the third volume is a plea that England's influence be used to prevent annexation. The late Alexander Dienst of Temple, Texas, a man learned in the history of Texas and a zealous collector of its books, was especially incensed at Johnathan Sharp and wrote me a long letter many years ago, which I still have, entirely devoted to denouncing this book.; Locations: DLC. ICN. ICU. MoSM. TxU. TxWB. BM. TWS.

Reel: 37

Shelton, Charles, 1782-1832, and Kensett, Thomas, 1786-1829.

A Map of the United States and British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with other parts adjacent by Shelton & Kensett. [At foot, above neat line:] Entered ... in the Dist. of Connecticut. [Below dedication:] A. Doolittle and T. Kensett Sculp. [Cheshire, Connecticut? 1816]. October 1st 1816 1059; [At foot, below graphic scale:] Projected by Thomas Kensett; 118 x 135 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 30 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: [Washington.] Inset: Remnants of Antiquity; Dedication, above title: To the President the Senators and Representatives of the United States This Map of the United States of America Is most Respectfully Dedicated by Shelton & Kensett 1816. Printed on at least two sheets and mounted and folded to height 33 cm. in calf covers, with leather label inlaid on front cover stamped in gilt with title: Shelton & Kensett's Travelling Map of the United States.; The principal interest of this map which shows Texas for only a little over a degree west of the Sabine, where it is called "Part of Mexico," is its delineation of the boundary between Mexico and the United States. The east boundary is the Sabine to about 31 [degrees] 50' where a straight line runs north to 33 [degrees]. There the east boundary ends, instead of continuing north to the Red River, and at 33 [degrees] goes west in a continuation of the north boundary of the state of Louisiana, that is the 33d parallel. This leaves an area covering about a degree south of the Red River, in what is now Texas, which is shown as part of Missouri Territory. Thomas Kensett was a well known map maker and engraver of his time who became a member of the firm of Shelton and Kensett, map and print publishers, in 1812. See entry for him in the New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America 1564-1860, New Haven, 1957. It is presumed that the Shelton of the firm was Charles Shelton, a graduate of Yale in 1802, and a physician and leading citizen of Cheshire, Connecticut (Dexter, Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, New York, 1911, Vol. 5, p. 535-536).; Locations: CtY. DLC. NN. TWS.

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A Short Review of the Finances of Texas ... 1841.
See entry No. 441.

Siddons, Leonora, pseudonym.

The Female Warrior.
New-York: Printed for and Published by E.E. & G. Barclay. Price 12 1/2 Cents. 1843
1460; An Interesting Narrative of the Sufferings, and Singular & Surprising Adventures of [Woodcut: "Miss Siddons escaping from a Mexican prison.--See page 21."] Miss Leonora Siddons, who, led on by patriotism, joined the Texian Army under General Houston, fought in the ever memorable battle of San Antonio ... Full and Interesting Particulars, Written by Herself.; 23 p. (including frontispiece). 24 cm. Plain pink wrappers. Publishers' copyright dated 1843 on verso of title. Signed at end: Leonora Siddons. The title of the frontispiece in this edition reads: With a desperate leap, cutlass in hand, Allen sprang aboard their boat, and lunged another through the body.--See page 16.; This piece of fiction with a wild plot is included here only because of Texas in the title and as part of the scene is laid in Texas. The heroine successfully concealed her sex until taken captive before Santa Anna and ordered to be lashed 150 times for three days and then shot. When stripped for this before Santa Anna her sex was discovered. That gentleman became enamoured of her but, loftily refusing to become his mistress, she escaped and joined family friends in Mobile.; Locations: DLC. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 33

Siddons, Leonora, pseudonym.

The Female Warrior ... 1844.
See entry No. 1460A.

Siddons, Leonora, pseudonym.

The Female Warrior; an Interesting Narrative of the Sufferings, Singular and Surprising Adventures of Miss Leonora Siddons.
New-York: Printed for and Published by E.E. Barclay. 1844
1460A; Another issue [of entry No. 1460]. 23 p. (including frontispiece). 24 cm. Plain green wrappers? The title of the frontispiece in this edition reads: With sword in hand, Allen sprang on board their boat, and thrust another through the body.--See page 16; This piece of fiction with a wild plot is included here only because of Texas in the title and as part of the scene is laid in Texas. The heroine successfully concealed her sex until taken captive before Santa Anna and ordered to be lashed 150 times for three days and then shot. When stripped for this before Santa Anna her sex was discovered. That gentleman became enamoured of her but, loftily refusing to become his mistress, she escaped and joined family friends in Mobile.; Locations: CSMH. ICU. MoSM.

Reel: 33

Sidney's Letters to William E. Channing ... 1837.
See [Whitaker, Daniel Kimball], entry No. 1303.

Sierra y Rosso, Ignacio.

Representacion dirigida al Congreso Nacional por el ciudadano Ignacio Sierra y Rosso, como apoderado del Escmo.
México. Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, calle de los Rebeldes N.2. 1837
931; Sr. General Presidente de la Republica Don Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna. [Quotation from Chateaubriand's De la liberté de la presse.]; 13 p. 19.3 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title: Representacion dirigida al Congreso por el ciudadano Ignacio Sierra y Rosso, como apoderado general del Escmo. Sr. Presidente de la Republica D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna. México. Febrero de 1837. Here Sierra y Rosso, as holder of Santa Anna's power of attorney, asks Congress in a document dated at the end February 6, 1837, not to adopt a proposal of Carlos Bustamante that Santa Anna's powers as president and general be suspended on his return to Mexico, pending his giving an account of his actions and promises at Texas and Washington after San Jacinto. He also opposes a further proposal of Bustamante's that anyone taking part in a plan to dismember the territory of Mexico be declared a traitor. For action by the Comision Encargada de los Negocios de Tejas on Sierra y Rosso's plea, see their Dictamen, entry No. 925.; Sabin 80895.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. NN. TxU. BM. BNM.

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Siglo XIX, México.

Alcance al Siglo XIX. Mexico, Octubre 14 de 1841.

See entry No. 963A note.

Smith, Ashbel, 1805-1886.

An Account of the Yellow Fever which appeared in the City of Galveston, Republic of Texas, in the Autumn of 1839, with Cases and Dissections.

Published by Hamilton Stuart, Galveston; Cruger & Moore, Houston; and J.W. Cruger, City of Austin. 1839

334; By Ashbel Smith, M.D. A.M. ex-Surgeon General of the Texian Army.; vi. p., blank leaf, [5]-78 p., errata [1] p. 21 cm.; A reprint of Yellow Fever in Galveston with an excellent preliminary statement and a biographical sketch of Smith, both by Chauncey D. Leake, was published by the University of Texas Press at Austin in 1951. Dr. Leake in his preface pays high tribute to this Account and after comparing it with remarks made by Sir William Osler seventy years later, says, "A comparison of Smith's account with Osler's statements indicates the high quality of Smith's clinical ability" (Preface, p. ix).; Dr. Leake tells us that Smith had previously published at New York, in 1832, an account of the cholera epidemic at Paris in 1832, and that as a result of his contributions to the American Journal of the Medical Sciences he had been asked to serve as one of its associate editors. This leads one to think that he was perhaps the Dr. Smith referred to in the following quotation from the San Luis Advocate of October 20, 1840: Doct's Richardson and Smith propose to edit a Medical and Surgical Journal, to be published in the office of the San Luis Advocate, at the city of San Luis. ... The first number will appear in January next. It will be published quarterly, and contain about sixty-four pages, octavo. ... Being the first Journal wholly of a literary character, or devoted entirely to professional pursuits, which has been started in Texas, we feel much interested in its success, and commend the enterprize with our warmest advocacy. There is a shorter announcement to the same effect in the Telegraph for November 4, 1840. As far as I know the proposed Journal was never published. In the preface Dr. Leake prints, p. xi-xii, a letter of Smith's written from Houston on November 29, 1839, transmitting to a friend "the body of my pamphlet on Yellow Fever. The cases & autopsies are in the printer's hands upwards of thirty in number and shall be forwarded as soon as printed." I also have in my collection a large uncut copy of this "body" of the pamphlet, p. [5]-36, apparently one of those which Smith sent to some of his friends before the preface and the list of cases were printed. Dr. Leake also reprints an earlier letter of Smith's, dated City of Galveston, Texas, October 21, 1839, in which he mentions that he is writing an account of yellow fever which he promises to send his correspondent, and continues, "One reason for publishing it in pamphlet is a sort of vanity to publish the first medical essay in and concerning Texas." As a matter of fact this is the second Texas medical book, the first being Léger's Essay, Brazoria, 1838, No. 240 here. Though Smith's letter of November 29 from Houston and the type and style of printing suggest that this was printed at Houston by Cruger & Moore, nevertheless a reference to it in the Houston Morning Star of March 2, 1840, saying that it appeared in Galveston in the fall of 1839 and the fact that Galveston comes first in the imprint are evidence that the book was printed at Galveston. Hamilton Stuart, whose name comes first in the imprint, had an interesting career in Texas as newspaper editor and publisher. It appears from the article, "Hamilton Stuart: Pioneer Editor," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1918, Vol. XXI, p. 381-388, that he reached Texas in January, 1838, and

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after being for a short time an editor of the National Banner, was for two or three months connected with a weekly at Houston, the Civilian, which first appeared May 8, 1838, and ceased operations that summer. On September 28, 1838, Stuart began at Galveston the publication of the Civilian and Galveston Gazette and was the leading spirit of that newspaper until January, 1874. At that time he became an editor of The News, another Galveston paper, and continued there as editor until his death in 1894.; Raines, p. 189. Sabin 82341.; Locations: CtHWatk. CtY. DLC. DSG. MB. MBM. NBMS. NHi. NN (lacks errata). NNNAM. NRU-M (lacks p. [1]-iv). PPCP. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 5

Smith, Ashbel, 1805-1886.

A Brief Description of the Climate, Soil and Productions of Texas. [Philadelphia]. [1841] 1397; By Ashbel Smith, M.D., Ex-Surgeon General of the Texan Army. Leaf of title, verso blank, p. 375-388. 18 cm. Plain green wrappers. Running title: Texas and the Texans. Smith had written for Henry S. Foote, an old friend, an account of what he called the natural conditions of Texas, its geography, productions of the soil, game and so on, with a page on the internal trade of Texas with Mexico. This, with an introduction by Foote, was printed at pages 375-388 of Foote's Texas and the Texans, Philadelphia, 1841 (entry No. 1377), and these pages with the above title added were published separately. The Yale copy is in a volume of pamphlets written by Smith and presented by him to his alma mater in a letter to President Porter of Yale dated New York, April 13, 1878. For a general note on Smith, see entry No. 334, under his An Account of Yellow Fever.; Locations: CtY. NHi. PPL. TxU.

Reel: 31

Smith, Ashbel, 1805-1886.

[Letter addressed to James Armstrong, Esq., dated at beginning, Houston, June, 1839]. [Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office]. [1839] 335; [Text begins:] Sir -- I am informed by your letter, now lying before me, that Stephen H. Everitt contineus [sic] to repeat his calumnies of me. I might well suffer them to go uncontradicted, as he never had the spirit to resent, as a man, a severe Horsewhipping which I gave him ... [Signed at end:] Ashbel Smith. Note. --The above letter was written some time since ...; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 32.5 x 19.6 cm.; The publication by a leading Texan of this bitter personal attack on the then President pro tem. of the Senate, who is characterized as having had to flee from Nacogdoches to avoid a coat of tar and feathers, is illustrative of the temper of the times. Smith's attack and his own defense followed Everitt's presentation of a resolution in the Senate on January 7, 1839, to inquire into the Surgeon General's department. The Senate Journal of the Third Congress records on the same day a petition "from the Surgeon General" charging Everitt with "subordination" of a witness and asking for a committee of investigation. It goes on to record that on the same day, Everitt was unanimously requested by the Senate to retain his seat in the Senate, and that on the next day a committee report, branding Smith's charges against Everitt as unfounded, was presented. Another motion on that day, asking the President to remove the Surgeon General from his post, was passed and then reconsidered. On January 21, 1839, the Journal records that Everitt made an unfavorable report on Smith, and "Mr. Burton, one of the Committee, made a statement more favorable than that of the Chairman." That it was indeed more favorable is shown by Smith's statement that the report to Congress signed by Burton and William H. Wharton, the third member of the committee, said in part: "The strictest scrutiny has been made into the affairs of the department (the Surgeon General's) and no circumstance has been developed that can be construed into an attempt to forward his (Ashbel Smith's) private interests." The account of Ashbel Smith in the Handbook of Texas, which states that he retired from the office of Surgeon General in 1838, is inconsistent with the statements quoted above from the Senate Journal to the effect that in January, 1839, he still held that office.; Locations: NNU-W (Henry Barnard, Mss., No. 288). TxU. TWS.

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Smith, Ashbel, 1805-1886.

... Notice sur la Géographie du Texas, sur la variété de ses productions, de ses animaux, de ses plantes, et de ses richesses naturelles et commerciales, par M. Ashbel Smith, membre de la Société de géographie.
[At end:] Paris.--Imprimerie de Bourgogne et Martinet, rue Jacob, 30. [1844]
1534; 30; 24 p. 21 cm.; Caption title, with heading: Extrait du Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. This is an interesting account by Smith, written in French, of the main features of Texas geography. It is followed by a more particular description, for the region for 100 miles or so from the coast, of such matters as temperature, health of the region, fertility of the soil, recent large increase in cotton production, and so on. Paragraphs here and there are taken by Smith from the short account of Texas he wrote for Foote's Texas and the Texans, Philadelphia, 1841, that was printed as a separate in 1841 (entry No. 1397). Smith was chargé d'affaires to England and France in the years 1842-1844 and this article was printed in the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie for May, 1844.; Raines, p. 189. Sabin 82344.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. MB. MBAt. Tx. TxU.

Reel: 34

Smith, C., & Son, publishers.

Texas as Settled by Congress 1839.
London, Published by C. Smith & Son, 172 Strand.
December 2, 1839
1355; Drawn & Engraved by J. Addison. Map. 37 x 43 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 70 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Mounted and folded to height 14 cm. in cloth covers, with printed paper label on front cover: Smith's Map of Texas, as Settled by Congress, 1839. Many boundaries in colors. This medium scale map extends from almost a degree below the mouth of the Rio Grande to above the big bend of the Arkansas and from as far east as Pensacola to more than a degree west of the northsouth course of the Rio Grande. Texas is shown with the Rio Grande its southern and western boundary to above Santa Fe and with its northern boundary, west to the 100th meridian, at the Arkansas River. There are an unusual number of errors. The eastern boundary of Texas is incorrectly shown as extending to within a few miles of Natchitoches. Many of the grants are shown, but usually incorrectly. Galveston is shown above Anahuac at the head of Galveston Bay. Houston is shown as on the Trinity River, and another Houston on the Colorado River with the legend, "to be the Seat of Government in 1840," should be Austin. Division of much of the area into colonies is still shown, some of the boundaries being quite incorrect. Though full of inaccuracies, the map is nicely done, and would give a favorable impression to one unacquainted with the facts.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 28

Smith, Henry, 1788-1851.

Explanatory Remarks on the Official Document, under the title of Security for Texas, with a fair view of her present political situation.
[At foot of sixth column:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1834]
48; by Henry Smith, Political Chief of the department of Brazos; Broadside in six columns. 46 x 59.5 cm.; In point of time of publication, this undated broadside follows Smith's Security for Texas. It was printed from the same setting of type in the Texas Republican for December 13, 1834, so it almost certainly was printed in this broadside form at about the same time. It is a long-winded tirade complaining bitterly of the adverse reception given to Security for Texas and its claim that the union with Coahuila had been dissolved by the internal commotions in Coahuila. Filled as it is with self-righteous observations, the Explanatory Remarks must have been infuriating to Smith's contemporaries. John Henry Brown, who published verbatim much of Smith's correspondence and papers in his Life of Henry Smith, apparently does not refer to Explanatory Remarks. It is hard to understand now after reading the Brown Life and Smith's own Reminiscences, apparently not known to Brown, written for Lamar and dated at the beginning, Brazoria 18th Nov. 1836 (Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for July, 1910, Vol. XIV, p. 24-73), how a man of Smith's cantankerous and self-righteous characteristics could have held such important offices as Political Chief of the Department of the Brazos, and Governor of Texas under the Provisional Government. Though not a member of the March, 1836, convention, Smith was secretary of the treasury under Houston and served one term in the House of Representatives of the Fifth Congress. Bitten by the gold fever, he left for California in 1849 and died there in a mining camp on March 4, 1851, in his 63rd year. There is an excellent sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas. Explanatory Remarks is printed in the Lamar Papers, No. 189, Vol. I, p. 178-190.; Locations: Tx. TWS (lacks part of 50 lines of text in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5; other slight imperfections).

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Smith, Henry, 1788-1851.

Security for Texas.

[Brazoria: Printed by Gray & Harris]. [1834] 49; (Official.) [At head of first column:] Chieftaincy of the Department of Brazos. To the consideration of the Ayuntamientos of this department, & to the citizens of Texas generally, the following remarks are respectfully submitted. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Henry Smith. Brazoria, October 20, 1834.; Broadside in three columns. 46.5 x 41 cm.; In July, 1834, Smith was notified of his appointment as Political Chief of the newly set off Department of the Brazos, the first North American to hold such an office. Being by nature inclined to take himself with great seriousness, Smith reproduces here a letter to him from Oliver Jones, representative of Texas in the State Congress, dated Monclova, September 2, 1834, telling of internal dissensions in Coahuila, and uses it as a sounding board for sending this communication to the various ayuntamientos, stating that the "unnatural connexion" of Texas with Coahuila had been dissolved by the acts of the latter and advocating that this dissolution be "declared perpetual" by Texas. Though not directly stated, it might be inferred that Smith also was in favor of a separation from Mexico. For a reply to Security for Texas see entry No. 50. Its unfavorable reception is referred to in the note to his Explanatory Remarks, entry No. 48. Brown's Life of Henry Smith reprints Security for Texas (p. 30-44), preceding it with a letter from W.B. Travis to Smith, dated October 11, 1834, in which Travis says he agrees with the sentiments "in the hand-bill, I have just read, in which Oliver Jones' letter is published." If Brown is correct in dating the letter October 11, 1834, Travis must have been referring to an earlier broadside on this general subject, of which I have no record. See further reference to this in the note to entry No. 50. Security for Texas is printed in the Texas Republican for October 25, 1834, accompanied by an editorial favorable to "the sentiments contained and the measures recommended in the Chief's address." It is reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 186, Vol. I, p. 170-175.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Smith, Henry, 1788-1851, and others.

To the Public.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832] 30; [Text begins:] We, the undersigned, have seen with a combined feeling of indignation and contempt, a Hand-Bill addressed to William H. Wharton, and signed by P.R. Splane, in which the writer gives his reasons why he would not vote for Mr. Wharton for the office of Brigadier-General. ... [Signed by Henry Smith, Edwin Waller, and two others and dated at end:] Brazoria, December 16, 1832.; Broadside. 27.4 x 21.9 cm.; This broadside is in Henry Smith's well-known vitriolic style and was almost certainly written by him. Smith says that he fought by Wharton's side at Velasco and that he will give "unqualified refutation" to anyone charging Wharton with cowardice "at the battle of Velasco." For the other side of the story see John Austin's To the Public, entry No. 24, and for more on Smith see the note to Smith's Explanatory Remarks, entry No. 48.; Locations: TWS.

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Smith, Richard Penn (supposed author).

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas
... "Sixth Edition," ... 1837.
See Crockett, David, entry No. 1192B.

Smith, Richard Penn (supposed author).

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas
... 1836.
See Crockett, David, entry Nos. 1192-1192E.

Smith, Richard Penn (supposed author).

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas
... 1839.
See Crockett, David, entry No. 1192C.

Smith, Richard Penn, supposed author.

Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas
... 1845.
See Crockett, David, entry No. 1192D.

Snell, P., lithographer.

Survey of 5 Leagues of Land belonging to Wm. P. Harris & others.
Lith: of P Snell 120 Canal St N: Orleans. [1837?]
1291; 30.4 x 33.2 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 1 mile to the inch. This large scale map shows eight tracts on the west side of Galveston Bay, bounded on the south by Clear Lake and Clear Creek. The latter flows into Galveston Bay not far above Edwards Point and Red Fish Bar. The boundaries of the various grants are usually given and the names of their owners are indicated on the map. "Sarah D. Wilson's League" is ornamented by a sketch of a house and a notation, "Cedar Timber." Six of the tracts are called leagues, that is "David Harris' League" and so on. For many years the dating of this map was a problem. Mr. Andrew Forest Muir, an authority on the history of this region to whom I had sent a photostat, advised that from its contents he thought it was printed in the late '30s, but a search in the available New Orleans directories for the period 1832-1846 made for me in 1942 by Mr. Robert J. Usher, then Librarian of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, gave no Canal Street address for P. Snell. Hoping that in the fifteen years which had elapsed new directories might have become available, I recently again inquired of the Howard-Tilton and Miss Dorothy Lawton of that library advised me that they still could not help me out and suggested an inquiry to the New Orleans Public Library as that library had been adding microfilm copies of all directories not in their collection. On making this inquiry I was delighted to learn from their librarian, Mr. John Hall Jacobs, that in the 1837 directory (this was lacking at Howard-Tilton) P. Snell was listed, "Canal near Bourbon," thus indicating 1837 or thereabouts as the probable year of publication.; Locations: TxGR. TWS.

Reel: 26

[Snider-Pellegrini, Antonio, 1802?-1885].

Plan de Colonisation.
[At end:] Imprimerie de Madame de Lacombe, rue d'Enghien, 12. [Paris]. [1842]

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1428; [Société Francaise de Colonisation.]; 32 p. 23 cm.; Caption title. This is a plan in great detail and in ninety-two numbered sections, apparently drafted by Snider-Pellegrini, for colonizing 100,000 acres in Texas held by his Société Francaise de Colonisation. The plan stated that the right to choose the parcels making up the 100,000 acres had been assigned to Snider-Pellegrini by General Hamilton, the Texas envoy to France, acting for the Texas government, the price being 7 1/2 francs, or say \$1.50 an acre. The plan states that two officials of the Société with a small group of workers, including four carpenters, a baker, a pharmacist and so on were to sail from Havre in March, 1842, and join Snider-Pellegrini in Galveston and there assist him in picking out the land. A town was to be established to be called Snider-ton. There were to be three classes of colonists, the details governing their acceptance as such being stated, each class paying in different amounts, those paying the largest sums being designated as "Colons capitalistes." Each group of ten and each group of one-hundred were to elect a leader who must be approved by the president. There was much more to the same effect. The first result in Texas of this elaborate plan is given in a news item in *The Morning Star* (Houston) for July 14, 1842, reading:--; "We learn from the *Colorado Gazette* that M. Snider Pelligrini [sic], who lately arrived with fourteen French Emigrants at Matagorda has bought land, cattle and provisions for six Months, for the use of the emigrants. ... The Editor of the *Gazette* says, 'we have on our table his plan of colonization printed in Europe, which is fraught with great advantages to Texas. ... We intend soon to lay before our readers a full detail of his plan.'" No further account of the plan appears in the extant issues of the *Colorado Gazette*. A few days later Snider-Pellegrini signed, on July 23, 1842, a contract with the Harrisburg Town Company that granted him a site for his colony, with banking privileges and an interest in a railroad charter thrown in. This contract is outlined at some length, together with an account of the short-lived French colony, in one of the series of articles by Mrs. Looscan, "Harris County, 1822-1845," in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, the issue for July, 1915 (Vol. XIX, p. 49-50). Mr. Andrew Forest Muir has further information on Snider-Pellegrini and his dealings with the Harrisburg Town Company in his article, "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," in the April, 1944, issue of the *Quarterly* (Vol. XLVII, p. 367-368). For *Plan de la Ville de Harrisburg*, presumably by Snider-Pellegrini, see entry No. 1429. The highlights of the up and down career of Snider-Pellegrini are entertainingly told in a series of articles by Giuseppe Stefani entitled, "Avventure ed Enigmi nella Vita di Antonio Snider-Pellegrini," in the *Bollettino delle Assicurazioni Generali*, [Trieste] Nos. 3, 4, and 5, March, April, and May, 1951; also issued in off-print form. For Snider-Pellegrini in Texas Mr. Stefani relies almost entirely on the two articles in the *Quarterly* mentioned above. There is a brief article on Snider-Pellegrini in the *Handbook of Texas*, entered under Pellegrini, Snider de. Entry No. 1418 entered from Sabin under Jollivet, is probably the same pamphlet.; Locations: BN.

Reel: 32

[Snider-Pellegrini, Antonio, 1802?-1885].

Plan de la Ville de Harrisburg.
Lith. Rig et fs & Co r. richer. 7 [Paris]. [1842]
1429; Située au Comté de Harris (Texas) (a 8 Heures du Port de Galveston et à 15 Milles de Houston)
Capitale actuelle de la Republique dressé par Rothaux. Ingénieur du Gouv't. Legende Les Parties en Grisailles sont la propriété de la Maison Pellegrini et Superviele.--Les parties d'un gris plus foncé representent les Monuments public.--L'espace situé entre la ligne ponctuée et la Riviere, represente la largeur des Quais.--Les chiffres 1. 2. 3. etc. indiquent les divisions et subdivisions des Lots.--les chiffres 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. etc. indiquent la contenance de chaque Lot. Map. 24 x 15 cm.; Echelle de 270 Pieds pour 1 pouce Américain. This Plan was presumably drawn up by Snider-Pellegrini, or at his orders, after he had entered into the contract of July 23, 1842, with the Harrisburg Town Company, mentioned in the note in entry No. 1428. It is entered from a slightly illegible photostat held by Andrew Forest Muir, the well known Texas historian, who kindly permitted me to have a photostat made of it. No copy located, but entered from a photostat belonging to Mr. Andrew Forest Muir of Houston.

Reel: 32

Sociedad de Patriotas de la Capital del Estado de Nuevo Leon.

Triunfo de la Libertad Conseguido por la Razon, o Sea Defensa Que el Patriota Licenciado Jose Maria Letona Hizo de los Dos Actuales Regidores del Saltillo Que Gimen Presos Esperimentando la Arbitrariedad y Despotismo de los Legisladores del Estado de Coahuila y Tejas.
Ympreso en Monterrey. 1826
715; [8] p. 32 cm.; This pamphlet gives (pages [2]-[7]) Letona's plea for the release of the two regidores who opposed publication of Decree 21 of the Constituent Congress, giving extraordinary powers to the governor. This is followed at the end by a note explaining why the Society is defending Letona. For a brief account of this episode see the note to the *Manifiesto of Congress* dated March 2, 1826, entry No. 707.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Los Soldados y los Escritores.

[Guanajuato. Impreso por Juan E. Oñate, calle de Sopena número 11]. 1845
1023.1; [Text begins:] Si con perfidas calumnias no se nos provocase en los periódicos de Méjico ... [A defence of the 1st Division of the Mexican army for refusing to march against Texas until it had been clothed, equipped and paid... Dated and signed at end:] Dolores de Hidalgo, Setiembre 9 de 1845. Los Soldados.; 4--page folder, printed on all [4] pages 34 x 22 cm.; A bitter attack on the newspaper editors who, without ever having served in the army themselves, denounced as mutineers the soldiers of the 1st Division who demanded clothing, pay and equipment before setting out for Texas.; Locations: CtY.

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The South in Danger ... [1844].
See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.,
entry Nos. 1491-1491D.

Southern Literary Messenger. May 1844. The
Annexation of Texas. By the Editor. ... [1844].
See [Minor, Benjamin Blake], entry No. 1521.

Southern State Rights, Free Trade and Anti-Abolition
Tract No. 1.

Charleston [South Carolina]: Walker & Burke,
Printers. 1844

1535; Contents. Letter of the Hon. Langdon Cheves.
... Jackson's Letter on Texas. Address of the
Democratic Association at Washington. John Quincy
Adams' Disunion Letter. Leaf of title, verso blank, 40
p. 23 cm.; Caption title on p. [1]; Southern State
Rights, Anti-Tariff & Anti-Abolition Tract No. 1.
This is a collection of Democratic Party documents,
Webster's free trade speech of nearly twenty-five
years before being good Democratic campaign
material in 1844, and the one-page extract from the
Adams letter being quoted as an example of Adam's
fanatical attacks on slavery. Three of the documents
relate to Texas. The Cheves letter is separately
entered here in entry No. 1482 and the Democratic
Association Address, The South in Danger. Read
before You Vote, is entry No. 1491. Jackson's letter
is dated from the Hermitage, August 28, 1844, and
addressed to Moses Dawson of Alabama. It also is
included in Letters of Gen. Jackson and Hon. Charles
A. Wickliffe (entry No. 1513) and commented on in
the note to that piece.; Sabin 88496.; Locations:
CSmH. DLC. MH (imperfect). NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 34

Southerner.

A Reply to the Letter of the Hon. Langdon
Cheves.

[n.p.]. [1844?]

1536; His former opinions contrasted with his present
views ... with other very important information,
deeply affecting the South. By a Southerner.; 24 p. 22
cm.; Caption title. This Reply makes a bitter attack
on the low tariff, nullification and disunion views in
the Cheves letter and has little about Texas but is
included because of the entry of the Cheves Letter
(entry No. 1482). It is primarily a Whig campaign
document in support of Clay for the presidency. The
late unratified Texas treaty is called a fraud and (p.
22) an attempt to legalize vast Texas grants such as
the Beales grant "now belonging to Mr. John
Woodward. ..."; Sabin 12603.; Locations: DLC. MH.
NN.

Reel: 34

Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del
Seno Mexicano.

[edition with note dated, "Madrid 26 de Noviembre
de 1803"] See entry No. 1029A.

Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del
Seno Mexicano.

[Madrid?]. [1799]

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1029C; Another edition [of entry No. 1029], with the same title and imprint, followed by the line "Corregida en 1805.", and with the additional note below the title expanded to include the statement, "En 1806. se ha corregido toda la costa S. de Cuba ..." Same inscription at foot, scale, prime meridian, "Advertencia.," "Signos.," and seal as the edition of 1799, but legend below seal here "Precio 20 Rs Vn". This edition of the chart must, of course, have been issued in 1806 or later. An edition without the reference to the corrections made in 1806 was issued in 1805, entry No. 1029B. This chart, showing the entire coast line of the Gulf of Mexico and the lower courses of the rivers flowing into the Gulf, also shows all of Florida and much of Cuba. It is bounded on the east by the 72d meridian west of Cadiz, which runs about 140 miles east of the Florida peninsula, and goes as far south as the 18th parallel. From the place of the legends for "Louisiana" and "Provincias Internas," the chart might be said to indicate the Sabine as the Louisiana-Texas boundary, and it is said that Jefferson used this chart in his tract, "The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana." Until its publication, the principal authority for the Texas coast line was the Jefferys map, The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon, London, 12th May, 1794, No. 9 in The West-India Atlas, London, 1794 [-1796]. In that map the coast line from the mouth of the Nueces north was an almost meaningless jumble and quite unchanged from the earlier edition of 1775. The Carta Esferica shows a real advance in geographical knowledge and served for many years as a prototype of maps of the Texas coast line. As this chart was followed for many years, some of its geographical features may well be mentioned. Though the representation of the coast north from the mouth of the Nueces is a great improvement over the Jefferys map, it incorrectly runs almost due north instead of northeast. The mouths and lower courses of six of the seven important rivers of Texas are shown. Going from east to west the six are the Sabine, Trinity (here called the Archisas), Colorado, Guadalupe (here called by the name of its tributary, San Marcos), Nueces, and Rio Grande (here called Rio Bravo del Norte). The important Brazos is not shown. Galveston Bay is correctly named. On present-day maps, the longitudes west of Greenwich of two significant geographical Texas points are approximately: Sabine Pass 93 [degrees] 50', and the mouth of the Rio Grande 97 [degrees] 10'. Translating the Cadiz meridians into those of Greenwich we find that these two points are shown about a degree too far west on this Carta Esferica. The Texas part of the coast line seems to be the same in the four editions entered here. Lowery 721 has a short note on Juan de Lángara, and a long quotation from the article by Isaac Joslin Cox entitled "The Louisiana-Texas Frontier" in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, July, 1906. That article has an interesting account of this and earlier Texas maps.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano.

[Madrid?]. [1799]

1029B; Another edition [of entry No. 1029], with the same title and imprint, followed by a line reading, "Corregida en 1805."; This chart, showing the entire coast line of the Gulf of Mexico and the lower courses of the rivers flowing into the Gulf, also shows all of Florida and much of Cuba. It is bounded on the east by the 72d meridian west of Cadiz, which runs about 140 miles east of the Florida peninsula, and goes as far south as the 18th parallel. From the place of the legends for "Louisiana" and "Provincias Internas," the chart might be said to indicate the Sabine as the Louisiana-Texas boundary, and it is said that Jefferson used this chart in his tract, "The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana." Until its publication, the principal authority for the Texas coast line was the Jefferys map, The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon, London, 12th May, 1794, No. 9 in The West-India Atlas, London, 1794 [-1796]. In that map the coast line from the mouth of the Nueces north was an almost meaningless jumble and quite unchanged from the earlier edition of 1775. The Carta Esferica shows a real advance in geographical knowledge and served for many years as a prototype of maps of the Texas coast line. As this chart was followed for many years, some of its geographical features may well be mentioned. Though the representation of the coast north from the mouth of the Nueces is a great improvement over the Jefferys map, it incorrectly runs almost due north instead of northeast. The mouths and lower courses of six of the seven important rivers of Texas are shown. Going from east to west the six are the Sabine, Trinity (here called the Archisas), Colorado, Guadalupe (here called by the name of its tributary, San Marcos), Nueces, and Rio Grande (here called Rio Bravo del Norte). The important Brazos is not shown. Galveston Bay is correctly named. On present-day maps, the longitudes west of Greenwich of two significant geographical Texas points are approximately: Sabine Pass 93 [degrees] 50', and the mouth of the Rio Grande 97 [degrees] 10'. Translating the Cadiz meridians into those of Greenwich we find that these two points are shown about a degree too far west on this Carta Esferica. The Texas part of the coast line seems to be the same in the four editions entered here. Lowery 721 has a short note on Juan de Lángara, and a long quotation from the article by Isaac Joslin Cox entitled "The Louisiana-Texas Frontier" in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, July, 1906. That article has an interesting account of this and earlier Texas maps.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

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Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano.

[Madrid?]. [1799]

1029; Construida de Orden del Rey en el Deposito Hidrografico de Marina: Por disposicion del Exmo Señor Don Juan de Langara, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal de ella. Año de 1799. [At foot, below neat line:] Fel. Bausa la delineó. Fern. Selma la grabó.; 60 x 93 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 40 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Cadiz. Paragraph of "Advertencia" and list of "Signos" below title. Seal of the Deposito Hidrografico at lower left with legend: Precio 18 rs vn; No. 21 in Atlas maritimo espanol, Madrid, 1799.; Lowery 721, note.; This chart, showing the entire coast line of the Gulf of Mexico and the lower courses of the rivers flowing into the Gulf, also shows all of Florida and much of Cuba. It is bounded on the east by the 72d meridian west of Cadiz, which runs about 140 miles east of the Florida peninsula, and goes as far south as the 18th parallel. From the place of the legends for "Louisiana" and "Provincias Internas," the chart might be said to indicate the Sabine as the Louisiana-Texas boundary, and it is said that Jefferson used this chart in his tract, "The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana." Until its publication, the principal authority for the Texas coast line was the Jefferys map, The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon, London, 12th May, 1794, No. 9 in The West-India Atlas, London, 1794 [-1796]. In that map the coast line from the mouth of the Nueces north was an almost meaningless jumble and quite unchanged from the earlier edition of 1775. The Carta Esferica shows a real advance in geographical knowledge and served for many years as a prototype of maps of the Texas coast line. As this chart was followed for many years, some of its geographical features may well be mentioned. Though the representation of the coast north from the mouth of the Nueces is a great improvement over the Jefferys map, it incorrectly runs almost due north instead of northeast. The mouths and lower courses of six of the seven important rivers of Texas are shown. Going from east to west the six are the Sabine, Trinity (here called the Archisas), Colorado, Guadalupe (here called by the name of its tributary, San Marcos), Nueces, and Rio Grande (here called Rio Bravo del Norte). The important Brazos is not shown. Galveston Bay is correctly named. On present-day maps, the longitudes west of Greenwich of two significant geographical Texas points are approximately: Sabine Pass 93 [degrees] 50', and the mouth of the Rio Grande 97 [degrees] 10'. Translating the Cadiz meridians into those of Greenwich we find that these two points are shown about a degree too far west on this Carta Esferica. The Texas part of the coast line seems to be the same in the four editions entered here. Lowery 721 has a short note on Juan de Lángara, and a long quotation from the article by Isaac Joslin Cox entitled "The Louisiana-Texas Frontier" in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, July, 1906. That article has an interesting account of this and earlier Texas maps.; Locations: DLC. MiU-C. BM.

Reel: 16

Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano.

[Madrid?]. [1799]

1029A; Another edition [of entry No. 1029], with the same title, but with an additional "Nota" as to astronomical observations below the title, dated "Madrid 26 de Noviembre de 1803." Same imprint, inscriptions at foot, scale, prime meridian, "Advertencia," "Signos," seal, and price as the edition of 1799.; This chart, showing the entire coast line of the Gulf of Mexico and the lower courses of the rivers flowing into the Gulf, also shows all of Florida and much of Cuba. It is bounded on the east by the 72d meridian west of Cadiz, which runs about 140 miles east of the Florida peninsula, and goes as far south as the 18th parallel. From the place of the legends for "Louisiana" and "Provincias Internas," the chart might be said to indicate the Sabine as the Louisiana-Texas boundary, and it is said that Jefferson used this chart in his tract, "The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana." Until its publication, the principal authority for the Texas coast line was the Jefferys map, The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon, London, 12th May, 1794, No. 9 in The West-India Atlas, London, 1794 [-1796]. In that map the coast line from the mouth of the Nueces north was an almost meaningless jumble and quite unchanged from the earlier edition of 1775. The Carta Esferica shows a real advance in geographical knowledge and served for many years as a prototype of maps of the Texas coast line. As this chart was followed for many years, some of its geographical features may well be mentioned. Though the representation of the coast north from the mouth of the Nueces is a great improvement over the Jefferys map, it incorrectly runs almost due north instead of northeast. The mouths and lower courses of six of the seven important rivers of Texas are shown. Going from east to west the six are the Sabine, Trinity (here called the Archisas), Colorado, Guadalupe (here called by the name of its tributary, San Marcos), Nueces, and Rio Grande (here called Rio Bravo del Norte). The important Brazos is not shown. Galveston Bay is correctly named. On present-day maps, the longitudes west of Greenwich of two significant geographical Texas points are approximately: Sabine Pass 93 [degrees] 50', and the mouth of the Rio Grande 97 [degrees] 10'. Translating the Cadiz meridians into those of Greenwich we find that these two points are shown about a degree too far west on this Carta Esferica. The Texas part of the coast line seems to be the same in the four editions entered here. Lowery 721 has a short note on Juan de Lángara, and a long quotation from the article by Isaac Joslin Cox entitled "The Louisiana-Texas Frontier" in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, July, 1906. That article has an interesting account of this and earlier Texas maps.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 16

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Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano ... Corregida en 1805.

[with reference in note below title to corrections made in 1806] See entry No. 1029C.

Spain. Deposito Hidrografico de Marina.

Carta Esferica que comprehende las costas del Seno Mexicano ... Corregida en 1805.

See entry No. 1029B.

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de Galvez-town.

[Madrid]. [1809]

1043; 18 x 26 cm.; Graphic scale: about 3 1/2 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Cadiz.; At foot, below neat line: TG; In its Portulano de la América Setentrional ..., Madrid, 1809, Part 2, No. 34. These three maps (entry Nos. 1043, 1043A and 1043B), the first separately engraved maps of Galveston Bay, seem to be identical. They show all of Galveston Bay and the east end of Galveston Island, and give soundings in "Pies castellanos." There are legends for "Ro de la Trinidad," "pd de Culebras," and "Ptd Orcoquisas." The legend "Lat. N. 28 [degrees] 48' 00" Long. 89.45.00. O de Cad" is given at a little to the east of Galveston Island. Entry Nos. 1044, 1044A and 1044B, for maps from the same atlases for S. Bernardo Bay, give the latitude for the entrance to that bay as higher (Lat. N. 28 [degrees] 57' 45"), though actually it is quite a little lower and is so shown on maps of the time.; Phillips, Atlases, 1223.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de Galvez-town.

Madrid. 1818

1043A; Another edition [of entry No. 1043], in the enlarged and corrected edition of the Portulano published at Madrid in 1818, Part 2, No. 34. These three maps (entry Nos. 1043, 1043A and 1043B), the first separately engraved maps of Galveston Bay, seem to be identical. They show all of Galveston Bay and the east end of Galveston Island, and give soundings in "Pies castellanos." There are legends for "Ro de la Trinidad," "pd de Culebras," and "Ptd Orcoquisas." The legend "Lat. N. 28 48' 00" Long. 89.45.00. O de Cad" is given at a little to the east of Galveston Island. Entry Nos. 1044, 1044A and 1044B, for maps from the same atlases for S. Bernardo Bay, give the latitude for the entrance to that bay as higher (Lat. N. 28 57' 45"), though actually it is quite a little lower and is so shown on maps of the time.; Phillips, Atlases, 1224.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de Galvez-town.

Mexico. 1825

1043B; Another edition [of entry No. 1043], in the corrected reprint of the Spanish edition of 1809 published by the Mexican government, Mexico, 1825, Part 2, No. 35. These three maps (entry Nos. 1043, 1043A and 1043B), the first separately engraved maps of Galveston Bay, seem to be identical. They show all of Galveston Bay and the east end of Galveston Island, and give soundings in "Pies castellanos." There are legends for "Ro de la Trinidad," "pd de Culebras," and "Ptd Orcoquisas." The legend "Lat. N. 28 [degrees] 48' 00" Long. 89.45.00. O de Cad" is given at a little to the east of Galveston Island. Entry Nos. 1044, 1044A and 1044B, for maps from the same atlases for S. Bernardo Bay, give the latitude for the entrance to that bay as higher (Lat. N. 28 [degrees] 57' 45"), though actually it is quite a little lower and is so shown on maps of the time.; Phillips, Atlases, 1226.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de Galvez-town [Madrid. 1818].

See entry No. 1043A.

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de Galvez-town [Mexico. 1825].

See entry No. 1043B.

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de S. Bernardo.

[Madrid]. [1809]

1044; 18 x 26 cm.; Graphic scale: about 2 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Cadiz.; At foot, below neat line: TG; In its Portulano de la América Setentrional ..., Madrid, 1809, Part 2, No. 33. These three maps (entry Nos. 1044, 1044A and 1044B), the first separately engraved maps of St. Bernardo Bay, seem to be identical. They show a large "Bahia de S. Bernardo" with a small "Lago de S. Bernardo" adjoining, into which flows "Ro Colorado o' de Cañas." There are also legends for "Ila de S. Francisco," and "Barra de S. Bernardo." Underneath the latter is "Lat. N. [degrees] 28 57' 45". Long. 90.35.00 O de Cad." On modern maps this is Pass Cavallo between Matagorda Island and Matagorda Peninsula. See reference to this latitude in the note for entry Nos. 1043, 1043A and 1043B.; Phillips, Atlases, 1223.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

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Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de S. Bernardo.
Madrid. 1818
1044A; Another edition [of entry No. 1044], in the enlarged and corrected edition of the Portulano published at Madrid in 1818, Part 2, No. 33. These three maps (entry Nos. 1044, 1044A and 1044B), the first separately engraved maps of St. Bernardo Bay, seem to be identical. They show a large "Bahia de S. Bernardo" with a small "Lago de S Bernardo" adjoining, into which flows "Ro Colorado o' de Cañas." There are also legends for "Ila de S. Francisco," and "Barra de S. Bernardo." Underneath the latter is "Lat. N. 28 [degrees] 57' 45". Long. 90.35.00 O de Cad." On modern maps this is Pass Cavallo between Matagorda Island and Matagorda Peninsula. See reference to this latitude in the note for entry Nos. 1043, 1043A and 1043B.; Phillips, Atlases, 1224.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de S. Bernardo.
Mexico. 1825
1044B; Another edition [of entry No. 1044], in the corrected reprint of the Spanish edition of 1809 published by the Mexican government, Mexico, 1825, Part 2, No. 34. These three maps (entry Nos. 1044, 1044A and 1044B), the first separately engraved maps of St. Bernardo Bay, seem to be identical. They show a large "Bahia de S. Bernardo" with a small "Lago de S Bernardo" adjoining, into which flows "Ro Colorado o' de Cañas." There are also legends for "Ila de S. Francisco," and "Barra de S. Bernardo." Underneath the latter is "Lat. N. 28 [degrees] 57' 45". Long. 90.35.00 O de Cad." On modern maps this is Pass Cavallo between Matagorda Island and Matagorda Peninsula. See reference to this latitude in the note for entry Nos. 1043, 1043A and 1043B.; Phillips, Atlases, 1226.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 16

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de S. Bernardo [Madrid. 1818].
See entry No. 1044A.

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Bahía de S. Bernardo [Mexico. 1825].
See entry No. 1044B.

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Carta Particular de las Costas Setentrionales del Seno Mexicano ... Mexico, 1825.
See entry No. 1041, note.

Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía.

Carta Particular de las Costas Setentrionales del Seno Mexicano que comprehende las de la Florida Occidental las Margenes de la Luisiana y toda la rivera que sigue por la Bahia de S. Bernardo y el Rio Bravo del Norte hasta la Laguna Madre.
Construída y publicada de órden superior en la Direccion Hidrografica. Madrid año [At foot, below neat line:] M. Moreno la delo F. Selma la esco. 1807 1041; 59 x 92 cm.; No graphic scale, but about 23 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Cadiz. Seal of the Direccion Hidrografica at upper right, within a coil of rope and anchor; also legend: Preció 16. Rs Vn; Published separately and as No. 23 in its Atlas Maritimo Español ..., Madrid, 1789 [-1814].; This chart, showing the northern coast line of the Gulf of Mexico beginning at Cape San Blas on the Gulf coast of Florida and extending as far as 24 [degrees] 15' on the Mexican coast, follows with slight changes and on a larger scale the Carta Esferica of 1799 (entry No. 1029), as far as the Texas coast line is concerned. Like the Carta Esferica, it shows only the lower courses of the Texas rivers. Here the river entering Galveston Bay is correctly named R. de la Trinidad, instead of R. Archisas, and there is still no Brazos River. In what is now the state of Louisiana, the Mississippi is shown to a little above "Fte de Natchez." A very close copy of this map with the same title was published in Mexico in 1825 with the imprint, "Publicada por órden del Exmo Señor Dn Guadalupe Victoria Primer Presidente de la Republica Mexicana, Mexico, 1825."; Lowery 744. Phillips, Atlases, 4155.; Locations: DLC. NN (in Atlas). BM. TWS.

Reel: 16

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Spain. Laws.

[Decree of the Córtes, dated Sept. 5, 1813, establishing an Intendency to include "las quatro provincias internas del Oriente en Nueva España, á saber: Coahuila, las Tejas, Nuevo Reyno de Leon y Nuevo Santander," promulgated by the Regency during the absence of Fernando VII]. [Cadiz]. [1813] 1054; [Text begins:] La Regencia del Reyno se ha servido dirigirme con fecha de ayer el Decreto siguiente: ... [At end: signatures of officers of the Córtes, followed by promulgation signed by L. de Borbon, Cardenal de Scala, Arzobispo de Toledo, president of the Regency, and two others, dated Cadiz Sept. 11. Published by Manuel Lopez Araujo at Cadiz, Sept. 12, 1813.]; Broadside. 30 x 21 cm.; Castañeda, in his Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, Volume VI, pages 126-127, does not record this September, 1813, broadside, printed in Spain, but from later correspondence in the Bexar Archives says that the Interior Provinces, "which originally included Nueva Vizcaya, New Mexico, Texas and Coahuila ... [were] in November, 1813, divided into the Eastern and Western Interior Provinces ... [the Eastern] now included Coahuila, Texas, Nuevo León, and Nuevo Santander." Castañeda says new headquarters, formerly at Chihuahua, were established at Monterrey, but the text of the decree says that the Audencia would be established at Saltillo. Arredondo was the last Commandant General of the Interior Provinces before the division into Eastern and Western.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 17

Spain. Laws.

La Real Audiencia de Mexico, Gobernadora del Reyno de Nueva España. [Mexico]. [1810] 673; [Publishes royal order dated April 14, 1810, warning against spies Napoleon has sent to the Spanish possessions in America, the greater part of whom had assembled in the United States in order to go by land through Texas, to stir up disorder and create anarchy; and orders the authorities to be rigid in requirements of passports at all ports. Dated and signed at end:] Dado en México á 10 de Julio de 1810. Pedro Catani. Guillermo de Aguirre. Tomas Gonzales Calderon. Por mandado de S.A. la Real Audiencia Gobernadora.; Broadside. 42 x 30 cm.; At this time Joseph, brother of Napoleon, was nominally King of Spain but the government of Ferdinand VII still held part of Spain and the Spanish colonies in America had not yet revolted. Publication in Mexico in July, 1810, of this royal order only preceded by a short time the revolt in Mexico of September, 1810, led by Hidalgo. Carlos Castañeda in the chapter of Volume V of his Our Catholic Heritage in Texas entitled "French Intervention in Spain and Its Reaction in Texas," gives instances of attempts by the French in the years 1808 and 1809 to send their emissaries through Texas.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 12

Spain. Laws. 1759-1788 (Charles III).

Reglamento e Instruccion para los Presidios Que Se Han de Formar en la Linea de Frontera. Mexico. 1834 See entry No. 706B.

Spain. Laws. 1759-1788 (Charles III).

Reglamento E Instruccion Para Los Presidios que se han de Formar En La Linea De Frontera [n.p. n.d.]. See entry No. 706.

Spain. Laws. 1759-1788 (Charles III).

Reglamento E Instruccion Para Los Presidios que se han de Formar En La Linea De Frontera de la nueva España. Mexico. Reimpreso en la Oficina de la Aguila, Dirigida por Jose Ximeno, Calle de Medinas número 6. 1834 706B; Another edition [of entry No. 706], with same title, except for the addition at end of the phrase: De orden del Exmo. Sr. Virey de Este Reino.; 30 p., blank leaf. 29.8 cm.; Plain paper wrappers.; The first edition of this Reglamento printed at Madrid in 1772 and several subsequent editions to as late as 1834 are described or mentioned in the entry and notes for Nos. 159-159D of Wagner's Spanish Southwest 1542-1794, Albuquerque, 1937. Sabin 56262 records a Madrid, 1822, edition. In June, 1955, Dawson of Los Angeles quoted at \$75 an edition published at Ures, Sonora, in 1855. The line of fifteen presidios extended from Altar in Sonora to La Bahia del Espiritu Santo in Texas and included a presidio at Paso del Norte and another at Monclova. In addition, and north of the line, was a presidio at San Antonio de Bejar, and another at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Reglamento goes into considerable detail as to the organization of each presidio.; Sabin 56262.; Wagner, Spanish Southwest, note following 159d.; Locations: CU-B. TWS.

Reel: 12

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Spain. Laws. 1759-1788 (Charles III).

Reglamento E Instruccion Para Los Presidios que se han de Formar En La Linea De Frontera de la nueva España.

Monterrey de Nuevo Leon, Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo del C. Lorenzo A de Melo. 1827

706A; Another edition [of entry No. 706] with the same title.; Leaf of title, 54 p.; The first edition of this Reglamento printed at Madrid in 1772 and several subsequent editions to as late as 1834 are described or mentioned in the entry and notes for Nos. 159-159D of Wagner's Spanish Southwest 1542-1794, Albuquerque, 1937. Sabin 56262 records a Madrid, 1822, edition. In June, 1955, Dawson of Los Angeles quoted at \$75 an edition published at Ures, Sonora, in 1855. The line of fifteen presidios extended from Altar in Sonora to La Bahia del Espiritu Santo in Texas and included a presidio at Paso del Norte and another at Monclova. In addition, and north of the line, was a presidio at San Antonio de Bejar, and another at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Reglamento goes into considerable detail as to the organization of each presidio.; Wagner, Spanish Southwest, 159d.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 12

Spain. Laws. 1759-1788 (Charles III).

Reglamento E Instruccion Para Los Presidios que se han de Formar En La Linea De Frontera de la nueva España.

[n.p.]. [1825?]

706; Resuelto Por El Rey Nuestro Señor en Cedula de 10 de Septiembre de 1772.; Leaf of title, 46 p. 19.5 x 14 cm.; Wagner, Spanish Southwest, 159C, described this copy as follows: "This edition contains no imprint but has all the appearance of having been printed in one of the frontier provinces before 1825, very likely at Saltillo or Monterrey." I have entered it under 1825 for though there was printing in Saltillo in 1822 and for a short time in 1823, there is no record of printing there again until late in 1825. (See note to Lista Que Manifiesta, entry No. 704.); The first edition of this Reglamento printed at Madrid in 1772 and several subsequent editions to as late as 1834 are described or mentioned in the entry and notes for Nos. 159-159D of Wagner's Spanish Southwest 1542-1794, Albuquerque, 1937. Sabin 56262 records a Madrid, 1822, edition. In June, 1955, Dawson of Los Angeles quoted at \$75 an edition published at Ures, Sonora, in 1855. The line of fifteen presidios extended from Altar in Sonora to La Bahia del Espiritu Santo in Texas and included a presidio at Paso del Norte and another at Monclova. In addition, and north of the line, was a presidio at San Antonio de Bejar, and another at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Reglamento goes into considerable detail as to the organization of each presidio.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

Spain. Legación. United States.

Official Correspondence between Don Luis de Onís, Minister from Spain to the United States ... and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, in relation to the Floridas and the Boundaries of Louisiana, with Other Matters in Dispute between the Two Governments.

London. Printed for Effingham Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange. Price Three Shillings. [On verso of title and at end:] Maurice, Printer, Fenchurch-street. 1818 1063; 130 p. 21 cm.; These letters are printed with President Monroe's Message, entry No. 1064. It has been surmised that they may have been published in London at the suggestion of the Spanish ambassador there.; Sabin 57356, note.; Locations: DLC. NN. BM.

Reel: 18

Splane, Peyton R.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony?]. [1832] 31; ["Hand-Bill addressed to William H. Wharton, and signed by P.R. Splane, in which the writer gives his reasons why he would not vote for Mr. Wharton for the office of Brigadier General."][Broadside?]; This is perhaps the first of the handbills giving charges and counter-charges as to the conduct of William H. Wharton at what is usually referred to as the "Battle of Velasco" on June 26, 1832. For the Wharton side of the story see Smith's To the Public, entry No. 30, and for that of his opponents see John Austin's To the Public, entry No. 24. Splane had a company in the campaign ending at San Jacinto, and is mentioned in entry No. 44 as syndico procurador of Brazoria in 1834. He was not an important enough character to make the Handbook of Texas, but that he was colorful is shown by his advertisement in the Telegraph and Texas Register for October 18, 1836, repeated in later issues, offering to bet up to \$10,000 on one of his horses "against any horse, mare or gelding that can be produced at my place, known as the Gin Place, six hundred yards or one mile, agreeable to the rules of racing." His main occupation seems to have been that of an inn-keeper for in the Brazoria Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser for May 11, 1833 (unique copy in my collection), we find an advertisement dated January 14, 1833, that he "has opened a House of Entertainment, in the Town of Brazoria (Texas,) in the Buildings formerly occupied by Mrs. Jane H. Long." No copy located, but known through a broadside issued in reply, signed by Henry Smith and three others, and dated at end: Brazoria, December 16, 1832, entry No. 30.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Stapp, William Preston.

The Prisoners of Perote: containing a Journal Kept by the Author, who was captured by the Mexicans, at Mier, December 25, 1842, and released from Perote, May 16, 1844.

Philadelphia: G.B. Zieber and Company. [On verso of title:] C. Sherman, Printer, 19 St. James Street. 1845

1610; By William Preston Stapp. 164 p., advts. [4] p. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title similar with heading: Price 25 Cents. Advertisements on verso of front wrapper and on recto and verso of back wrapper. Also issued in cloth with brief title stamped in gilt on spine. A general note on this narrative of Stapp and on the other two contemporary accounts of the Mier expedition follows the entry for Green's Journal of the Texian Expedition against Mier, New York, 1845, entry No. 1581. Stapp was released about four months before the main body of prisoners due to the intercession of his uncle, General Milton Stapp of Madison, Indiana (p. 163), to whom the book is dedicated. Stapp's account, divided into four chapters, is better organized than Bell's Narrative (entry No. 1563), is somewhat longer, and it, too, makes good reading. Stapp devotes pages 128-162 to his stay in Mexico after his release. Raines reports that this section "as to Santa Anna and description of Mexican Life [is] plagiarized largely from Brantz Mayer's Mexico, issued the previous year."; Raines, p. 194. Sabin 90483.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 37

Stearns, Oliver, 1807-1885.

The Duty of Moral Reflection with Particular Reference to the Texas Question.

Hingham: Printed by Jedidiah Farmer. 1845

1611; A Sermon, preached to the Third Congregational Society, of Hingham; on Sunday, November 16, 1845. By Rev. Oliver Stearns, Pastor.; 21 p., blank leaf. 18 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title similar with abbreviated imprint. After sixteen pages on Moral Reflection at page 17 Stearns comes to the point with a reference to "A foreign territory [that] is about to offer for our acceptance ... a constitution studiously designed to support and perpetuate Slavery." If our nation should proceed in this course, "a retribution terrible beyond thought and co-extensive with the guilt" [will result].; Sabin 90923.; Locations: DLC. MB. MH. Tx. TxU. BM. TWS.

Reel: 37

Stiff, Edward.

The Texan Emigrant: being a Narration of the Adventures of the Author in Texas, and a description of the Soil, Climate, Productions, Minerals ... together with the Principal Incidents of Fifteen Years Revolution in Mexico: and embracing a Condensed Statement of Interesting Events in Texas, from the First European Settlement in 1692, down to the Year 1840.

Cincinnati: Published by George Conclin. [On verso of title:] Cincinnati. Stereotyped by Glezen & Shepard. West Third Street. 1840

1367; By Col. Edward Stiff.; 367 p., advt. [1] p., frontispiece (folding map). 20 cm. Cloth, with leather label on spine stamped in gilt: Texan Emigrant; Map: Texas Cincinnati Published by George Conclin. [At lower right, below neat line:] Doolittle & Munson Engravers. Cincinnati. 24 x 29 cm. Boundaries of empresario grants colored. No graphic scale, but about 80 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Here conventional accounts of the physical features of Texas and of its cities and towns are interspersed with gossip comments on various named individuals and on life in Texas in general, making it quite an entertaining book. Francis Moore, one of the publishers of the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register and at the time of Stiff's visit the Mayor of Houston, is among those grilled. This was repaid with good measure in a review of the Texan Emigrant in the Telegraph of March 2, 1842, which reported that Stiff's sojourn in Texas lasted for about sixty days (Stiff had spoken, p. 100, of his "long sojourn in Texas"), with his travels extending from Galveston to Houston, during which he was appointed Deputy Constable of Houston and was discharged twice for drunkenness. At pages 155-175 are long quotations from election circulars of Moseley Baker. These are referred to in a note on Baker, No. 227.; Rader 2983. Raines, p. 195-196. Sabin 91727.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxDa. TxDaM. TxFw. TxGR. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 29

The Stolen Boy. A Story, Founded on Facts. ... [n.d.].

See entry Nos. 1107-1107J.

Strictures on "A Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States, by William E. Channing," by a Friend to Texas. [n.p.]. [1837]

1292; [Quotation, one line.]; 24 p. 20 cm.; Caption title. The attacks on Channing here are most severe and at times rather entertaining, as in their discussion of Channing as an orator and as a leader of the Unitarians, Channing is said to have made Texas "only a stalking horse on which to hang his slavery wares."; Raines, p. 49. Sabin 92829.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MBAt. NHi. TxU. TxWFM. TWS (imperfect).

Reel: 26

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Supplément à l'Exposé des Éventualités et des Conséquences d'une Guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre ... 1845.
See [Bonnefoux, Laurent?], entry No. 1564A.

A Suthron.

Prairiedom ... 1845.
See [Page, Frederick Benjamin], entry No. 1604.

Swartwout. Proprietors.

Certificate of Stock in the Town of Swartwout. [Perpendicularly at left of certificate:] Telegraph Press -- Houston. [1838?] 244; This is to Certify, that ---- is the holder of One Share of Stock in the Town of Swartwout, being the one hundredth part of the Stock of said Town, which is situated on Trinity River, Texas. [Blanks for signatures of] Proprietors.; Broadside. 12.4 x 20 cm.; The copy of this certificate at the Incarnate Word Academy at Houston is signed at the end, "J. Morgan for Self & Other [Proprietors]." The Handbook of Texas says the town was laid out in 1838 by James Morgan, Arthur Garner and Thomas Bradley, and that Sam Houston was one of the shareholders. A lithographed map of the town of Swartwout in the James Morgan Papers at the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, entry No. 1354, shows that the town was laid out on the east side of the Trinity River. That Morgan was an important character in Texas is shown by the sketch of him by Andrew Forest Muir in the Handbook of Texas. His connection with Houston's plan to sell the Texas Navy is given in the note to entry No. 559, Moore, To the People of Texas. There is no sketch of Swartwout in the Handbook of Texas, but there is an account of him in the Dictionary of American Biography, and there are various references to him in the Austin Papers. That the town was promoted in the fall of 1838 is shown by an interesting and quite extensive advertisement for the sale of "shares or lots" in the town, published in the Telegraph and Texas Register for November 17, 1838, and signed by the Messrs. Morgan, Garner, and Bradley named above. Dr. William E. Howard in his Romance of Texas Money, Dallas, 1946, reproduces on p. 25, in facsimile but without comment, an example of this certificate which is either unsigned or has an illegible signature.; Locations: TxGR. TxHIWA. TxHSJM.

Reel: 3

Swartwout. Proprietors.

Swartwout.
P.A. Mesier & Co. Lith: 28 Wall St N. York. [1838?] 1324; Map. 50 x 76 cm.; Graphic scale: "Scale 100 varas to an inch & half" or about 185 feet to the inch. At lower left: The lots are 20 varas front and 40 varas back each, except the fractions-. The streets are 16 varas wide except Main and Burk, which are 26 varas each. North at left of map. The circumstances of the laying out of this town on the east side of the Trinity by James Morgan and others are given in the note to Swartwout, Proprietors, entry No. 244. This map, which is referred to in that note, shows eighty-six blocks, usually with ten lots to a block. For note on the Mesiers, see entry Nos. 1137 and 1137A, Mesier, Edward S., lithographer.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 27

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Swiss Settlers.

A Memorial to the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.
Philadelphia: Printed by J.F. Hurtel, No. 126, South Second Street. January, 1820
1081; By a Company of Swiss Settlers.; 27 p. 20 cm.; This Memorial is included because of its statement at the outset that after they had submitted to the president the year before a Memorial asking to establish a manufactory of printed cottons, the Spanish Minister, Don Luis de Onís, had "proposed to them to form a colony of Swiss Settlers in the Province of Texas, with the triple object of Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce." It says that Onís thought that everything could be arranged "with the exception of religious toleration, which seemed to prove somewhat difficult to him; still he gave hope to the Memorialists, of being able to remove that difficulty at the Court of Madrid." The petition continues that not having received the grant from Spain, the Memorialists ask for encouragement to settle between "150,000 and 200,000 souls disposed to emigrate [from Swiss territory], in one of the uninhabited territories of the United States." This Memorial is dated at the end, on page 17, Philadelphia, January 22, 1820, and is not signed. It is followed by a copy of the first Memorial submitted to the president, dated Philadelphia, March 1, 1819, and signed, Charles Henry Du Pasquier. The accounts in the Spanish Archives cited by Miss Hatcher in her Opening of Texas to Foreign Settlement 1801-1821, at pages 273-274, and by Biesele in his German Settlements in Texas, at pages 22-23, show a good deal more eagerness on the part of the Swiss for a grant in Texas. It appears that as early as May 3, 1819, Du Pasquier and others proposed to Onís, then at Philadelphia, the establishment of a colony of Swiss and Germans on the Trinity River and asked that he present their proposal to the king. Ferdinand favored the plan, but wished the project deferred until the treaty of February 22, 1819, had become effective. By this time the applicants had decided to settle in Spain. Mr. Castañeda, who also gives an account of the project in Volume VI, at pages 183-185, of his Our Catholic Heritage, remarks that "Had the Swiss colonists come to Texas in 1819, it would have been the first formal settlement by foreigners authorized by the Crown." None of these authorities mentions this Philadelphia pamphlet.; Sabin 47723.; Locations: MH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 19

Tabasco (Mexican state). Comandante General (Ignacio Martinez).

El Comandante General de Tabasco, a sus habitantes.
Tabasco - Imprenta de Trinidad Flores. 1845
1023.2; [A denunciation of the Herrera government for entering into negotiations with the Texans rather than crushing their revolt. Signed and dated at end:] Ignacio Martinez. San Juan Bautista Junio 14 de 1845.; Broadside 32.5 x 22 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Tabasco (Mexican state). Comandante General (Joaquin Orihuela).

El Comandante General de Tabasco, á sus habitantes y subordinados.
Tabasco. Impreso en la Imprenta del Gobierno por Benito Gonzales. 1835
844.3; [Denounces the handful of miserable foreigners who have raised the standard of rebellion in Texas and urges soldiers and civilians alike to unite behind President Santa-Anna. Dated and signed at end:] San Juan Bautista Noviembre 19 de 1835. Joaquin Orihuela.; Broadside 31.5 x 22 cm.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Tabasco (Mexican state). Comandante General (José Maria Torreblanca).

El Comandante General interino de este Departamento á los militares de la guarnicion y á sus habitantes.
[San Juan Bautista] Impreso de òrden del Gobierno. [1836]
907.1; [Proclamation announcing Santa Anna's victories in Texas. Text begins:] Soldados: El Genio de la guerra, el hijo mimado de la fortuna, nuestro amado Precidente General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa -- Anna ... [Dated and signed at end:] San Juan Bautista Mayo 5 de 1836 José Maria Torreblanca.; Broadside 31.7 x 21.7 cm.; Little detail but much rhetoric, reaching a climax with the assertion that the Eagle of Anahuac has spread his wings over the whole horizon.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Tabasco (Mexican state). Guarnicion.

Acta. De la guarnicion del estado libre y soberano de Tabasco.
Tabasco - Imprenta de Trinidad Flores. 1845
1023.3; [Signed at end:] Ignacio Martinez [and twenty-eight others].; Broadside 32.1 x 22 cm.; Like entry No. 1023.2 this is a denunciation of the government for failing to reconquer Texas and a demand for the restoration of the constitution of 1824.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Comandante Principal (Francisco Vital Fernandez).

[Proclamation, with heading:] Francisco Vital Fernandez, General de Brigada del Egercito Mejicano y Comandante Principal de las Armas en el Departamento de Tamaulipas.
[Matamoros]. [1836]
908; [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en Matamoros á 5 de Febrero de 1836. Francisco Vital Fernandez.; Broadside. 31.5 x 30.5 cm.; This lays down regulations to be followed by the populace in view of the opening of the campaign against the Texas rebels.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 14

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Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador (José Antonio Quintero).

El Gobernador del Departamento.
[Ciudad Victoria]. [1839]
948; [Text begins:] Tamaulipecos. El horrible alarido de los colonos alzados de Texas ha llegado á nuestros oidos desde las Villas del Norte. [Exhorts his fellow Tamaulipecos to drive the Texans beyond the Sabine. Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria
Noviembre 15 de 1839. Jose Antonio Quintero.; Broadside. 31.3 x 21.7 cm.; This rhetorical effusion was issued after news had been received of the engagement between the Federalists and their Texan allies with government forces at Alcantro early in November, 1839. It was undoubtedly meant as an inspirational address with its painting of a dark picture of the Tamaulipas country being overrun by "hordas de savajes y aventuros."; Locations: DLC. TxU.

Reel: 15

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador (Jose Ignacio Gutierrez).

Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, Gobernador y Comandante General del Departamento de Tamaulipas, a todos sus habitantes.
[Santa Anna] Imprenta de Ramon Muñoz. Calle de Altamira no 189. [1844]
1005.2; [Proclamation announcing the end of the armistice with Texas and the resumption of hostilities. Signed and dated at end:] Jose Ignacio Gutierrez. Santa-Anna de Tamaulipas, Junio 19 de 1844.; Broadside 63x 45 cm.; Gutierrez says that the Texans violated the armistice by traitorously signing a treaty of annexation with the United States. In his denunciation of their character and customs he compares them to the barbarians who ravaged the Roman Empire.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1826-1829 (Lucas Fernandez).

Lucas Fernandez Gobernador del Estado Libre de las Tamaulipas a sus habitantes.
[Ciudad Victoria]. [1827]
724; [Proclamation warning that foreign adventurers in the most remote part of Coahuila and Texas (i.e. Nacogdoches) plan to declare their independence of Mexico and calling on the people of Tamaulipas to rise to the defense of their country. Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Marzo 6 de 1827. Cuarto de la instalacion del Congreso de este Estado. Lucas Fernandez Eleno de Vargas Secretario.; Broadside. 30.5 x 21.3 cm.; Here there is a brief reference to a revolution in the state of Coahuila and Texas, presumably to the Fredonian Rebellion which was by this time well over, with many phrases condemning those who revolted and another lot of high-sounding phrases on everyone's duty to support the Republic.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 12

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, Sept. 1835 - Aug. 1836 (José Antonio Fernandez).

[Complaint that local officials are protecting deserters].
[Ciudad Victoria]. [1836]
909.1; [Text begins:] Siendo muy repetidas las quejas que la Comandancia Principal del Departamento dá á este Gobierno sobre la proteccion que las autoridades de los pueblos dispensan á los desertores ... [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria, Enero 16 de 1836. Jose Antonio Fernandez. Francisco Villaseñor, Scro.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 21.6 x 15.8 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del departamento de Tamaulipas. Circular. Fernandez complains that even if the authorities do not protect the deserters, they make no effort to apprehend them, and threatens them with unspecified penalties if they do not do their duty. For a similar complaint see entry No. 898.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, Sept. 1835 - Aug. 1836 (José Antonio Fernandez).

Gobierno del Departamento de Tamaulipas. Circular.
[Ciudad-Victoria]. [1836]
909; [Publishes a communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued at the request of the President ad interim, directing that officials and employees of the Department be warned against giving any aid to the Texan rebels. Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria, Enero 2 de 1836. Jose Antonio Fernandez. Francisco Villaseñor, Secretario.; Broadside. 30.8 x 21 cm.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, Sept. 1835 - Aug. 1836 (José Antonio Fernandez).

[Reprimands the local authorities for not having met their quotas of men to serve in the Texas expedition].
[Ciudad Victoria]. [1836]
909.2 ;Text begins: Informado este Gobierno por el Sr. Comandante Principal del Departamento, de que la mayor parte de los Ayuntamientos no han llenado el cupo de hombres que ultimamente les fueron designados ... [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria, Enero 22 de 1836. Jose Antonio Fernandez. Francisco Villaseñor, Secretario.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 32 x 21.8 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del departamento de Tamaulipas. Circular. The Circular setting the quotas is entry No. 845.2. Fernandez complains that the few men recruited were criminals who deserted before reaching Matamoros. He orders that the required number of men be furnished within fifteen days or the officials will be fined and drafted themselves.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, Sept. 1835 - Aug. 1836 (José Antonio Fernández).

[Circular announcing that the government has decided to recruit from Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon one thousand volunteers under the command of General Francisco Vital Fernández to reinforce the army marching against Texas].

[Victoria]. [1835]

845.1; [Text begins:] El Supremo Gobierno Nacional empeñado justamente en sostener [!] integro el territorio de la República así como su honor y dignidad vilmente ultrajado por los indignos colonos, ha dispuestos que marche una parte del ejército á castigar la osadía de estos ... [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria Diciembre 8 de 1835. Jose Antonio Fernandez, Francisco Villaseñor Secretario.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1] 30.5 x 20.3 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del departamento de Tamaulipas. Circular. The troops are to be raised in accordance with the accompanying list of local quotas, for which see entry No. 845.2. Quotas are to be filled with former members of the local militia or other able-bodied men preferably without families. Only sons of widows are not to be taken.; Locations: CtY TxArU.

Reel: 14

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, Sept. 1835 - Aug. 1836 (José Antonio Fernández).

El Gobernador del departamento de Tamaulipas a sus habitantes.

[Victoria]. [1835]

845.3; [Text begins] Tamaulipecos: Cantemos himnos á la Victoria. El orgullo de los vivoreznos ingratos, de los rebeldos colonos de Texas, ha sido humillado en el suelo de los bravos en Santa Anna de Tamaulipas. [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria 1o de Diciembre de 1835. José Antonio Fernandez.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; A highly rhetorical announcement of the defeat of the Mexia expedition.; Location: CtY.

Reel: 14

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Gobernador, Sept. 1835 - Aug. 1836. (José Antonio Fernández).

Cupo de hombres que para la division que ha de ponerse a las ordenes del Sr. General D. Francisco Vital Fernandez, señala el Gobierno a los pueblos que se espresan.

[Victoria]. [1835]

845.2; [Dated and signed at end:] Victoria Diciembre 8 de 1835. José Antonio Fernandez. Francisco Villaseñor Secretario.; Broadside 30.1 x 20.6 cm.; Quotas range from 10 men from Casas and Palmillas to 200 from Matamoros. Reynosa, Camargo, Laredo, Mier and Guerrero are excused on the grounds that they are under Indian attack, and seven other towns because of the scantiness of their population.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws.

Coleccion de Leyes y Decretos de la Primera Legislatura Constitucional del Estado Libre de las Tamaulipas.

Ciudad-Victoria. Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado. Dirigida por el C. Jose Manuel Bangs. 1827

725; Leaf of title, verso blank, 51 p., verso blank, Indice III p., Erratas, [1] p. 30 cm.; This collection of laws passed by the first Constitutional Congress of Tamaulipas is an important Texas book for at pages 44-48 it has, as far as I know, the first printing of the first colonization law of the State of Tamaulipas, a law passed December 15, 1826. At that time a part of present day Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was included in the limits of Tamaulipas, and it was under this law and its amendment of November 17, 1833, entry No. 795, that settlements were attempted south of the Nueces. The other laws in the Coleccion relate to Tamaulipas elections and other matters relating to Tamaulipas as distinguished from Texas. Kimball in his Laws and Decrees of the State of Coahuila and Texas, Houston, 1839, prints this law at pages 344-349. Its set-up in Kimball indicates that it was taken from the printing of the law in this Coleccion. Sayles, Early Laws of Texas, St. Louis, 1888, discusses the law at pages 129-131 of Volume I (Article 88, "Territory of Texas formerly included in the State of Tamaulipas"), and on pages 132-137 (Article 89) gives in English the text of the Law, quoting the Kimball entry as authority. In Article 91 at pages 138-140 of Volume I Sayles gives the amendment of November 17, 1833. The first colonization law of the State of Tamaulipas is discussed in an excellent article by LeRoy P. Graf, "Colonizing Projects in Texas South of the Nueces, 1820-1845," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Volume L, for April, 1947, at pages 431-448. This Coleccion is also of interest as an example, as far as I know the only one recorded, of the work of Bangs as a printer in Victoria. The article by Lota M. Spell, "Samuel Bangs: the First Printer in Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1932, Volume XXXV, at pages 267-278, shows at page 272 that Bangs, after a stay of some three or four years in Boston, returned to Mexico in 1827, taking with him a printing press which he later sold to the government of Tamaulipas. This Coleccion is apparently a rare book for no copy was found in any of the many libraries checked in preparing this bibliography and it is not mentioned in Helen Clagett's detailed Law and Legal Literature of the Mexican States, Washington, D.C., 1947.; Kimball, p. 344.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

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Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (August 24, 1831).

[Decree No. 4 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Governor Francisco Vital Fernandez on August 24, 1831, implementing Decree No. 47 of October 28, 1830, for establishing settlements on the banks of the Nueces].

[Ciudad-Victoria]. [1831]

773; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Agosto 24 de 1831. ... Francisco Vital Fernandez Por falta del secretario Geronimo Fernandez Tijerino Oficial mayor.; Broadsheet. 31.1 x 21.4 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas. Circular. The preamble refers to obstacles which have arisen in the setting up of new towns on the Nueces, which was provided for in Decree No. 47 of October 28, 1830 (entry No. 761). Here, in agreement with the Commandante General, the government is authorized to pay the cost of transporting the families of the "compañia activa" which is to be stationed "al primer punto de colonizacion en lo envocado del rio de las Nueces, ó barra de Corpus Cristi." There are also provisions as to the form of government.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (November 15, 1828).

[Decree No. 73 of the Congreso constitucional, passed November 13, 1828, and promulgated November 15, 1828, by Governor Lucas Fernandez, defining the boundaries of the three departments provided for the Article 6 of the state constitution].

[Ciudad-Victoria]. [1828]

736; [Laredo is included in the "Departamento del Norte." Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Noviembre 15 de 1828. ... Lucas Fernandez. Eleno de Vargas. Secretario; 4-page folder printed on p.[1-3]. 31 x 22.1 cm.; With heading: Gobernacion. Del Estado de Tamaulipas Circular.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (November 17, 1833).

[Decree No. 42 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Governor Francisco Vital Fernandez on November 17, 1833, amending previous colonization laws].

[Ciudad-Victoria]. [1833]

795A; Another edition [of entry No. 795], with the addition of an introduction by the Comisión which recommended the law to Congress, with title: ... Ley de Colonizacion. Espedida por el honorable congreso de este Estado, y sancionada por el ecsmo. sr. Gobernador D. Francisco Vital Fernandez. Ciudad-Victoria: Noviembre 17 de 1833. Imprenta del Restaurador.; Leaf of title, 8 p. 20.5 cm. Stitched. At head of title: Estado de Tamaulipas. This is an amendment to the original colonization law of Tamaulipas of December 15, 1826, entry No. 725, and the law of October 28, 1830, entry No. 761, as implemented by Decree No. 4 of August 24, 1831, entry No. 773, providing for settlements on the banks of the Nueces River. This decree of November 17, 1833, gave larger premiums to empresarios and simplified the steps necessary to taking up government land. Here for the first time appears the statement, in Article 1, that no one shall be molested or even reprimanded on account of his political or religious opinions, provided that public order is not disturbed. The introduction by the Comision states that Congress has asked it to give its ideas as to how the population of the state may be increased. The Comision urge that foreigners be induced to become colonists, one of the inducements being assurance to them of freedom of opinion in the first article of the proposed law.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (November 17, 1833).

[Decree No. 42 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Governor Francisco Vital Fernandez on November 17, 1833, amending previous colonization laws].

[Ciudad-Victoria]. [1833]

795; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad Victoria 17 de noviembre de 1833. Francisco Vital Fernandez. Gabriel Arcos Oficial mayor.; Broadsheet. 30.7 x 21 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas Circular; Sayles, Vol. I, Art. 91.; This is an amendment to the original colonization law of Tamaulipas of December 15, 1826, entry No. 725, and the law of October 28, 1830, entry No. 761, as implemented by Decree No. 4 of August 24, 1831, entry No. 773, providing for settlements on the banks of the Nueces River. This decree of November 17, 1833, gave larger premiums to empresarios and simplified the steps necessary to taking up government land. Here for the first time appears the statement, in Article 1, that no one shall be molested or even reprimanded on account of his political or religious opinions, provided that public order is not disturbed.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

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Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (November 23, 1834).

[Decree No. 63 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Governor Francisco Vital Fernandez on November 23, 1834, stating that the present owners of the small islands in the Rio Grande are in lawful possession, which is not to be interrupted]. [Ciudad-Victoria]. [1834] 814; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Noviembre 23 de 1834. ... Francisco Vital Fernandez Gabriel Arcos. Secretario.; Broadside. 30.5 x 20.9 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (October 19, 1833).

[Decree No. 24 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Governor Francisco Vital Fernandez on October 19, 1833, concerning the granting of land to residents of Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, and Laredo]. [Ciudad-Victoria]. [1833] 794; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Octubre [sic] 19 de 1833. ... Francisco Vital Fernandez. Gabriel Arcos. Oficial mayor.; Broadside. 31.5 x 21.4 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas Circular. Laredo is the only one of the towns mentioned in the decree which is now in Texas.; Sayles, Vol. I, Art. 90.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (October 28, 1830).

[Decree No. 47 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Juan Guerra, Governor ad interim, on October 28, 1830, providing for the establishment of settlements on the banks of the Nueces River, "on lands which belong to this state"]. [Ciudad-Victoria]. [1830] 761; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria 28 de octubre de 1830. ... Juan Guerra Manuel Garza de Porras. Srio.; Broadside. 31 x 21.3 cm.; This is perhaps the first provision by the Tamaulipas legislature for setting up "one, two, or more" towns on the banks of the Nueces, "which are the most fertile of the state." This was to be done in agreement with the Comandante General. In the following year the legislature passed a law to facilitate this colonization scheme (Decree No. 4 of August 24, 1831, entry No. 773), and by the law of November 17, 1833 (entry No. 795) still more aid was granted.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (October 29, 1828).

[Decree No. 70 of the Congreso constitucional, passed October 29, 1828, and promulgated on the same day by Governor Lucas Fernandez, granting to Juan Davis Bradbourn (i.e. Bradburn) and Esteban M.C.L. (i.e. McL.) Staples exclusive privilege to introduce steam and horse powered vessels on the Rio Grande]. [Ciudad Victoria]. [1828] 735; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria Octubre 29 de 1828. ... Lucas Fernandez. Eleno de Vágas Secretario.; Broadsheet. 30.8 x 22 cm.; With heading: Gobernacion. Del Estado de Tamaulipas Circular. For an account of this concession see the note to a similar act of the Congress of Chihuahua approved on August 9, 1828, entry No. 726.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Tamaulipas (Mexican state). Laws. (October 30, 1832).

[Decree No. 76 of the Congreso constitucional, approved by Governor Francisco Vital Fernandez on October 30, 1832, specifying the number of electors to be chosen for each town, and allotting six to Laredo]. [Ciudad-Victoria]. [1832] 784; [Dated and signed at end:] Ciudad-Victoria octubre 30 de 1832. ... Francisco Vital Fernandez Por falta de srio. José Nunez de Caceres. Oficial mayor.; Broadsheet. 30.4 x 20.5 cm.; With heading: Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas. Circular. This decree lists thirty-three towns or villages in the state of Tamaulipas and records that they are entitled to 176 electors. Laredo is the only town listed which is located north of the Rio Grande and in what is now Texas. In the following law of November 16, 1833 (copy at TxU), this law was amended by reducing the number of electors from Laredo from six to four.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 13

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Tamaulipas And Nuevo Leon. Comandancia General.

... El Ecsmo. Sr. General, D. Jose Urrea, General en Gefe del Egército de Operaciones sobre Tejas, en carta oficial de esta fecha me dice lo siguiente. [Proclamation, dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Junio 13 de 1836. Franco. Vital Fernandez. See entry No. 867.

Tamaulipas. Comandante Principal. (José Mariano Guerra).

Proclama. Jose Mariano Guerra, Coronel de Caballeria Permanente, y Comandante Principal de Tamaulipas, á las Tropas de su mando y á sus habitantes. [Matamoros]. [1835] 845; [Text begins:] Compatriotas: Son reveldes é ingratos los colonos que en la preciosa Tejas se han sublevado contra las tropas y empleados nacionales. ... [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros, Noviembre 12 de 1835. Jose Mariano Guerra.; Broadside. 31.9 x 22 cm.; Guerra proclaims the revolt of the Texans and calls on the citizens and the soldiers to support the national government of Mexico.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Tampico, Tamaulipas. Officers of the Garrison.

Acta de la Guarnicion de Tampico de Tamaulipas. [Tampico]. [1845] 1024; Broadside in three columns. 29.5 x 25.5 cm.; This is a pronouncement dated December 20, 1845, and signed by the officers of the garrison at Tampico, supporting the revolt of Paredes y Arrillaga and attacking the government for showing conclusively that it was opposed to a campaign against Texas.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 16

Tanner, Henry Schenck, 1786-1858.

United States of America: by H.S. Tanner, 1836. [At foot, below neat line:] Entered ... by H.S. Tanner in the ... Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Published by Henry S. Tanner. Engraved by H.S. Tanner, assisted by E.B. Dawson, W. Allen & J. Knight. 1836 1232; Map. 116 x 154 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 32 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Washington. Insets: Fourteen insets of various large cities, their environs, etc. Oregon and Mandan District. Profile of the Grand Portage; South Part of Florida; Statistics of the United States. Cartouche enclosing title has inscription: J W Steel sc. Issued in four sheets. Also issued mounted as a single map folded to height 21 cm. with marbled paper sides, in half leather covers with marbled board sides and ties. Binder's title on backstrip: Tanner's Map of the United States; The map is accompanied by the following: An Alphabetical Index to the Four Sheet Map of the United States, by H.S. Tanner. v p., verso blank, [2], 99 p., verso blank, catalogue of maps [3]-14 p. 18 cm. Cloth, with printed paper label on front cover: Index of Places, contained on Tanner's Map of the United States. This map of the United States is entered under the principle stated in the Introduction of including general maps showing Texas to about the meridian of Galveston if dated 1836 or earlier and on a scale of around 50 miles or less to the inch. The earlier Tanner maps of the United States are on too small a scale or, as in the case of the 1834 maps, do not show enough of Texas to be included. This map shows Texas to some miles south of the mouth of the San Antonio River. On the west, in the lower portion, it extends to 125 miles or so west of San Antonio, and on the Red River to 25 miles or so west of the mouth of the Washita. The boundary on the east is the conventional line of the treaty of 1819. Texas is shown as a part of Mexico, with the various grants, except in the northeast corner, named and bounded. This is an excellent map of Texas for the period and shows several towns and villages not on the Austin Map of 1836 (entry No. 1115C). Later large scale Tanner maps of the United States dated 1839, 1841, and 1843 are not entered. There is an article on Tanner in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Phillips, Maps, p. 890.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 25

Telegraph and Texas Register, Houston.

[Extra "headed 'Glorious News--Annexation,' in which it [was] stated that 'The Senate of the United States [had] almost unanimously ratified a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States'"]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1844] 590; No copy located, but the extra is referred to in the Weekly Despatch (Matagorda) of March 2, 1844.

Reel: 9

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Telegraph and Texas Register, Houston.

Telegraph -- -- -- Extra. Houston, July 15, 1837. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 193; [Text begins:] Since the paper of this week went to press, much important intelligence has been received, which we hasten to lay before our readers in the form of an extra. ...; Broadside. 25 x 13.3 cm.; The important news was a report that General C6s had stated that as soon as he arrived at Matamoros he would see that Col. W.H. Wharton was released. There was also a report from Bexar that the Mexican Army had retired to the interior of Mexico and that civil war was raging there.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 2

Telegraph and Texas Register, Houston.

Telegraph Extra. Houston, Monday December 25, 1837. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 194; [Text begins:] We this day present to our subscribers a Christmas gift, in the form of a Telegraph Extra ... [Publishes, under the heading "To Arms! To Arms!!", Captain Rodriguez' account of a Mexican attack on Bexar on December 20th, and of heavy firing in the direction of Conception. This is followed by a list of officers, two orders, and the supplementary act of Congress of December 18, 1837, all relating to the organization of the militia.]; Broadside in three columns. 47.9 x 33 cm.; I have found no reference in any of the secondary accounts of Texas history to this Mexican attack on Bexar, said to have occurred on December 20, 1837.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Telegraph and Texas Register, Houston.

Texas Chronicle -- Extra. Nacogdoches, January 4, 1838. [Nacogdoches. Chronicle print.]. [1838] 194A; Another edition [of entry No. 194]; broadside 32.5 x 19.5 cm.; Reprints from the Telegraph Extra Capt. Rodriguez' account of the Mexican attack on Bexar and the General Order of December 25, 1837, and adds a letter from Sterrett Ramsey, commander of the U.S. Sloop Natchez to the editor of the New Orleans Bee with news of Mexican troop movements at Tampico and Matamoros.; Locations: TxNacT.

Reel: 2

Telegraph and Texas Register, San Felipe de Austin.

Telegraph Office.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836] 137; [Text begins:] March 25, 1836. Occupied with the war raging in our country ... the economical part of our wants have been slightly noticed. Funds ... are absolutely necessary to make the machine of government go on sleekly ...; Broadside in two columns. 25 x 19.5 cm.; Donations of land are urged and it is suggested that such donations will stop the cry that "the rich do not contribute to the war!" Five firms or individuals are listed as contributing land, including James Kerr, 1/4 league, and McKinney & Williams, one league.; Locations: Tx. TxSaA.

Reel: 2

Telegraph and Texas Register, San Felipe de Austin.

To the Troops from the East of the Brazos.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836] 138; [Text begins:] Fellow Citizens, Your arrival here, on your way to the seat of war, is doubly cheering; your appearance will assure the inhabitants that the people at the east, will rush to their assistance, and strengthen the force in the field. ... [Dated at end:] Telegraph Office, Sunday, March 20, 1836.; Broadside. 26.3 x 20 cm.; This is a welcome to Texan troops who apparently had just arrived from the east and a statement about grants of land by the convention, "with an augmentation for extra services."; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 2

Terrell, George Whitfield, 1803-1846.

... Republic of Texas---Appellant. vs. Sterling C. Robertson---Appellee. G.W. Terrell, for Appellant. Brief.

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844] 591; Republic of Texas, vs. Sterling C. Robertson Empresario Case.; 17 p. 20.1 cm.; Caption title, with heading: Republic of Texas. Supreme Court-Summer Term, 1844, at Washington. Appeal from the District Court for Travis County. This brief is of considerable importance as it gives an extended contemporary account of the Leftwich-Robertson-Nashville Company land grant, a subject to which Mr. Barker devoted a long chapter in his Life of Austin. For a brief note on Terrell see entry No. 524.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 9

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Teulon, George Knight.

Prospectus of the Western Advocate ... February 4th, 1843.
See entry No. 578.

Texan Emigration and Land Company, London.

Emigration to Texas.
London: Published by Richardson, Cornhill. Price Sixpence. [On verso of title:] "Star Press," 20, Cross-Street, Hatton-Garden, J. Turner. [1843]

1461; Texas:--being a prospectus of the Advantages Offered to Emigrants by the Texan Emigration and Land Company.; 24 p., folding map. 22 cm.; Map: Map of Texas. Comprising the Grant of the Texian [sic] Emigration and Land-Company. 1843. [At lower right, below neat line:] Lithogd by J.M. Johnson, 10, Castle St. Holborn, London. 23 x 25 cm. Partly colored. Graphic scale: about 85 miles to the inch. Inset, without title, in lower left corner shows the Company's grant on a larger scale "from actual recent survey." This prospectus seems to be the first separate publication relating to the well-known Peters Colony. That colony had its origin in an act dated February 4, 1841, of the Fifth Texan Congress which authorized a colonization contract with W.S. Peters and nineteen others, thus reviving the former Mexican procedure of colonization grants to empresarios. The twenty petitioners for the contract were made up of two groups. One, later known as the American group, was probably headed by W.S. Peters and was made up mostly of residents of Louisville, Kentucky. The other, residents of England, probably led by Daniel J. Carroll, was later known as the English group. Charles Fenton Mercer, then in England, did not become a member of the English group until September 22, 1841 (see entry No. 1594, the Mercer Contract of Colonization ... January 29, 1844). For note on Mercer and his colony see his Texas Colonization, [Tallahassee, 1844], entry No. 1520. The prospectus is a publication of the English group. A letter reprinted on page 24, dated Houston, Texas, March 12, 1843, shows that the publication date was at least a month or so later. Following a statement of the desirability for English emigrants of Texas in general and of the company's concession in particular, the prospectus states the terms on which they might acquire lands, and various provisions are cited for looking after the emigrant on his journey to the grant. The cost to the head of a family for transportation to the grant and for a 160-acre tract with a house is fixed at £50, with additional adults at £12 a person, and for children in suitable proportion. Extracts from contemporary accounts of Texas and the Cross Timbers region, and especially of the region at the Three Forks of the Trinity where settlements were planned, then follow. The general map, obviously sketchy, indicates by its colors that the northern boundary of the grants constituting the Peters Colony was the Red River from the 97th to the 100th meridian, and that the part "actually surveyed" was a north-south strip 22 miles wide along the eastern boundary of the grant extending south from the Red River for 100 miles. This seems to be the first published map purporting to show the grant for the Peters Colony. A larger scale map accompanies the colonization contract of the Mercer Colony (entry No. 1594) and gives the boundaries of the four grants to the Peters Colony, and of what it calls "5th Grant to C.F. Mercer Jany 1844." A brief summary of the events leading up to the publication of the prospectus may be helpful. Many of them are given in documentary form in a pamphlet published in Louisville by the American group late in December, 1843, or early in 1844, entitled, Texas. Trinity River Colony, entry No. 1462. Apparently the two groups had gone their separate ways until on December 3,

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1842, they joined forces in a lengthy contract given in full in the Trinity River Colony pamphlet. The parties to the contract in the English group were the parties to the later colonization contract of January 20, 1843, namely, Daniel J. Carroll, S. Converse, Charles F. Mercer, Thomas J. Mawe, and Martin Stukely. This December 3 contract was signed for the group by S. Converse, and apparently was negotiated for them by him. That contract recites the main features of two colonization contracts and a supplemental contract entered into with the Republic of Texas by the American group, dated August 13, 1841 (sometimes this date is given as August 30), November 20, 1841, and July 26, 1842, and records the organization by the American group on November 10, 1841, of "The Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company." It continues with a recital that the English group wish to cooperate with the American group in securing a more favorable colonization contract with Texas and mentions "the aid and influence" of the American group to be used in obtaining such a contract. If a favorable contract is obtained, it will be held by a company to be organized by the English group in which the American group will have a one-fifteenth interest. There is a provision that 8,000 families must be settled before the expiration of the proposed new contract and that if the English group had not commenced "an efficient cooperation ... by, or before the first day of July next [July 1, 1843]," then all interests in the colonization contract should revert to the American group. In other words, the American group, which originally had an undefined interest in the February 4, 1841, contract, and a one-fifteenth interest in the proposed new colonization contract, were to have the entire interest in the new contract, if by July 1, 1843, the English group had not begun an efficient operation. The joint efforts of the two groups to secure favorable legislation were successful. This was evidenced by a resolution of the Texas Congress approved January 16, 1843 (text in entry No. 1462), and was followed by a new and favorable colonization contract with the English group dated January 20, 1843. The text of this new colonization contract is given in full in the Trinity River Colony pamphlet (p. 5-11). The English group then took the first step of getting the new company under way by issuing this prospectus in April or later, 1843. Now to continue the story after the publication of the prospectus by the English group in the spring of 1843. Apparently the prospectus did not produce results and capital could not be raised. As the July 1, 1843, date had passed without "an efficient cooperation" by the English group, the American group took action under the last clause of the December 3, 1842, contract. Their statement, To All Whom It May Concern, the text of which is given in the Trinity River Colony pamphlet (p. 19-20), declares that the right, title, and interest of the English group "is now, by operation of the said last clause in said agreement [of December 3, 1842], vested of right in the undersigned." This was also announced more briefly in a statement of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, signed by G. Gates, President, and also dated December 21, 1843 (entry No. 1463). In a

statement dated January 4, 1844 (entry No. 1538), the same company stated that delay in making surveys was due to failure of the London group to provide financing. It appears from a letter of Mercer, dated from White Sulphur Springs, September 1, 1845, to the editor of the Alexandria [Virginia] Gazette (clipping in W.G. Hale papers at TxU), that he had sold his interest in the January, 1843, contract to a "company in Louisville, who allowed me for it but a moderate compensation for much labor in Europe, no small expense in America, and two journeys exceeding four thousand miles." Shortly after this he obtained the January 24, 1844, colonization contract for what is known in Texas history as the Mercer Colony. In this same letter Mercer states that he had reluctantly taken an interest in the holdings of the English group in the Peters project (this was in September, 1841) at the request of a friend from Maryland, one of the twenty grantees named in the Act of February 4, 1841, who was then in England trying to raise money to save the grant from forfeiture. The Louisville group, after the elimination of most of the English group in December, 1843, resumed activities on their own, so to speak, by publishing under date of Louisville, January 4, 1844, a circular entitled, Emigration to the Trinity and Red River Colony, Texas (entry No. 1538). That the name "Texan Emigration and Land Company" was later adopted by the Louisville group is shown by the entry with that heading for a folder dated September, 1845 (entry No. 1612). At the University of Texas Library there is a 16-page pamphlet, without imprint or date but probably printed at Louisville in 1846, with the caption title, Texan Emigration and Land Company. This prints the four colonization contracts of the Peters Colony and at pages 15-16 a contract dated August 20, 1846, between the "Texan Emigration and Land Company" and two members of the English group, Thomas Mawe and Martin Stukely, in which the latter release any interest they might have in the colonization grant of the "Texan Emigration and Land Company" for a small amount of the stock of that company. The contract has the caption, "Compromise with the London Company." The copy of this prospectus at the Yale University Library has many marginal manuscript notes, evidently written at the time, bitterly attacking the whole scheme. There is an article entitled "Peters' Colony" in the Handbook of Texas. That necessarily brief note only touches on the varying ownerships of the Peters Colony through December, 1843, but is useful in listing the contracts with Texas and their bounds, and the history of the colony from 1844 on, after the English group had retired. In "The Mercer Colony in Texas, 1844-1883" (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1936, Vol. XL, p. 35), Miss Eagleton devotes a few pages to the first two or three years of the Peters Colony, and in so doing confuses the important contract of December 3, 1842, between the English and American groups, with the colonization contract of January 20, 1843. Except for references to this Mercer Colony article, there is nothing in the Index of the first forty volumes of the Quarterly on the Peters Colony, nor are there any listings for any of the Peters family or others prominent in the Louisville group. Seymour V.

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Connor's The Peters Colony of Texas, Austin, 1959, was received late in December, 1959, when this bibliography was practically in final printed form. Unfortunately this prospectus had not come to the attention of Mr. Connor, and the important contract of December 3, 1842, between the American and English groups was known to him only by piecing together various extracts (p. 53, note). As a result, Mr. Connor, for whose abilities, because of pleasant past contacts, I have great respect, gives a picture of an unsophisticated American group as dupes of unscrupulous Englishmen, which hardly seems to accord with the facts. It is regrettable too, I think, that Mr. Connor, without reason as far as I could see, characterizes Charles Fenton Mercer's connection with the Peters Colony as "rather nefarious" and sees fit to refer to him as a "down-at-the-heels Virginia aristocrat" (p. 52).; Rader 3050. Sabin 94937.; Locations: CSt. CtY. DLC. NN.

Reel: 33

Texan Emigration and Land Company, Louisville, Ky.

Emigration to the Red River & Trinity Colony, Texas.
[Louisville]. [1845]
1612A; Another issue of the "Please stick this up in a public place" broadside [entry No. 1612] with slightly different typographical arrangement to allow for the addition of a sentence at the end of the next to the last paragraph, reading: "A new boat will leave the port of Louisville, Ky., for Red River, about the 15th of October next, when all can go from this part of the country, who are then ready, at a cheap rate." Signed, "Trustees of the Texian [not Texan as in the earlier issue] Emigration and Land Co." Broadside. 29 x 23 cm.; This circular on what are usually referred to as the lands of the Peters Colony repeats somewhat the statements in the circular dated January 4, 1844, regarding the same lands, entered under Texas Agricultural [etc.] Company (entry No. 1538), but has more details about the area and the routes by which it is reached. Charles S. Hensley is now stated to be the agent on the grant.; Locations: TxDaHi.

Reel: 37

Texan Emigration and Land Company, Louisville, Ky.

Emigration to the Red River & Trinity Colony, Texas.
[Louisville]. [1845]
1612; [Promotion circular. Text begins:] The parties to the contract made by the Government of Texas, under the special acts and authority of Congress, passed February 4th, 1841, and January 16th, 1843, with Peters and others, for the purpose of colonizing a portion of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the Republic, having formed themselves into an association called "The Texan Emigration and Land Company," appointed the undersigned as trustees ... [Signed and dated at end:] Willis Stewart, John J. Smith, Wm. C. Peters, Trustees of the Texan Emigration and Land Co. Louisville, September, 1845. ... ; Two broadsides printed as a 4-page folder with same heading and same text in double columns on p. [1] and [3]. 29 x 23 cm.; At foot of p. [1]: Please stick this up in a public place. At foot of p. [3]: Please read the above and hand it to your neighbor.; This circular on what are usually referred to as the lands of the Peters Colony repeats somewhat the statements in the circular dated January 4, 1844, regarding the same lands, entered under Texas Agricultural [etc.] Company (entry No. 1538), but has more details about the area and the routes by which it is reached. Charles S. Hensley is now stated to be the agent on the grant.; Locations, "Please stick this up": TWS.; Locations, "Please read the above": TWS.

Reel: 37

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[The Texan Land and Emigration Board, London].

[The Texan Land and Emigration Board. Established upon Anti-Slavery Principles (Circular)]. [London]. [1841]
1398; As the original separate printing of this advertisement has not been located, it has been entered from its printing at pages 21-24 in Richard Hartnel's *Texas and California*, London, 1841 (entry No. 1381). This company was apparently organized for the sale of two of the properties described in the prospectus of Proposed Texan Association, [London? 1840] (entry No. 1365), though the Galveston property of the prospectus is not referred to here. The price of the lands along the San Antonio River, which in the prospectus were offered at five shillings an acre, has now been increased to fifteen shillings an acre, but "a sum not exceeding one-third of the purchase money will be appropriated ... to free passage to every purchaser of 200 acres, the conveying of him with his family to his farm; the erecting of a temporary house to receive him on his arrival; and the building of houses of worship and schools." The present advertisement and the earlier prospectus were printed in *Texas and California* by Hartnel to afford him the opportunity of making several devastating footnotes. *Texas and California*. Correspondence, through the "Times" ... 1841. See Hartnell, Richard, compiler, entry No. 1381. ... *Texas and Mexico, a Few Hints to the Creditors of Mexico*, 1841. See [Hartnel, Richard?], entry No. 1382.

Reel: 31

The Texan Revolution ... 1843.
See [Child, David Lee], entry No. 1451.

Texas.

Sketches of Character; moral & political condition of the Republic ... 1839.
See [Thompson, Henry], entry No. 1357.

Texas.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. [On verso of title:] London: Printed by Maurice and Co., Howford buildings, Fenchurch-street. 1837
1293; 40 p. 22 cm.; The anonymous author of this pamphlet describes the natural advantages of Texas and its almost certain growth in resources and population, and urges its recognition by England and the negotiation of a commercial treaty between the two countries. The author states that if it is annexed by the United States the power of the so-called slave states will increase and ultimately bring about their secession.; Rader 3069. Sabin 95115.; Locations: DLC. TxH. Whi.

Reel: 26

Texas.

[n.p.]. [1844]
1537; 12 p. 24 cm.; Caption title, followed by text beginning: The vast importance of correct views, as to the various questions of policy involved in the proposed annexation of Texas, supersedes all necessity for apology on the part of any citizen in proffering his opinions to the public ... ; The anonymous author of this tract after deriding the arguments of annexationists based on a possible alliance between England and Texas, says that the annexation problem is really a problem of slavery and makes the original suggestion that it be taken care of by annexation, but with the proviso that the eastern region from the lower reaches of the Brazos or the Colorado to the Red River be admitted as a slave state, with the western part "held for the purpose of promoting free Negro colonization from the United States--but never to be admitted as a State into the Union; after the lapse of a century, or sooner, ... to be emancipated as an independent power" (p. 10). A reference to "the pending treaty" indicates that this was written in the first half of 1844, and from a reference on page 9 it appears that the author was a resident of a border slave state.; Sabin 95113.; Locations: CtY. MH. MHi. TxU.

Reel: 34

Texas.

[n.p.]. [1845]
1615; Extract of a Letter from a Western Citizen to His Friend in Pennsylvania. Dated August 20, 1845.; 7 p. 23 cm. Folded, not sewn.; Caption title. The anonymous author believes that Calhoun "ever since defeated hopes blighted his lofty ambition" has been the slave of a new passion "to extend and perpetuate the slaveholding power" and fears that partisan politics in the North, that is votes of northern Democrats, will bring about annexation at the coming session of Congress. The Free States are urged to unite against annexation and slavery.; Sabin 95116.; Locations: CtY. TWS.

Reel: 37

Texas!!.

[New Orleans]. [1836]
1246; [Ornaments.] Emigrants who are desirous [sic] of assisting Texas at this important crisis of her affairs may have a free passage and equipments, by applying at the New-York and Philadelphia Hotel, on the Old Levee, near the Blue Stores. Now is the time to ensure a fortune in Land: To all who remain in Texas during the War will be allowed 1280 Acres. To all who remain Six Months, 640 Acres. To all who remain Three Months, 320 Acres. And as Colonists, 4600 Acres for a family and 1470 Acres for a Single Man. New Orleans, April 23d, 1836.; Broadside. 25 x 26 cm.; Locations: TxU.

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Texas (proposed Mexican state). Constitution.

Constitution or Form of Government of the State of Texas.

Printed at the Office of the Commercial Bulletin:
New-Orleans. 1833

1141; Made in General Convention, in the Town of San Felipe de Austin, in the Month of April, 1833.; 13, [1] p., blank leaf. 19 cm. Plain gray-blue wrappers. This is the rare first printing of a constitution for the projected Mexican state which three years later became the Republic of Texas. The strong desire on the part of many of the leading Texans to separate from Coahuila and have a state government of their own led to the calling of a convention which assembled at San Felipe on April 1, 1833, and was in session for two weeks. William H. Wharton was president and Sam Houston, then a new figure in Texas, was chairman of the committee to draw up a constitution. Stephen F. Austin was given the almost impossible task of taking the constitution to Mexico and securing its approval by those in power there. David G. Burnet was chairman of the committee that prepared the memorial arguing for the separation of Texas from Coahuila and its establishment as a separate state. A contemporary printing of this Memorial is entry No. 41. Other prominent members of the convention were Branch T. Archer, Gail Borden, Jr., Green De Witt, and R.M. Williamson. The constitution with its preamble and 106 articles and testimonium clause is given on pages [3]-13. It is dated April thirteenth 1833 and is signed at the end, on page 13, by William H. Wharton, as "Member and President of the Convention." Then follow the names of fifty-four delegates in parallel columns. Thomas Hastings who is listed as a delegate is also listed as Secretary. Page [14] merely gives one short paragraph previously omitted. The constitution follows the general scheme of constitutions of the then states of the United States. One of the unusual provisos is in Article 30, which states that no bank, or banking institution "shall ever exist during the continuance of this constitution." The constitution is given with various changes in the order of the articles and other changes in general order of arrangement and actual wording of the articles in Edward, *History of Texas*, Cincinnati, 1836 (p. 196-205) (entry No. 1199). Edward gives the title as "Secessional Constitution" and does not give the testimonium clause or the list of signers. Raines (p. 228) speaks of the convention, but was not aware of this pamphlet or of the exact date of the adoption of the constitution. The constitution is not given in Gammel, and I know of no reprintings, except that of Edward, just referred to. E.W. Winkler in "Membership of the 1833 Convention of Texas," in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1942, Volume XLV, at pages 255-257, points out that the list of names of the members of the convention at the end of this pamphlet is about the only reliable list which has survived, as the manuscript records of the convention have been lost, and Anthony, who printed the only newspaper, had just died of cholera. Mr. Winkler calls attention to an imperfect list in Brown's *History of Texas*, and adds that the list in the New Orleans pamphlet, with one exception, is the same as a list in a contemporary manuscript translation of the constitution into Spanish in the Gomez Farias Papers in the Genaro Garcia Collection at the University of Texas. For a contemporary discussion of the constitution see Chambers, T.J., *Exposition ... San*

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Felipe de Austin, April, 1833, Brazoria, 1833, entry No. 39.; Sabin 94949.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 22

Texas (province). Gobernador, 1817-1822 (Antonio Martínez).

... Destrucion de los Malvados Que Salieron de Soto la Marina con el titulado Coronel Perry para la costa del norte, y perteneciente a la gavilla del traidor Mina.

[At end:] En la imprenta de D. Juan Bautista de Arizpe. [México]. [1817]

679; [Report to the Viceroy, dated and signed at end:] Bexar junio 23 de 1817. -- Exmó. sr. -- Antonio Martínez. ...; 4-page folder printed on all four pages, numbered 787-790. 19.2 x 13.5 cm.; With heading: Tom. VIII. Núm. 1107 Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno de Mexico. Del Miercoles 16 de Julio de 1817. Colonel Perry, an American soldier of fortune, whose small force had accompanied the Mina expedition from Galveston to the Santander River in Tamaulipas and up that river to Soto la Marina had withdrawn from the Mina expedition at that point, saying their combined forces were too small to invade Mexico. Perry and his band made a remarkable march back to Texas. On reaching Bahía Perry ordered the Mexican force in that town to surrender, but at this point another Mexican force under the command of Governor Martínez of Texas came to the rescue of their comrades at Bahía and Perry's force was wiped out. Perry shot himself rather than surrender. This extra of the Gaceta prints a letter from Governor Martinez to the Viceroy, Apodaca, dated Bexar, June 23, 1817, telling of the engagement and of Perry's death.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 12

Texas (province). Gobernador, 1822-1823 (José Félix Tréspalacios).

A Los Filantropicos sin Ambicion.

[At end:] Ymprenta del Gobierno de Texas --Geo. Asbridge, Impresór. [San Antonio de Bexar]. Abril 18, de 1823

6; Noticia de lo Acaécido en Bexar, el dia 15 de Abril, de 1823. [Two plans presented by Tréspalacios at a meeting held at Bexar on April 15, 1823, one for setting up a republican form of government for the province of Texas and the four Internal Provinces, the other entitled "Plan de Abolicion de la Guerra Sangrienta."]; Broadside in 3 columns. 54 x 40 cm.; In the original edition of the bibliography Streeter surmised the existence of this broadside and entered it under TEXAS (province) with the supplied title [A publication referring to the "Constitution."] After the publication of Part I, George P. Hammond, Director of the Bancroft Library, forwarded to him a photostat of a broadside found at the library that evidently was the document for which the above supplied entry had been given.

Reel: 1

Texas (province). Junta Gubernativa.

[Ymprenta del Gobierno de Texas, en San Antonio de Bexar]. [1823]

7; [Circular announcing the arrival of Lt. Colonel D. Luciano García and his assumption of the office of governor. With heading:] Junta Gubernativa de la Provincia de Texas. [Unsigned, but dated at end:] Dios y Libertad, Bexar 8 de Julio de 1823.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 19.5 x 16 cm.; The circular refers to a communication of Garza, the new Commandant General at Monterrey, dated June 16, enclosing a decree of Congress of May 30 dissolving the various juntas gubernativas of the Internal Provinces and announcing the interim appointment of Garcia as governor. I have not been able to locate the text of this decree of May 30. Austin had accompanied García from Monterrey (Austin Papers, Vol. I, p. 818). In this broadside, Garza is referred to as "El Gefe Superior Politico de estas Provincias." Usually he was referred to as "Commandante General." The Trespalacios printing bill has a charge of five pesos on July 8 for printing 20 copies of this circular.; Locations: CtY. Tx-LO. TxU. TWS.

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Texas (province). Junta Gubernativa.

... Noticias del Gobierno de Texas.
 [At head of first column:] Ymprenta del Gobierno de Texas. Bexar. Asbridge, Impresór. 11 de Junio de 1823
 8; Oficio dirigido al Supremo Poder Ejecutivo á consecuencia del que con fecha 28 de Abril, remitió el Exmô. Señor Secretario de Estado Don José Ignacio Garcia Yllueca á la Exmâ. Diputacion Provincial del Nuevo Reyno de Leon. [Dated and signed at end:] San Fernando de Bexar 11 de Junio de 1823, Tercero de la Yndependencia, y Segundo de la Verdadera Libertad. Serenísimo Señor-El Baron de Bastrop Vice Precte-Erasmo Seguin-Juan de Castañeda-Josef Antonio Navarro-José Antonio Saucedo, Secretario.; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 39.5 x 27.6 cm.; When the authorities at Bexar accepted the Plan of Casa Mata, they followed the procedure of establishing a provisional governing junta, as had been done in the other states, and named Governor Trespalacios as president and Baron de Bastrop as vice-president. The above signers were all members of this junta, of which Baron de Bastrop was the head, Trespalacios having gone to Monterrey. The powers of the junta ended with the inauguration of Luciano García as governor on July 8 (see page 277 of Charles A. Bacarisse's doctoral dissertation, *The Baron de Bastrop*, University of Texas, June, 1955). The signers protest against the charge of disloyalty made against them by the Secretary of State because on March 21 they had taken an oath of allegiance to Iturbide and had at first declined to endorse the plan of Casa Mata. Probably this oath of allegiance is what Bancroft had reference to when in his *Mexico*, Vol. V, p. 6, he says, "A few days later [that is, a few days after April 21, 1823] news reached the capital that the governor of Texas had proclaimed the empire, and had been joined by several savage tribes." Iturbide had abdicated on March 19, 1823. The circular continues with the statement that because of information received some twenty days later, they had endorsed the plan of Casa Mata. In the printing bill in the Bexar Archives, referred to in the note to entry No. 5, there is a charge of 15 pesos under date of June 11, 1823, for printing 20 copies of the Noticias. Vito Alessio Robles reprints this broadsheet in his *Coahuila y Texas desde la Consumacion de la Independencia...*, Mexico, 1946, in Vol. II, at p. 426-429.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (province). Laws.

[Real Orden of September 28, 1805, published by the Viceroy, Don Joseph de Yturriagaray on February 25, 1806, establishing San Bernardo Bay as a minor port. With heading:] D. Joseph de Yturriagaray. [Mexico]. [1806]
 672; [Text of the order reads:] "... Habiendo tenido el Rey por conveniente permitir el establecimiento en la Provincia de Texas á orillas del Rio Trinidad que [sic] desemboca en la Bahía de S. Bernardo, de varias familias emigradas de la Luisiana, y considerando que en la dilatada extension de Costas del Norte de N.E. y Provincias Internas no hay otro Puerto habilitado que el de Veracruz, por el qual no pueden los habitantes de Texas proveerse de los efectos necesarios, ni extraer sus producciones, distando aquel Puerto mas de seiscientas leguas de malos y peligrosos caminos, se ha dignado S.M. condescendiendo á las instancias de estos nuevos Colonos, recomendada por el Comandante general de dichas Provincias y por el Gobernador de la de Texas; habilitar la Bahia de San Bernardo en clase de Puerto menor, conforme al Decreto de 28 de Enero de 1789 y órdenes posteriores, siendo por consiguiente su Comercio libre de todos derechos." ... [Dated and signed at end:] Dado en México á ----- de Febrero de 1806. Joseph de Yturriagaray. Por mandado de S.E.; Broadside. 31 x 22 cm.; The three copies located are all dated, in manuscript, the 25th.; The text of this royal decree is so informative that it is given in full. It was in answer to a petition made late in 1804 by one Bernardo Martín Despallier for the establishment of a port for a colony he had asked earlier in the year to be allowed to set up on the Texas coast. In the later petition Despallier asked that the port be established at the mouth of the Trinity River, "which flows into San Bernardo Bay," and this wording is followed in the royal decree. Ideas of Texas geography were somewhat vague at this time for the Trinity River flows into Galveston Bay, and San Bernardo Bay was an early name for Matagorda Bay or perhaps more precisely for Lavaca Bay at the southern end of Matagorda Bay. The northern end of Matagorda Bay is separated by twenty-five miles or so of coastline from the southern tip of Galveston Bay and is nearly 100 miles airline from the mouth of the Trinity. Lavaca Bay is about fifty miles farther south. No port was opened, as distinguished from authorized, until June, 1821. This was at the mouth of the San Antonio River in Espiritu Santo Bay about twenty-five miles south of Lavaca Bay. Juan Veramendi was the customs collector and kept his office at San Antonio. The total customs revenue of the port from June, 1821, to May, 1824, when duties were suspended for seven years, was 12,914 pesos (Thesis of Charles A. Bacarisse, *The Baron de Bastrop*, University of Texas, June, 1955). Carlos Castañeda, in Volume V of his *Our Catholic Heritage* at pages 296-302, has an account of the Despallier petition and of the royal decree.; Locations: CU-B. TxU. TWS.

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Texas (provisional government).

[Below line of type ornaments at end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835] 84; [Form of bond to be executed to guarantee the payment of loans effected through the commissioners to the United States. Text begins:] Know All Men, by These Presents, That, by virtue of the powers and authorities derived from the Consultation of the chosen Delegates of all Texas ... and ... the ordinance and decree of the Governor and General Council ... creating a Loan of One Million of Dollars ... passed at San Felipe de Austin, November, 1835, We, Henry Smith, Governor of Texas, and James W. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor ... [At end:] Done at San Felipe de Austin, this ----- day of ----- Anno Domini One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Thirty- ----- Signed and attested in presence of -----; Broadside. 53 x 43 cm.; The main reason for the entry of this form is to show the contemporary method followed in describing the Consultation and the new government which succeeded the Consultation, referred to here as the General Council. A Consultation to meet October 15 was urged at the Columbia meeting of August 20 (see Columbia, Committee of Safety, entry No. 61), but though some members arrived at this time, it did not formally organize until November 3, as shown in entry No. 90. An account of the Consultation is given in entry No. 245, the entry for the Journals of the Consultation. On November 13 the Consultation in an instrument with twenty-one numbered articles set up a provisional government for Texas, whose legislative body is referred to in Article III as a "General Council." This body met for the first time on November 14. Its Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council of the Republic of Texas, held at San Felipe de Austin, November 14th 1835, Houston, 1839, is entry No. 337. The informal and temporary organization which began to act on October 11 was known quite inappropriately as the "Permanent Council," as stated in the note to entry No. 101, where that heading first appears. The only copy located is signed in manuscript by Henry Smith, Chas. B. Stewart, Secretary of Executive, James W. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. & Ex officio Prs. of the Gen. Council, and E.M. Pease, Secretary of General Council. Quite a haul for anyone seeking to add to his collection of Texas autographs!; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Army.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1835] 85; [Instructions for Recruiting service]; [Broadside?]; Though no copy of these instructions has been located, the entry is based on a reference in a form dated at the beginning, Head Quarters, 1st Regiment Artillery, Matagorda, Dec. 28, 1835, and signed by J.W. Fannin, Jr. Col. Commandant 1st Regiment Artillery, stating that the person whose name is filled in has been appointed an officer of the 1st Regiment of Artillery and ordering him to proceed with recruiting, and instructing him "to follow the printed 'Instructions for Recruiting service.'" A copy of this form was seen some years ago at the University of Texas Library, but cannot now be located. It has been filmed from a photocopy in the Streeter collection. Similar Instructions were printed in 1839. (See entry No. 340). Fannin had been appointed Colonel of Artillery of the regular army by the General Council on December 7, 1835. On the 7th of the following month, when he had just passed his 32nd birthday, he was made agent of the General Council to recruit a volunteer force for an expedition against Matamoros (see entry No. 144). That few were recruited is shown by Fannin's bitter complaints to the General Council in the letters he wrote from Refugio and later Goliad in February, 1836. They are in Foote, Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, beginning at p. 201. On February 14 he wrote (Foote, Vol. II, p. 207) that he had scarcely a half dozen Texans in his ranks. There is an excellent short sketch of Fannin in the Dictionary of American Biography, with reference there to more detailed information.

Reel: 1

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Texas (provisional government). Army (Volunteer). Commander-in-Chief (Edward Burleson).

Fall of Bejar and Surrender of General Cos!!.
[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
87; [Text begins:] Head Quarters, Volunteer Army, Bejar, December 14, 1835. To his Excellency the Provisional Governor of Texas. Sir, I have the satisfaction to enclose a copy of colonel Johnson's account of the storming and surrender of San Antonio de Bejar, to which I have little to add ... [Report, signed:] Edward Burleson, Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteer Army. [Followed by letter signed F.W. Johnston [sic], Colonel Commanding; the text of the formal capitulation, dated at end, December 11; the inventory of arms and stores delivered to the Texans, dated at end, December 13, and vote of General Council passed December 18:] Resolved, That the General Council feel that no better or more suitable report can be made to the people of Texas ... of the brilliant storming and taking of Bejar, than that contained in the returns of the brave officers who have communicated their achievements to the Provisional Government ... [and that 500 copies, in hand-bill form, be printed as soon as possible.]; Broadsheet, both sides in four columns. 39.7 x 32 cm.; The proceedings of the General Council for December 18, 1835, record the receipt from Governor Smith of General Burleson's report, with accompanying papers, of this great Texas victory. Some news of this must have come in earlier, for Governor Smith in his letter of transmittal of the report of the capitulation adds, "of which rumor has some time since reached you." As might be expected, the Burleson and Johnson reports and the text of the capitulation have often been reprinted (see Foote, *Texas and the Texans*, Vol. II, p. 165-175; Brown, *History of Texas*, Vol. I, p. 417-426, with some inaccuracy; and Johnson and Barker, *Texas and Texans*, Vol. I, p. 357-360, but without the Johnson report which is paraphrased, the Johnson of the history being the Johnson who made the report). The message of Governor Smith and the vote of the General Council, but not the names of the seventeen members (including Lieutenant Governor Robinson and Secretary Pease), who are listed in the broadside as signers of the resolution, are given in the *Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council*, Houston, 1839, for December 18, with a reprinting in Volume I of Gammel. I have not seen any contemporary or later reprint of the inventory of the spoils of battle. Mr. Winkler has an entry, No. 249 under the year 1851, in his *Texas Imprints*, saying that a reprint of this broadside was arranged for by General Burleson shortly before his death, but that no copy had been seen. Foote prefaces his reprinting with the statement that these official accounts are "of a scene of glory which has no parallel in history, and a recital of which would have excited astonishment and delight in the days of Richard and of Saladin." Baker & Bordens' charge of December 23, 1835, was for 400 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library); Locations: TxAuTM. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Army. Commander-in-Chief (Samuel Houston).

Proclamation of Sam. Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Texas.
[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
86; [A call for volunteers. Text begins:] Head Quarters, Washington, Texas, December 12, 1835. Citizens of Texas, Your situation is peculiarly calculated to call forth all your manly energies. ... [Signed at end:] Sam. Houston, Commander-in-chief of the Army. By order, George W. Poe, Acting Adjutant-General.; Broadside in three columns. 39 x 25.2 cm.; This is an eloquent call for troops, ending with the words: "Let the brave rally to our standard!," but as said by Johnson and Barker, who reprint the whole document in *Texas and Texans*, Vol. I, p. 321-323, "it was all but fruitless" as far as results were concerned. They continue (p. 324-325), "The fact is that the citizens of Texas often manifested a surprising degree of indifference toward the war, and this attitude was much more general than is ordinarily suspected. ... Few of the colonists were satisfied with all features of Mexican rule; but, few, also, were ready to go the length of armed rebellion. A small party of radicals forced the war." This call for troops is also reprinted in the *Writings of Sam Houston*, Vol. I, p. 315-318, in a text differing slightly from the broadside in wording and in paragraphing. In addition Baker & Bordens' billed the Provisional Government for printing 100 copies of these Instructions under date of December 21, and on December 29 for another 100 copies (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library). Baker & Bordens' charge of December 18, 1835, was for 250 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library); Locations: DLC (Jackson Mss. Presented to Jackson by Houston. Printed on silk). Tx. TxU (proof with Ms. correction and copy as issued). TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Army. Commander-in-Chief (Samuel Houston).

Report of Major General Sam. Houston, to His Excellency Henry Smith, Governor. January 30th 1836.
Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 250. 1839
336; 13 p. 20.4 cm.; The text of this well-known letter of Houston to Governor Smith, in which Dr. James Grant and Colonel James W. Fannin, Jr., are severely criticized, is given in the *Writings of Sam Houston*, Vol. I, p. 344-355, with references there to its publication in Yoakum and other standard accounts. Johnson and Baker's *Texas and Texans* gives the letter in Vol. I, p. 374-382, and follows it with remarks by Johnson, "both in explanation and vindication of the character of Dr. James Grant and Col. James W. Fannin, Jr." I do not know why this letter happened to be published in 1839 in this edition of 250 copies.; Sabin 94951.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (provisional government). Commissioners.

State of Louisiana. City of New-Orleans.
[Following heading:] Printed by Benjamin Levy,
New-Orleans. [1836]
1234; [Text of an agreement for a \$50,000 8 percent
loan to the government of Texas dated at end, New-
Orleans, Jan. 18, 1836, and signed by S.F. Austin and
B.T. Archer for Texas (and for Wharton, the other
Commissioner who had left the city) and by Wm. F.
Ritchie and eleven associates who were to advance
the amount. Text begins:] Be it known, That this day,
before me, William Christy, a Notary Public ...
Personally came and appeared Messrs. Stephen F.
Austin and Branch T. Archer, Citizens of Texas,
Agents of the People or Government thereof, and
acting in their capacity as such ... [At end is
certificate of William Christy, Notary Public, dated
Jan. 20, 1836.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2]
pages. 44 x 27 cm.; For the circumstance relating to
this loan see the note to entry No. 1233. Here, as in
the case of the \$200,000 loan, the certificate of
William Christy on the document is followed by his
manuscript signature.; Locations: TxU. ViU.

Reel: 25

Texas (provisional government). Commissioners.

State of Louisiana. City of New-Orleans.
[Following heading:] Printed by Benjamin Levy,
New-Orleans. [1836]
1233; [Text of an agreement for a \$200,000 8 percent
"Loan to the People or Government of Texas," dated
at end, New-Orleans, Jan. 11, 1836, signed by S.F.
Austin, B.T. Archer, and Wm. H. Wharton,
commissioners for Texas, and by Th. D. Carneal and
nine named associates who were to advance the
amount. Text begins:] Be it known, That this day,
before me, William Christy, a Notary Public ...
Personally came and appeared Messrs. Stephen F.
Austin, Branch T. Archer and William H. Wharton ...
acting in their capacity as Agents of the People ... by
virtue of a commission ... authorizing the contracting
of a Loan in the United States ... [At end is certificate
of William Christy, Notary Public, dated Jan. 12,
1836.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 43 x
27 cm.; The circumstances relating to this loan and
the loan for \$50,000, entry No. 1234, are reported in
the note to Memorial and Documents concerning the
First Texian Loan, Houston, 1838, by Thomas Green,
entry No. 235. The provision in the agreement giving
the holders of the loan the option to take land at 50
cents an acre, and another provision giving them the
right of prior location on payment, was changed by
the compromise agreement of April 2, 1836 (entry
No. 1237), making the entire loan payable only in
land and taking away the right of prior location. In
consideration of these changes a large additional
premium in land was granted. Yoakum in Volume II,
at page 62, gives Christy, "to whom, above all other
men out of Texas, is she indebted for the favorable
prosecution of the war of independence," the credit
for arranging these loans. The certificate of William
Christy on the document is followed by his
manuscript signature. For another entry on this loan
see Memorial of the Texian Loan Contractors to the
Congress of Texas, New Orleans, 1837, under Robert
Triplett, entry No. 1294.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxGR.
TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

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Texas (provisional government). Commissioners. To the Public.

[Nashville: Printed at the Republican Office by S. Nye & Co.?]. [1836]
1235; [Vignette symbolizing the struggle of the Texans against the hydra of tyranny, flanked by cuts of the American eagle.] Liberty triumphing over Tyranny and Priestcraft. [Text begins:] Repeated enquiries being made of us in regard to the terms on which volunteers in the cause of Texas are received, we have thought proper ... to publish the decree of the Provisional Government on this subject. ... [Signed:] W.H. Wharton, S.F. Austin, B.T. Archer, Commissioners for Texas. [Followed by:] An Ordinance and Decree, to organize and establish an Auxiliary Volunteer Corps to the Army of Texas, and other purposes. ... Approved December 8, 1835. ... ; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages, in double columns.; 25 x 20 cm.; The commissioners arranged to have this folder printed when they were in Nashville, Tennessee, on their way to Washington. In their vouchers at the Texas State Library there is a receipt of S. Nye & Co. headed, "Republican Office Nashville Tenn," dated February 16, 1836, and running to W.H. Wharton for \$57.37, "in full for printing 2000 Copies Ordinance & Decree for raising Volunteers for Texas."; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas (provisional government). Constitution.

[The Constitution of Texas].
[New Orleans]. [1835]
1174.1; No copy located, but the Calendar to Samuel May Williams Papers, Compiled by Ruth G. Nichols and S.W. Lifflander, Rosenberg Library Press, Galveston, 1956, has on page 143 the following entry: 1835, June 26. Rea, P.P. New Orleans, [Louisiana]. To Williams. Received \$40.00 for printing 200 copies of the constitution of Texas Receipt. S. 1 p. If it could be shown, as I think was the case, that this receipt "for printing 200 copies of the constitution of Texas" was given in June, 1836, and that the June, 1835, date was an error, it would undoubtedly represent a printing in June, 1836, of the constitution of March 2, 1836, first printed, as far as we now know, in Washington, D.C. in May, 1836 (entry No. 1243). The note to the Washington printing goes quite fully into the circumstances of the printing of the Constitution of Texas adopted March 2, 1836. Williams had returned to Texas in May, 1836, from a several months' business trip in the East and might well have needed copies of the March 2 constitution to use with his creditors. If a constitution of Texas was printed for Williams in June, 1835, it must have been a reprinting of the constitution adopted at the San Felipe convention in April, 1833, and published at New Orleans in 1833 (entry No. 1141). I do not know whether or not Williams returned from the Coahuila and Texas Congress at Monclova that ended on May 21, 1835, in time to order a printing that was receipted for on June 26, 1835, but it is difficult to surmise why he would at that time wish to have a reprinting of the April, 1833, constitution.

Reel: 24

Texas (provisional government). Consultation, November, 1835.

Declaracion del Pueblo de Tejas, Reunido en Convencion General.
[Below border:] En la imprenta de Baker y Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
88; [Text begins:] Por cuanto el general Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, asociado con otros gefes militares han destruido por medio de la fuerza armada las Instituciones Federales de la Nacion Mejicana, y disuelto el pacto social que existia entre el Pueblo de Tejas y las demas partes de la confederacion Mejicana, el buen Pueblo de Tejas ... Declara Solemnemente ... [Signed and dated at end:] B.T. Archer, Presidente [and two columns with names of delegates from twelve municipalities.] P.B. Dexter, Secretario. Sala de la Convencion en San Felipe de Austin, 7 de Noviembre de 1835 [i.e. 1835].; Broadside. 32.5 x 19.5 cm.; According to the Journals of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, p. 26, it was voted on November 8, 1835, "that Governor Zavala be requested to translate into Spanish the declaration for a provisional government, and that five hundred copies ... be printed for distribution among our Mexican fellow citizens," but Baker and Bordens' charge for printing the Spanish version shows that 1000 copies, not 500, were printed (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 113). See note to entry No. 89 for the edition of the Declaration in English. For a note on the Consultation, see entry No. 84, and also No. 245, the entry for the Journals of the Consultation.; Locations: CtY. DLC. Tx. TxU. TWS.

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Texas (provisional government). Consultation, November, 1835.

Declaration of the People of Texas, in General Convention assembled.

[Below border:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

89; Another edition [of entry No. 88]; [Text begins:] Whereas, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, and other military chieftains, have, by force of arms, overthrown the Federal Institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the other members of the Mexican Confederacy; now the good People of Texas ... Solemnly Declare ... [Signed and dated at end:] B.T. Archer, President [and followed by two columns with names of delegates from twelve municipalities.] P.B. Dexter, Secretary. November 7, 1835.; Broadside. 31.5 x 19.3 cm.; This Declaration, sometimes referred to as the Declaration of Causes for Taking Up Arms Against Mexico, is one of the fundamental Texas documents, second only in importance to the Declaration of Independence of 1836. It declares that the people of Texas have taken up arms in defense of the principles of the Federal Mexican Constitution of 1824, denies the right of the present authorities of Mexico to govern in Texas, and declares that the Texans will not cease to carry on war against said authorities while their troops are in Texas. Dr. Barker has an interesting article, "The Texan Declaration of Causes for Taking up Arms Against Mexico," in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, Vol. XV, p. [173]-185, in which he tells, partly from unpublished manuscript sources, of the struggle between different schools of thought in the Consultation which, after some days of deliberation, resulted on November 6 in 33 votes for a government based on the Mexican Constitution of 1824 against 15 votes for outright independence. As Dr. Barker points out, "the Independence Party succeeded in giving the declaration a brusquer tone than their numerical strength in the Consultation warranted." The printed journal of the Consultation records that the Declaration was unanimously adopted on November 7, but, perhaps because of the sharp split of opinion shown in the debates, on motion of Sam Houston it was voted on November 8 that those present should sign the declaration and those absent should be requested to sign at any convenient opportunity. Though there is no list of the signers in the printed journal, both the English and Spanish broadsides record the names of fifty-seven members (including Archer as President, and Dexter as Secretary) from twelve municipalities who signed the Declaration. This, the only complete list of signers and the most complete contemporary list of the members of the Consultation who actually attended meetings, is not reprinted in any of the standard Texas histories. The Biographical Directory of the Texan Conventions and Congresses [Austin, 1941], records the names of ninety-eight delegates to the Consultation but many of these never served. John Henry Brown in his Life of Henry Smith, at page 82, does purport to give the names of the signers, but his list is in fact another list of fifty-five members, including Archer and Dexter, from fourteen, not twelve, municipalities, who signed the ordinance establishing the provisional government passed nearly a week later, on November 13, 1835. This latter list is in the printed journal at page 50. The text as given in the broadside in English differs from the text in the Journals, and as reprinted in Gammel and in Dr. Barker's article and other standard accounts, by

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referring in the first of the eight declarations to the rights and liberties which "are threatened," while the Journals and the other authorities say "were threatened." The broadside in Spanish also has this phrase in the present tense. It seems obvious that the present tense is the correct reading. The Journal of the Consultation for November 7 records that it was first proposed that 500 copies of this Declaration be printed, but that this was amended to read 1000 copies. The vote of November 8 on the edition in Spanish is given in the note to entry No. 88. Baker and Bordens made a charge of \$40 for printing 1000 copies of the Spanish version and a charge of \$63 for printing the same number of the English version (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113). I think it is worth putting in the record that Francis Edwards of London in their Catalogue 265, dated July, 1905, offered a copy of the broadside of the Declaration in Spanish for four shillings. Those were the days for the collector who knew his Texas, but I am afraid that few did.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Consultation, November, 1835.

Journals of the Consultation held at San Felipe de Austin [sic], October 16, 1835.
Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press.
1838

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245; Published by Order of Congress.; 500; 54 p., blank leaf. 21.3 cm.; In some copies "Congress" is printed "Ccngrss."; At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia held on August 15, 1835, it was resolved that "a consultation of all Texas, through her representatives is indispensable," and as a result of a call made on August 20 by the Committee of Safety of Columbia, the various municipalities elected delegates to such a consultation, to assemble at San Felipe on October 15. It having become apparent, because of the opening of hostilities with Mexico, that there would be difficulty in assembling a quorum, on October 11, 1835, a small group, acting on a suggestion made by Stephen F. Austin a fortnight or so before, set up at San Felipe an informal organization sometimes referred to as the "Permanent Council" and sometimes as the "General Council of Texas" (see entry Nos. 101,102 and 84). This group served as a coördinating body until a quorum of the members of the Consultation had finally assembled at San Felipe on November 3, with those who came to San Felipe earlier being asked to serve on the Permanent Council. The manuscript journal of the Permanent Council, edited by Dr. Barker, was printed in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1904, Vol. VII, p. [249]-278. The "Permanent Council" were so informally chosen that this Journals of the Consultation may be regarded as the record of the proceedings of the group of Texans which first set up a formal, though provisional, government for Texas as a state independent of Mexico. They were the body which, on November 7, 1835, drew up the Declaration of the People of Texas, in General Convention assembled (see entry No. 88 for the edition in Spanish and entry No. 89 for the edition in English), and as a final step on November 13, the day before their final adjournment, adopted an instrument of twenty-one articles, the first sentence of the first article of which begins, "That there shall be and there is hereby created, a provisional government for Texas; which shall consist of a governor, a lieutenant governor and a council, to be elected from this body." Already entered under the title Proceedings of the Consultation of the Chosen Delegates of All Texas, entry No. 91 here, is a unique copy of the record of the proceedings through part of the morning session of November 4, and a broadside, entry No. 90, giving the proceedings of the first day and the address of President Archer. These Journals, not printed until 1838, are the first record of all the sessions of the Consultation. They begin on p. 3 with the proceedings of the Columbia meeting of August 15 and end on p. 53 and 54 with the proceedings of the morning of November 14, when it was "Resolved, That this house now adjourn to meet on the first day of March next, unless sooner called by the governor and council; and that all the members of this body who can, repair to San Antonio to assist our fellow citizens in the field." The General Council of the Republic of Texas had its first meeting the afternoon of November 14. The printer's charge of December 21, 1838, was for 500 copies less 32 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). There is a detailed account of the Journal on p. 277-289 of the article by W. Roy Smith, "The Quarrel between Governor

Smith and the Council of the Provisional Government of the Republic" in Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1902, Vol. V, p. [269]-346, and it is reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [505]-548. One of the pieces in my Texas collection which I especially prize is a copy of this Journals of the Consultation, bound in one volume with the Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation, entry No. 246, and the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839, entry No. 337, the volume being in the original binding with "Journals and Ordinances of the Consultation. Gen. Council and Convention. 1835-1836. Sam Houston" stamped on the spine.; Rader 3055. Raines, p. 229. Sabin 94952.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. MBAt. MiD. MiU-L. NHi. NN. NNB. RPB. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (provisional government). Consultation, November, 1835.

Meeting of the Convention. Address of the President: Proceedings of the First Day. [At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835] 90; [Dated at beginning:] Convention-room, San Felipe de Austin, Nov. 3, 1835, 2 o'clock, P.M.; Broadside in four columns. 38.7 x 32 cm.; Branch T. Archer was elected President of the Consultation on November 3, 1835, and delivered this address immediately after taking the chair. Archer had been with Austin at the army a few days before and this speech outlines a program which follows closely a program sketched by Austin in a memorandum dated Camp Salado, Oct. 25 (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 210-211). Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 1000 copies. The address and proceedings of November 3 are given in the Journals of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, p. 6-13, with the exception that a resolution to print 1000 copies of the president's address and "proceedings of today," given near the end of the broadside, are given in the Journal in somewhat different form as part of the proceedings of November 4. Archer's speech is also given in Foote's Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 144-147, and in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 301-302.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

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Texas (provisional government). Consultation, November, 1835.

Proceedings of the Consultation of the Chosen Delegates of All Texas, in General Convention Assembled; convened at San Felipe de Austin, on the 3rd day of November, 1835, and closed on the 14th day of the same month. San Felipe de Austin. Printed by Baker & Bordens, Telegraph Press. 1835
91; 16 p. 16.5 cm.; After a preliminary meeting on October 16, 1835, the Consultation met on November 1 and adjourned sine die on November 14, having first set up a provisional government for Texas under the name of General Council of the Republic of Texas. The General Council met for the first time on November 14. These sixteen pages only record the proceedings of the Consultation for the afternoon of November 3, and for November 4, 1835, to and including the beginning of the evening session which assembled at nine o'clock, and end one line after the printing of the parliamentary rules adopted in that evening session by the Consultation. They are somewhat different in unessential wording from the corresponding pages of the complete Journals of the Consultation which were published at Houston in 1838, entry No. 245. The story of these sixteen pages is unfolded in part in the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council where it appears that on November 28, 1835, and again on December 4, Governor Smith wrote the Council complaining that the proceedings of the Consultation had not been published, with it further appearing that on December 12 a committee was appointed to investigate. The reason the journal had not at that time been printed is given in an extremely interesting letter from Baker and Bordens, dated December 14, 1835, to Wyatt Hanks, a member of the investigating committee (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 193-195). The letter tells of the great extent of the printing they had had to get out, reports that the copy for the journal for the printer had not been submitted until December 1, and that thus far "we have completed sixteen pages of the pamphlet, and considerably more is in type, and our foreman says it could be completed in four days if the paper was here, and if no other jobs should be ordered by the government within that time." The letter gives quite a picture of the printing problems of that time. It appears from Baker and Bordens' bill, filed January 26, 1836, that in addition to printing 1000 copies of the first sixteen pages, twelve more pages were "put to press and not worked off," at a charge of \$40, and seven additional pages were set up, at a charge of \$10.; Sabin 94953.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). General Council. [At end:] Baker & Bordens, Printers. [San Felipe de Austin]. [1836]

141; [Governor Smith's Message to the Council, dated at end, January 9, 1836, signed Henry Smith, Governor, followed by other papers published by the General Council in connection with their controversy with Smith. Text begins:] Executive Department of Texas. To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Council: Gentlemen, -- I herewith transmit to your body the returns and correspondence of colonel Neill, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Post at Bejar. ...; 8 p. 25 cm.; The slumbering antagonisms between Governor Smith and the General Council came to a head on January 7, 1836, with the Council's appointment of Fannin as its "agent" to organize volunteers for an expedition against Matamoros (see entry No. 144). This abusive message in which, without any authority, Governor Smith declares that the Council will stand adjourned until March 1 next, was the open break which made any adjustment of the conflict impossible. This collection of documents must have been published by the General Council, for the Smith message is followed by the resolutions of the Council passed January 11, purporting to suspend Governor Smith from office; by the January 7 resolutions appointing Fannin; the January 13th resolution notifying the public printer to do no printing for Governor Smith (see note to entry No. 144); and the address of the Council, "To the People of Texas," dated at the end, January 11, 1836. The returns and correspondence of Colonel Neill, which were referred to by Governor Smith at the beginning of his message, are not given. The Message is printed in the Journal ... General Council, p. 290; the resolutions suspending Governor Smith at p. 295 of the Journal; the resolution appointing Fannin as agent at p. 273-275; the notification to the public printer at p. 311, and the address, "To the People of Texas," at p. 297-302. All of the contents of this eight-page pamphlet are listed in the Lamar Papers, No. 290, Vol. I, p. 293, and Nos. 289, 292, 293, and 295, which in turn give the references to the printing of the documents in Gammel's reprint of the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council.; Sabin 94957.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

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Texas (provisional government). General Council. Circular.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
92; [Text begins:] Camp before Bejar. To the President of the Provisional Government. Yesterday morning at day-light ... colonel Milam, with a party of about three hundred volunteers, made an assault upon the town of Bejar ... [Signed and dated:] B.R. Milam, Edward Burleson. December 6, 1835.
[Followed by address prepared by a Council committee] To the People of Texas, [signed and dated:] D.C. Barrett, Chairman. R.R. Royall, Henry Millard, Committee. Council-Hall, San Felipe de Austin, Dec. 10, 1835. [Followed in turn by six resolutions of same date, calling for volunteers, appointing Fannin and Rusk to collect reinforcements, etc., the sixth naming 22 persons to assist Fannin. At end:] Passed at San Felipe de Austin, December the 10th, 1835. James W. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor, and exofficio President of the General Council. E.M. Pease, Secretary to Gen. Council.; Broadside in three columns. 32.5 x 22 cm.; There is a note on the establishment of the General Council in entry No. 84. One can imagine the tense feeling of suspense prevailing among the members of the General Council when on December 10 they received the Milam and Burleson letter of December 6, telling of the beginning of the attack on Bexar and asking for "as much powder and lead as can possibly be sent instantly." On December 7, the third day of the struggle for Bexar, the gallant Milam was killed, and the Mexican capitulation only came on the morning of December 9. Baker & Bordens' charge of December 12, 1835, was for 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The address "To the People of Texas" and the six resolutions adopted the same day are found in the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839 (No. 337), p. 135-138, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 646-648. The Milam and Burleson letter of December 6 is in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 280. I have not found a modern printing of Rusk's address of December 10, given in the second issue of the broadside.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). General Council. Circular.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]
139; [Text begins:] Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin, January 26, 1836. Resolved, That the letter from colonel J.W. Fannin, received this evening from the executive department, be forthwith published in hand-bill form...[Signed:] John McMullin, President pro tem. of General Council [and eight others]. E.M. Pease, Secretary ... [Followed by letter, dated at beginning, "Velasco, January 21, 1836. To his Excellency James W. Robinson, Governor, and General Council of Texas.", signed, "J W. Fannin, jr., Agent Provincial [sic] Government"; also by letter of transmittal to the General Council dated January 26, 1836, signed:] James W. Robinson, Acting Governor.; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 32.1 x 19.7 cm.; Fannin's letter shows the conflict in authority created by the General Council's appointment of him as their "agent," for though at this time he was a colonel in the regular army and subject to Houston as Commander-in-Chief, he rather majestically says that the Council need have no apprehension of any difficulties between him and Houston if the latter is "willing ... to march direct ahead and execute your orders." Probably the reason for the publication of Fannin's letter is that it makes scornful statements about Governor Smith. I do not find the Fannin letter in the Lamar Papers or elsewhere, and the resolution of January 26 is not in the Council Journal; in fact most of the entries in the Council Journal from January 18, 1836, on are merely to record adjournments because of lack of quorum.; Locations: TxU.

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Texas (provisional government). General Council. Circular.

Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin.
[1835]

92A; Another issue [of entry No. 92] with same imprint and for the most part from the same type, rearranged and omitting the sixth resolution with its names of persons appointed to assist Fannin in order to include at end an address by Thos. J. Rusk "To the Citizens of Texas," dated at beginning, San Felipe de Austin, Dec. 10, 1835.; Broadside in three columns. 32.5 x 22 cm.; There is a note on the establishment of the General Council in entry No. 84. One can imagine the tense feeling of suspense prevailing among the members of the General Council when on December 10 they received the Milam and Burleson letter of December 6, telling of the beginning of the attack on Bexar and asking for "as much powder and lead as can possibly be sent instantly." On December 7, the third day of the struggle for Bexar, the gallant Milam was killed, and the Mexican capitulation only came on the morning of December 9. Baker & Bordens' charge of December 12, 1835, was for 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The address "To the People of Texas" and the six resolutions adopted the same day are found in the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839 (No. 337), p. 135-138, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 646-648. The Milam and Burleson letter of December 6 is in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 280. I have not found a modern printing of Rusk's address of December 10, given in the second issue of the broadside.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TWS.

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Texas (provisional government). General Council.

Circular from the General Council of Texas ...

Oct. 25, 1835.

See entry No. 103.

Texas (provisional government). General Council.

Circular. Letter from Head Quarters, and Address of the General Council to the People of Texas.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

93; [Text begins:] Head Quarters, before Bejar, November 14, 1835. To the Consultation of Texas ... [Letter of Austin asking for reinforcements, followed by address of Council dated November 19, signed by D.C. Barret, Chairman, Daniel Parker, Wyatt Hanks, Committee, to "Fellow-Citizens of Texas" and extract from Council minutes approving the address and ordering 500 copies "printed in handbill form."]; Broadside in two columns. 31.5 x 19.5 cm.; Austin's letter and the Address, as well as the extract from the Council minutes, are given in the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839 (entry No. 337), p. 33-34, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 572-573. My entry was made from a photostat of a copy at the University of Texas, now missing, which had notes in manuscript by Moses Austin Bryan. Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 500 copies.; Locations: TxSaDR (with notes in Ms. by Moses Austin Bryan).

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Texas (provisional government). General Council.

El Consejo General del Gobierno Provisional de Tejas, al Pueblo Mejicano.

[At end:] En la imprenta de Baker y Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

94; [Address signed and dated near foot of second column:] James W. Robinson, Vice-Gobernador y ex-officio Presidente del Consejo General [and fourteen members]. E.M. Pease, Secretario ... San Felipe de Austin, 11 de Diciembre [sic] de 1835. [Followed by] Declaration del Pueblo de Tejas, Reunido en Convencion General [the Declaration of Nov. 7, 1835, signed by Archer and Dexter].; Broadside in three columns. 38.5 x 31 cm.; This address to the Mexican people, calling on them to join in sustaining the Constitution of 1824, was first proposed at the December 5, 1835, evening meeting of the Council, when Messrs. Harris, Power and Kerr were appointed a committee to draft such a paper. At the morning meeting of the Council held December 11, Messrs. Barrett and Padilla were added to the committee and at the same session the address, as translated into Spanish by Mr. Padilla, was adopted. Dr. Barker in his *Life of Austin* says (p. 495) that this address was prepared by Austin, who at this time believed that the Mexican liberals were still important enough to make an effective alliance with them possible. The temperamental, but lovable, John Henry Brown in his *Life of Henry Smith*, written years later, calls this (p. 143) "a preposterous idea," but there was much to recommend it at the time. For a statement supporting this address, see entry No. 130, entered under Royall. The resolution provided that it be signed by the officers of the Council and all the members present, and that 500 copies be printed in Spanish and 200 copies in English. The only located copy is endorsed by the printer, "...500 copies Dec. 15 1835." The *Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council for December 11* gives the text of the address in English, p. 141-143 (Gammel, Vol. I, p. 651-652).; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). General Council.

Council Hall: San Felipe de Austin Dec, 30, 1835.

[Nacogdoches: Printed by D.E. Lawhon]. [1836]

140; The select Committee who were appointed to draft an address to the people ... [on not opening the land offices] beg leave to report as followst[sic] ...

[At end:] James D. Clements, James Power, Chairmen. Adopted and passed in Council, Dec. 31, 1835. James W. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. and ex-officio Pr'st. Gen'l Council. E.M. Pease, Sec'y.; Broadside in two columns. 20.3 x 16.9 cm.; Notwithstanding the closing of all land offices by the organic law adopted by the Consultation in November, 1835, a group of speculators in the Nacogdoches region were said to be defying the law by getting their own titles engrossed, and there was great discontent on the part of emigrants who could not get their titles and who demanded that the law either be enforced or modified. Despite the clamor the General Council had, on December 28, 1835, by a vote of 8 to 5, refused to open the land offices, even in part. This address assured emigrants that though the organic law forbade the opening of the land offices, their rights would be protected. It is printed, with some changes, in the *Journal ... of the General Council*, Houston, 1839, p. 234-235. Though the text of this broadside is dated from San Felipe, its width of column differs from the products of the San Felipe press of this time and we know that it was printed at Nacogdoches from the vote of the General Council on December 31st which, after ordering the address on the closing of the land offices to be printed "in the Telegraph at this place, and the newspaper published at Nacogdoches," went on to order "that John Forbes and Arthur Henrie of Nacogdoches, be authorized to procure the publication of three hundred copies of the address ... in hand bill form, and distribute two hundred of them in that department, and forward one hundred to this Government." Forbes (1797-1880) was a prominent citizen of Nacogdoches. With Sam Houston he negotiated the treaty with the Cherokees early in 1836 which later caused so much dispute in Texas, and under Houston he played a prominent part in the army in the year 1836. An important letter from Houston to Forbes, dated January 7, 1836, is entry No. 123. For R.R. Royall's address on the closing of the land offices, see entry No. 130.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 2

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Texas (provisional government). General Council.

Council Hall: San Felipe de Austin Dec. 30, 1835.
[Address of select committee ordered printed Dec. 31, 1835]. See entry No. 140.

Texas (provisional government). General Council.

[The General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas to the Mexican People].
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens].
[1835]
95; Another edition [of entry No. 94], in English; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but 500 copies were ordered printed in Spanish and 200 in English. The English text is printed in the Journal of the General Council for December 11, 1835, and in the Memorials of George Fisher, Houston, 1840, p. 30-32.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). General Council.

Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council of the Republic of Texas, held at San Felipe de Austin, November 14th 1835.
National Intelligencer Office -- Houston. 1839 337; 363 p. 20.4 cm.; The first meeting recorded here is that of November 14, 1835, and the last that of March 11, 1836, but, with the exception of two or three short meetings, the entries from and including January 19, 1836, merely record an adjournment because of no quorum. Whiting charged for printing 500 copies, less 6 copies short (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). As stated more fully in the note to entry No. 245, Journals of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, my copy of this formerly belonged to Sam Houston.; Rader 3054. Raines, p. 229. Sabin 94958.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. MBAt. MiD. MiU-L. NHi. NN. NNB. RPB. Tx. Tx-SC. TxU. TxWB. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas (provisional government). General Council.

To the People of Texas.
[Text begins:] Fellow-citizens, -- The General Council of all Texas ... again address you. ... October 23d, 1835. See Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, entry No. 105.

Texas (provisional government). General Council. Advisory Committee.

To the People of Texas.
[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens].
[1836]
142; [Text begins:] Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin, Feb. 8, 1836. The advisory committee, appointed by the general council, to act in the absence of a quorum ... [Text continues with an attack on Gov. Smith and the statement that two documents "emanating" from him follow. Signed:] D.C. Barret, Chairman, [and four others. Followed by an order of Henry Smith to Thomas R. Jackson, dated January 24, 1836, and by an undated letter of Smith to Colonel W.G. Hill].; Broadside in three columns. 30 x 25 cm.; On January 17, 1836, Messrs. Barrett, Clements, Thomson, Patillo and Collard were appointed by the General Council members of a committee to advise the acting governor in the event of no quorum of the Council, and this document is signed by the first four just named, and by John McMullen. The committee's address is for the most part a denunciation of Smith and evidently the two documents written by him are published as an example of his arbitrary and abusive acts. One is an order dated January 24, 1836, to a Thomas R. Jackson to seize certain papers, and the other an undated letter to Colonel W.G. Hill, possibly the letter referred to in entry No. 122. Smith's order to Jackson says that force may be used to procure its enforcement, but does not threaten arrest, as in the case of his order to Jackson of February 2, referred to in the note to entry No. 149. His undated letter to Col. Hill is merely abuse of the Council. A manuscript endorsement on the copy in the Public Printing files at the Texas State Library shows that 300 copies were printed at a cost of \$35. The Advisory Committee's statement of February 8 is given in the Lamar Papers, No. 326, Vol. I, p. 320-321, the Smith order of January 24, at p. 308-309, and the Smith letter to Hill at p. 310-311.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. Tx. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Texas (provisional government). General Council. Advisory Committee.

To the People of Texas.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]

143; [Text begins:] Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin Feb. 13th 1836. War ... is rolling its horrors upon us! ... The arch enemy of Liberty-Santa Anna ... leads the onset ... The following letters ... clearly show, the alarming situation of the country ... Freemen of Texas--now is the hour!! ... to the Rescue! ... [Signed:] D.C. Barrett, --Chr'n. [of the Advisory Committee, and six others. Followed by letter of Robert Morris, dated, San Patricio, Feb. 6th 1836; also by letter of Col. J.W. Fannin, Jr., dated Mission of Refugio [sic], 10 o'clock [sic] P.M. 7th Feb. 1836, and addressed To his Excellency, J.W. Robinson-Gov. &c. and General Council].; Broadsheet, recto in three columns. 49.4 x 23 cm.; This statement of the Advisory Committee is signed by the five who signed the statement of February 8 (entry No. 142), and also by John Malone and John S. Lane. The Morris letter reports concentration of Mexican troops at Matamoros and elsewhere. The Fannin letter of February 7th (this was continued on the 8th) is given in Foote, Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 201-205. It appears in the part written on February 8 that Fannin and Major Ward had recently been elected Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel respectively by the volunteer troops which Fannin had been commanding. Baker and Bordens' account approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library), has a charge for printing 300 copies. The copy in the Texas State Library, used as a voucher for the printer's bill, has a manuscript note at the foot of the recto reading: "Half of the other side was printed but a copy not preserved this being only part struck off, was left in the office. [Signed:] G. Borden & Tho. H. Borden."; Locations: Tx (incomplete; printed on one side only; text breaks off in the middle of the Fannin letter).

Reel: 2

Texas (provisional government). Governor (Acting) Jan. - March, 1836 (James W. Robinson).

Governor's Message.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

147; [Text begins:] To the Honorable the President and Members of the General Council. Gentlemen, -- In obedience to the resolutions of your honorable body, unanimously adopted on the 10th inst., declaring the office of Governor vacant, and requiring me to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the same ... I obey the painful and unexpected call of your honorable body ... [Signed and dated at end:] James W. Robinson. San Felipe de Austin, Jan. 14, 1836.; 4 p., printed in triple columns. 30.2 x 24.2 cm.; Robinson goes back to the times of Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar for analogies to Governor Smith's "usurpation of power" and calls on the Council to continue their activities. There is an interesting sketch of Robinson (1800-1857) in the Handbook of Texas. It appears that after being acting governor in the provisional government he served as a private at San Jacinto. He appears here in 1838 as a lower court judge, where a letter of Ira R. Lewis (entry No. 241) defends his judicial conduct. He was one of those taken prisoner at the capture of San Antonio in September, 1842, and active in the negotiations between Houston and Santa Anna which followed. In 1850 he moved to California, as his great rival, Henry Smith, had done the year before. There he settled in San Diego and, unlike Henry Smith, had considerable financial success. This message, which takes the form of an inaugural address, is given in Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839, p. 319-327, which reports that 200 copies were ordered printed in handbill form, and is reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 780-787.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

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Texas (provisional government). Governor (Acting) Jan. - March, 1836 (James W. Robinson).

Proclamation.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

148; [Text begins:] Executive Department, San Felipe de Austin, January 19, 1836. Freeman of Texas, -- Yesterday an express arrived from San Antonio de Bejar, bringing despatches from J.C. Neill, lieutenant-colonel commandant of that post, communicating ... that an immediate attack was expected ... [Signed:] James W. Robinson, Acting Governor. [Followed by approval of the above, advising its publication in handbill form, signed by D.C. Barrett and four others, and dated Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin, January 20, 1836; and by despatches dated, Commandancy of Bejar, January 14, 1836, and signed:] J.C. Neill, Lieutenant-colonel, commanding.; Broadside in three columns. 36.8 x 27.5 cm.; Neill reports an attack on San Antonio is imminent; that he has only 75 men fit for duty; and that unless reinforced and victualled "we must become an easy prey to the enemy." Robinson "regret[s] to call on you at this time of year," and then continues with a fervid appeal "to my brave countrymen to ... spread the mantle of your courage over your defenceless country." The text of this broadside is given in Lamar Papers, No. 300, Vol. I, p. 300-301, and the Neill report as No. 297, p. 297-298.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Texas (provisional government). Governor (Acting) Jan. - March, 1836 (James W. Robinson).

Proclamation, by the Acting Governor of the Provisional Government of Texas.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

149; [Text begins:] Whereas, Henry Smith, the late Governor of Texas was, on the 11th day of January last, suspended from the further exercise of gubernatorial powers, by the general council of Texas, on account of various official acts ... in violation of his oath of office; and whereas the said Henry Smith has been secretly organizing a party to overthrow the government ... I James W. Robinson acting Governor ... have thought proper to issue this, my Proclamation ... [Dated and signed at end:] San Felipe de Austin Feb. 12th, 1836. James W. Robinson.; Broadsheet, both sides in three columns. 44.5 x 25.5 cm.; This is still another publication in the quarrel between Governor Smith and the General Council. Robinson quotes an order of Smith to Thomas R. Jackson, dated February 2, to demand certain papers of Robinson and the Council, the penalty for non-compliance being "their arrest and transmission to the post of Bejar to be tried by Martial Law." This is a repetition of Governor Smith's order dated January 24, referred to in the note to entry No. 142. Robinson continues in a long denunciation of Smith and in a warning to those citizens who continue to support Smith and oppose the Council that "all legal means in my power shall be resorted to, to reduce them to obedience." Such was the state of affairs in Texas within a month of the fall of the Alamo. Baker and Bordens' account approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library), has a charge of \$75 for printing 300 copies. This proclamation is printed in the Lamar Papers as No. 331, Vol. I, p. 324-329, and the Smith order of February 2 as No. 314, p. 312-313.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

[Governor Smith's Message to the Council, dated at end, January 9, 1836, signed Henry Smith, Governor, followed by other papers published by the General Council]. See Texas (provisional government). General Council, entry No. 141.

Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

[At end:] Printed by F.C. Gray, Brazoria, Texas. [1836]

144; [Notice sent by Governor Smith to F.C. Gray, for publication in his paper. Text begins:] San Felipe, 12 Jan. 1836. To F.C. Gray, Esq. Dear Sir. The legislative council of Texas have passed a bill that J.W. Fannin, as the agent of the Government; giving him luitredinarien [sic] powers, with the power ... to raise men, fit out expeditions ... at the expense, hazard, and on the credit of this Government. This authority has not been sanctioned by my Department ... [Signed:] Henry Smith, Governor. N.B. [Further notice, signed, H.S., that the council was adjourned on the 10th, subject to call, until March 1.]; Broadside. 25 x 20.5 cm.; The ill-advised action of the Council of January 7, 1836, in appointing J.W. Fannin "agent" of the Provisional Government to organize volunteers for an expedition against Matamoros, though Houston was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Fannin, as a colonel in the army, was one of his subordinates, brought to a head the quarrel between Governor Smith and the Council, with the open break coming as a result of Smith's abusive message of January 9 (entry No. 141). Smith's position, however, in this particular matter of Fannin's appointment was unassailable. The next day, January 13th, the Council passed a resolution notifying "all public printers of the Provisional Government" that no bills for printing anything for Smith, "the late Governor," after January 11th would be paid.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 2

Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

Circular. Executive Department of Texas.

[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

96; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens, An express arrived late last night from our head quarters at Bejar, with information that colonel Milam, with ... three hundred volunteers ... made an assault upon the town of Bejar about daylight on the 6th inst. [i.e. December 5th] ... [Signed and dated at end:] Henry Smith, Governor. San Felipe de Austin, Dec. 9, 1835.; Broadside in two columns. 15.8 x 16.1 cm; Governor Smith continues the extract given in the entry with a statement that the situation of the Texans is critical and appeals for volunteers and ammunition. The Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839, p. 130 (Gammel, Vol. I, p. 642), records a resolution that Governor Smith be requested to issue this call for volunteers, and it is reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 267, Vol. I, p. 262-263. Baker & Bordens' charge of December 9, 1835, was for 500 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

Governor's Message.

[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

97; [Text begins:] Executive Department of Texas. To the honorable the President and members of the Legislative Council of all Texas. Gentlemen, -- Called upon to discharge the duties of the supreme executive of the free and sovereign State of Texas, I commence the task . . . [Signed and dated at end:] Henry Smith. San Felipe, Nov. 16, 1835.; Broadside in three columns. 40 x 31.7 cm.; This first message of a governor of Texas after its revolt from Mexico is the kind of state paper prized by collectors. True to form, Governor Smith cannot help saying here, "I thus take the liberty of admonishing you." The Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council, Houston, 1839 (entry No. 337), records that 500 copies were ordered printed, and the Message itself is printed there, p. 12-15. (Also reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 557-560, and in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 313-315.); Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 1

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Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

[Ordinance of the General Council, December 13, 1835, Calling the Convention of March, 1836, and Proclamation of the Governor Ordering the Election of Delegates].

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker and Bordens]. [1835]

98; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but Baker and Bordens' bill covering the period from November 27 through December 24, 1835, has a charge under date of December 24 for printing 100 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The text of the Ordinance is given in Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, p. 76-78. Brown discusses the Ordinance and its passage over Governor Smith's veto in his Life of Henry Smith, p. 140-143. He gives the text of Smith's veto message, but not the text of this proclamation.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

Texas Expects Every Man to Do His Duty.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]

145; [Text begins:] Executive Department of Texas. Fellow-citizens [sic] of Texas, The enemy are upon us! A strong force surrounds the walls of San Antonio, and threaten that Garrison with the sword. Our country imperiously demands the service of every patriotic arm ... [signed:] Henry Smith, Governor.; Broadside in two columns. 25.2 x 19.5 cm.; Governor Smith calls on all persons able to bear arms to rendezvous at Gonzales "with the least possible delay, armed and equipped for battle." This proclamation is undated, but it appears from my copy and the copy in the "Public Printing" files at the Texas State Library that it was printed at the left of a single sheet measuring 25.2 x 39 cm., the Travis appeal of February 24, 1836, entry No. 185, being printed at the right of the same sheet. Baker and Bordens' account, approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library), has a single charge under date of February 29 for printing 300 copies of the proclamation and letter. The text of this proclamation is given in the Lamar Papers, No. 342, Vol. I, p. 343-344.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (provisional government). Governor, 1835-1836 (Henry Smith).

Usurpation and Corruption.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

146; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens, -- Placed on the political watch-tower by your suffrage, I consider it my duty to guard and protect your interests. ...

[Signed and dated at end:] Henry Smith, Governor. San Felipe de Austin, January 22, 1836.; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 31.7 x 20.1 cm.; This well-known "Usurpation and Corruption" broadside is an attack by Smith on the General Council, which he says has long been without a constitutional quorum, and a call on all citizens and all officers of the army and navy to aid him in carrying out the powers delegated to him by Section 4 of the organic law. Smith is referring here to Article IV, defining the powers of the Governor, as given in the "Plan and Powers of the Provisional Government of Texas," adopted by the Consultation of Texas on November 11, 1835. This address has been several times reprinted. It is given in the Lamar Papers, No. 305, Vol. I, p. 304-307, and with various minor inaccuracies in Brown's Life of Henry Smith, p. 257-264.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (provisional government). Laws.

Index to Ordinances of General Council.

[Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office?]. [1839?]

338; [and "Alphabetical Index of the Laws of Texas: Vols. I, II, III, & IV."]; xiv p. (printed in double columns). 20.6 cm.; Contents: Index to Ordinances, p. [1]-iii, verso blank; Alphabetical Index, p. [v]-xiv. Caption title.; The "Alphabetical Index" here is to both sessions of the First Congress, to the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress, to the National Banner edition, entry No. 276, of the Laws of the Second Session of the Second Congress (this is the "Vol. III" of the index), and to the Intelligencer Office edition, entry No. 355, of the laws of the first, and only, session of the Third Congress. For a continuation see entry No. 475. The indexes in the volumes of the laws of the first five congresses are not alphabetical but are rather tables of contents. Beginning with the Sixth Congress, the indexes in the volumes of the laws of each congress are alphabetical.; Sabin 94999, note.; Locations: MH-L. Tx. TxU. Also 7 others. Usually bound with copies of the second issue of the Laws ... First Session of Third Congress, Houston, 1839, entry No. 355A.

Reel: 5

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Texas (provisional government). Laws.

An Ordinance & Decree for granting Letters of Marque and Reprisal.
[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
99; [At end:] Passed at San Felipe de Austin, November 25th, 1835. [Blanks for signatures of "Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council," and "Secretary of General Council."] Approved, November 27th, 1835. [Blanks for signatures of "Governor" and "Secretary to Executive."]; Broadside in two columns. 32.8 x 20.6 cm.; This act gives the general rules regarding letters of marque, while grants to persons there named are made in the amendment, entry for which follows. In my example of this act the blanks have been filled in with the manuscript signatures of the appropriate officials. The text of the act is given in Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, p. 23-24, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 927-928.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Laws.

An Ordinance & Decree, Supplementary to an Ordinance and Decree, entitled "An Ordinance and Decree granting Letters of Marque and Reprisal," dated November 25th, 1835.
[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
100; [At end:] Passed at San Felipe de Austin, November 29th, 1835. [Blanks for signatures of "Lieutenant-Governor, and ex-officio President of the General Council," and "Secretary of General Council."] Approved, November 30th, 1835. [Blanks for signatures of "Governor" and "Secretary to Executive."]; Broadside in two columns. 32.5 x 20 cm.; This amended the act of entry No. 99, passed November 25, 1835, by providing for the issue of three blank commissions to Thomas F. McKinney and Silas Dinsmore, and not more than six blank commissions to Samuel Whiting of Trinity River, Texas. McKinney (1801-1873) has already appeared here as the author of a bitter attack on W.H. Wharton two months before, entry No. 73. That he was a character out of the ordinary is shown by this naming of him as the recipient of a privateering commission. Whiting, with whom we now make our acquaintance as a privateer, is mentioned frequently in the entries which follow as a printer. Dinsmore (died 1846) had been a member of the 1832 convention and was later chief justice of Matagorda County. The text of the act is given in the Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, p. 38, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 942.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Laws.

An Ordinance and Decree authorising and commissioning Thomas Jefferson Chambers to raise an army to be called The Army of Reserve for the protection of the liberties of Texas and for other purposes.
[n.p.]. [1836]
1236; ... [At end:] Passed San Felipe de Austin, January 7, 1836. James W. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Ex-officio Prest. of Genl. Council. Edw. B. Wood, Secy. pro tem of Genl. Council. Approved, 9th January, 1836. Henry Smith, Governor. ... [Followed by printed copy of Governor Smith's commission to Chambers of the same date.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 32 x 20 cm.; The full text of this decree is given in Ordinances and Decrees of the ... Provisional Government of Texas ..., Houston, 1838 (entry No. 246), at page 123, and in Gammel, Laws, Volume I, at pages 1027-1029, but in these compilations there is no record of the passage and signing of the ordinance as in the entry and instead is the statement, "The foregoing ordinance passed the Council on 7th of January, was enrolled and handed Governor Smith for approval, but never returned. E.M. Pease, Sec'y of G.C." A comparison made for me by Mr. Archibald Hanna of Yale University Library of the type of this printing of the Ordinance with the type of other examples of Texas printing for the first part of 1836 indicates that this folder was not printed in Texas. Evidently Chambers had it printed after he had arrived in the United States to raise his Army of Reserve. It is charitable to assume that Chambers must have had word from Governor Smith that he had approved the ordinance, even though he had not signed it. This folder giving the ordinance and the commission was certainly enclosed in the circular letter (entry No. 1240) asking for subscriptions to Texas loans, which Chambers had had printed in April or early May, 1836, probably in Kentucky. Governor Smith's apparent refusal, or at least hesitation, to sign the ordinance was perhaps due to the fact that only a little over two months before, on October 28, 1835, the Permanent Council had voted to report to the Commander-in-Chief that Chambers and two others had been advocating the cause "of the ennimy with whom we are at open war." (See the Lamar Papers, Vol. I, p. 246-247.); Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (provisional government). Laws.

Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation, Provisional Government of Texas and the Convention, Which Assembled at Washington March 1, 1836.

Houston: National Banner Office -- Niles & Co., Printers. 1838

246; By order of the Secretay [sic] of State.; 156 p. 22.4 cm.; The two ordinances of the Consultation printed here are the "Declaration" of November 7, 1835, and the "Plan and Powers of the Provisional Government of Texas," adopted November 13. The last ordinance of the General Council printed is one for January 17, 1836, and the only ordinance of the Convention of March, 1836, is the "Executive Ordinance," so called, adopted March 16, establishing the ad interim government. In the House Journal, Third Congress, the report of November 5, 1838, of Secretary of State Irion on p. 21-23 says that 2,000 copies of these ordinances and decrees were printed. The volume is reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [905]-1060.; Rader 3056. Raines, p. 229. Sabin 94959.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 14 others.

Reel: 3

Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, Oct. 11 - Nov. 3, 1835.

Circular.

[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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101; [At head of first column:] To the Public. [Undated text begins:] We have just received by the hands of Dr. Hoxey, a letter [of S.F. Austin] dated 19th [October], from head quarters, stating that a vigorous defence may be expected from the enemy ... [Signed at middle of second column:] R.R. Royall, President. Jos. Bryan, Daniel Parker, Lorenzo de Zavala. A. Houston, Secretary. [Followed by "Postscript."]; Broadside in two columns. 15.5 x 15.5 cm.; As the heading "Permanent Council, October 11-Nov. 3, 1835" appears here for the first time, a paragraph or so on its origin and make-up seems to be in order. As a result of public meetings held in Texas in the summer of 1835, elections for a Consultation of all Texas, made up of seven delegates from each district, were held on October 5. Before the elections could be held it was evident that war with Mexico was inevitable and Stephen F. Austin, who was Chairman of the San Felipe Committee of Safety, urged the other Committees of Safety to send one of their members to San Felipe to form a "permanent counsel." Only two other municipalities at first responded, but on October 11 this group, then five in number, organized by the election of R.R. Royall as President and the appointment of C.B. Stewart as Secretary. This body asked those members of the Consultation elected on October 5 who were not with the army to join in its deliberations and this group served as a Council until the Consultation finally met on November 1. Though the Permanent Council organized with the appointment of C.B. Stewart as Secretary, its Journal, referred to below, records J.G.W. Pierson as acting as Secretary on October 8 and A. Houston as acting as Secretary on October 19 and thereafter. The Council is often referred to by the name given it by Austin, "Permanent Council," though in the October 18 Circular, which tells of its organization, entry for which follows, and again in an address of October 23, 1835, entry No. 103, it is referred to as "the General Council of Texas." The Journals of the Consultation, Houston, 1838, give at p. 4-5 a short record of the proceedings of October 16 and 17, and at p. 10-12 a report made by Royall as president, dated November 1, 1835, but otherwise there had been no printed record of the meetings of the Permanent Council until the manuscript reports in the archives were edited by Dr. Barker and published with the title, "Journal of the Permanent Council (October 11-27, 1835)," in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1904, Vol. VII, p. [249]-278. The final date, October 27, 1835, in the title of the article in the Quarterly is due to the fact that no journal for the last few days of the Council's existence has been located. It appears from a letter of R.R. Royall, President of the Permanent Council, to Austin, dated San Felipe, October 25, 1835 (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 209), that Dr. Hoxey had arrived at San Felipe on October 23, bringing with him a letter from Austin. Austin's letter, which is printed in this broadside, states in part, "The army will take up the line of march to-morrow morning for the Salado, which is within five miles of Bejar." The circular continues, "Dr. Hoxey says general Austin attempted a communication to general Cos, and received for reply that he could view us or treat us only as rebels." The postscript

quotes from a letter just received from Austin, "dated the 20th," stating that the army had taken up a position at Salado and urging reinforcements. I do not find a printing of these two Austin letters in the Austin Papers. In his October 25 letter to Austin mentioned above, Royall says at the end, "Our dispatches [sic] will leave in a few minutes for Nacogdoches and San Augustine and I enclose you a card which we send out in that Quarter." The "card" was apparently this broadside, for it was reprinted at Nacogdoches as entry No. 106; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, Oct. 11 - Nov. 3, 1835.

Circular from the Council of Texas to the People Generally.

[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]

102; [Text begins:] Mr. Perry, from the Committee on the subject of the address proposed by the chair, to the citizens of Texas generally, made the following report ... R.R. Royall, President [and 17 members of Council], J.G.W. Pierson, Secretary. ...; Broadside in three columns. 31 x 24.7 cm.; In this broadside the opening statement, recording that "the following report ... was adopted, and one thousand copies directed to be printed," is signed by R.R. Royall, President, and eighteen others, including J.G.W. Pierson, Secretary. This is followed by the report, dated at the beginning, San Felipe de Austin, October 18, 1835, and signed at the end, A.G. Perry, Joseph Bryan, P.J. Menard, Daniel Parker, A. Houston, Committee. For Pierson as Secretary see the note to entry No. 101. This interesting report tells of the arrival of members of the Consultation of all Texas at San Felipe on October 16 and says that many had gone immediately to the front and that those who remained had joined to act as a Council until the General Consultation could be held. It is followed by a resolution recommending to the Consultation that grants of land made by the Congress of Coahuila and Texas since 1833 be declared null and void. This in turn is followed by a report on encroachments on the land of the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, and by a resolution that commissioners be appointed to reassure the Indians. This last resolution is signed by the same committee as before, except that here J.L. Hood takes the place of Joseph Bryan, and A. Houston instead of A.G. Perry signs first as chairman. The vote of the Permanent Council on October 18 that 1000 copies of this circular be printed was changed on October 21 to 500 copies. Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 500 copies. The October 18 report is given in rough form in Vol. VII, p. 263-265, of the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, and also in Binkley, Vol. I, p. 5-7. The resolutions and the committee report which follows are given in the Quarterly, Vol. IX, p. 287-288, from their printing in the Telegraph and Texas Register of October 26, 1835.; Locations: Tx.

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Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, Oct. 11 - Nov. 3, 1835.

Circular from the General Council of Texas. To the Inhabitants of Texas, Residing East of the Guadalupe.
[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
103; [Text begins:] Fellow-citizens, -- The hour has come when your country requires the services of every man in it. ... [Signed at foot of second column:] P. Dimmet [i.e. P. Dimitt], Commandant. Fort Goliad, October 21, 1835. -- 8 o'clock, P.M.
[Followed by letter of same date signed "Ira Ingraham (i.e. Ingram)," resolution to print 200 copies signed by R. . Royall, President and four others, and "Postscript" by the Council, dated at end:] San Felipe de Austin, Oct. 25, 1835.; Broadside in three columns. 32.5 x 26.5 cm.; This report by Philip Dimitt giving the situation at Goliad and asking for volunteers, and Ira Ingram's covering note are printed in Binkley, Vol. I, p. 10-11, which is also authority for the statement that the Dimitt statement was printed in the Telegraph and Texas Register, October 26, 1835. The postscript of October 25 refers to action of the citizens of Natchitoches in offering aid to the Texans. There is a minor controversy among the authorities as to the proper spelling of the name of the author of the report, so, at the risk of saying more and more about less and less, I remark that in Vol. I, p. 366, of the Writings of Sam Houston a letter from Houston addressed "To Captain Philip Dimit" is given the heading "Philip Dimmit" as, according to the note, the family now spell it Dimmit, while William C. Binkley says (note in Vol. I, p. 11) that the most common form now in use among his descendants is "Dimmitt" but that in the manuscript draft of the report he signed himself "P. Dimitt." H.S. Foote in his Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 118, refers to "Captain Demitt" as a courteous and sensible gentleman from Kentucky whom he knew personally and "who settled many years since in Texas where he has accumulated a large fortune by honest and judicious mercantile operations. He is quite remarkable for his generosity of heart and his devotion to the cause of Liberty and Independence." I follow the Handbook of Texas in the spelling of his name. Dimitt (1801-1841) came to Texas as early as 1822 and is perhaps best known as one of the framers of the Goliad Declaration of Independence. The note to entry No. 494 gives a short sketch of him and tells of his death in 1841, when a captive of the Mexicans. Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 200 copies of this circular.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, Oct. 11 - Nov. 3, 1835.

[To the Citizens of the United States of the North]. [San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1835]
104; [Broadside?]; This address with heading as in the entry here and signed at the end, "Done in the council hall on the 26th day of October, 1835. R.R. Royall, president, A. Houston, secretary" is a moving appeal for volunteers and help from the people of the United States. On the same day the Permanent Council ordered the address to be printed and circulated. No copy of the original printing has been located, but the text was reprinted as an extra of the Red River Herald, Natchitoches, on November 6 and again in Niles Register for December 5, 1835, Vol. XLIX, p. 234-235. It is printed from the Register in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1904, Vol. VII, p. 271-273, and in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 295-297.

Reel: 1

Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, Oct. 11 - Nov. 3, 1835.

To the People of Texas.
[At end:] Printed by Baker & Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1835]
105; [Text begins:] Fellow-citizens, -- The General Council of all Texas, invested with full power to direct the political affairs of the country, earnestly desiring that you should be fully ... informed ... again address you. ... [Signed and dated at end:] R.R. Royall, President. A. Houston, Secretary. San Felipe de Austin, October 23d, 1835.; Broadside in three columns. 39 x 31.5 cm.; In the fall of 1835 a compelling statement of what the Texans were fighting for was as important for the Texans as it was important recently for the people of the United States to understand the cause for which our soldiers were dying in Korea. This is an eloquent statement, apparently especially aimed at the group who continued to urge non-resistance and conciliation, of whom the rhetorical question is asked, "Will you longer remain idle? Will you longer refuse to turn out? Will you continue to be passive spectators?" In the note to the entry marking the first appearance in a heading of Permanent Council (entry No. 101), there was a short discussion of its makeup and name. It is interesting that here the authors of this address of October 23 refer to it as The General Council of Texas. There is no record of the printing of this October 23 address in the Journal of the Permanent Council which, as edited by Dr. Barker, was printed in the Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, for April, 1904, Vol. VII, p. [249]-278. Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 300 copies of this address. It is reprinted in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 292-295.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

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Texas (provisional government). Permanent Council, Oct. 11 - Nov. 3, 1835.

To the Public.

[At end:] Printed by D.E. Lawhon, Nacogdoches. [1835]

106; [Text begins:] We have just received by the hands of Dr. Hoxey, a letter dated 19th [October], from Head Quarters ...; Broadside. 11.3 x 20.2 cm.; This is a word-for-word reprint of the Circular. To The Public, entry No. 101, giving Austin's letter of October 19, 1835, from the front. See the note to that entry.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Texas (republic).

For agreement regarding premium to be given purchasers of government loans, signed by Burnet and his cabinet, dated Harrisburg (Texas); but printed in New Orleans, see entry No. 1237.

Texas (republic).

[New Orleans: Printed by Benjamin Levy?]. [1836] 1237; [Contract containing terms of a compromise of the loan agreements of January 11 and 18, 1836. Text begins:] Whereas, Branch T. Archer, William H. Wharton and Stephen F. Austin, Commissioners on behalf of the Provisional Government of Texas, obtained money from certain individuals in the United States, upon two Loans, one for two hundred thousand Dollars, the other for fifty thousand Dollars, upon conditions, a part of which the Government of Texas are desirous of being relieved from ... [Dated at end at Harrisburg, April 1, 1836, and with printed signatures of President David G. Burnet and other Texas officials, and the contractors, Robert Triplett and W.F. Gray. An additional clause dated April 2, has Burnet's printed signature.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 28 x 23 cm.; The terms of the compromise are given in the note to the entry for the \$200,000 loan (entry No. 1233). E.W. Winkler was of the opinion, in which I concur, that this compromise agreement was printed at New Orleans on the press of Benjamin Levy, the printer of the two loan agreements (entry Nos. 1233 and 1234). This opinion is based upon a comparison of the type of the loan agreements and this compromise.; Locations: TxU. ViU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Adjutant General's Office.

[Report on the "Council House Fight"].

[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1840] 398; [Text begins:] San Antonio, March 20, 1840. To his excellency Mirabeau B. Lamar: Sir. --On yesterday morning, the 19th instant, two runners came into town, and announced the arrival of the Comanches, who, about a month since ... promised to bring in the Texian prisoners in their camp. ... [Signed at end:] H. McLeod, Agt. [i.e. Adj.] and Inspector General.; Broadside in two columns. 32 x 20.3 cm.; At head: Sentinel --- Extra. Austin, March 23. This is a firsthand contemporary account of the famous event in Texas history known as the "Council House Fight," and is the authority relied on by Yoakum in his account of the event (Yoakum, Vol. II, p. 298-299). On March 19, 1840, twelve Comanche chiefs, accompanied by warriors, women and children, had come to San Antonio to make a treaty. When in the Council House they were informed that they would be held as hostages until Texans they had taken as prisoners were released. In the fight which followed seven Texans were killed, with several more wounded, while thirty-five of the Indians were killed and twenty-seven women and children and two old men were captured. Among the Texans killed was "Judge Thompson of Houston." It is obvious that none of the Thompsons listed in the Handbook of Texas is this Thompson so I have speculated in the note to Henry Thompson's Oration delivered at Houston, March 2, 1839, entry No. 376, that he might be the "Judge Thompson" who was killed in the Council House Fight.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Adjutant-General's Office.

Report of the Adjutant-General, November, 1839. [At end:] Whiting's Print. [Austin]. [1839] 339; Printed by order of Congress.; 3, [1]p. 18.3 cm.; Caption title.; This short report, dated, "Adjutant General's Office, Austin, November 9, 1839," and addressed, "Hon. A. Sidney Johnston, Secretary of War," is signed at the end, "H. McLeod, Adjutant-Gen." The text of the report, together with certain documents not published here, is given in the Annual Report of the Secretary of War. November, 1839, entry No. 371, p. 11-18, and in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. 81-87. This first item in this bibliography where Samuel Whiting is named in the imprint is followed by many entries under the years 1839 through 1842 with imprints in some form of his name, or that of his Gazette Office at Austin. In November, 1839, Whiting charged the House for 500 copies and the Senate for 250 copies (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94960.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Army.

See also Green, Thomas Jefferson, and Texas (republic). Army of Reserve, entry Nos. 1203, 1240, 1241, and 1242.

Texas (republic). Army.

[n.p.]. [1842]

523; [Form of army orders beginning:] Captain ----- In accordance with an order from the Executive, dated Houston, March 22d, 1842, giving me instructions to cross the Rio Grande, should the forces in the field justify such a movement; you are authorized to raise all the men you can, for the campaign;... [Signed at end:] By Order of A. Somervell, General 1st Brigade, T.M.G.H. Harrison, Acting Brigade Major:: 4-page folder printed on p. [1]. 28.4 x 22.9 cm.; Though this army order with a blank for the recipient's name and with Somervell's printed signature must have been printed after Houston's order of March 22, 1842, to General Somervell, to which it refers, it also seems as if it must have been printed before the news came of Burleson's disbanding the volunteer forces at San Antonio on April 2 (see Burleson's To the Public, entry No. 505), and possibly before it was known that on March 18 the troops at San Antonio had refused to recognize Somervell as their commander. Quite possibly it was printed at Houston not long after the time of the order of March 22. The only copy of this order now known has the recipient's name filled out as "Eli Chandler." It is puzzling to me that this copy is dated at the beginning in manuscript, "San Antonio Apr 9th 1842," or a week after the forces at San Antonio had been disbanded. In view of Houston's well-known opposition to an invasion of Mexico, his tongue must have been in his cheek when he drafted the order of March 22.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Army.

Attention Head-Quarters, 4th Regiment, 2d Brigade, Texas Militia, Galveston, Oct. 23, 1842, Order -- No. 30.

[Galveston]. [1842]

522; [Text begins:] In obedience to a special order of this date from Col. George W. Hockley, commanding on Galveston Island, this Regiment will be mustered into the service of the Republic on Tuesday the 25th inst. ... [At end:] By order of Alden A.M. Jackson, Col. Commanding. C.G. Bryant, Act. Adj.; Broadside. 31 x 20.3 cm.; Locations: Tx (printed on pale blue paper).

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Army.

Brigade Orders.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 247; [Text begins:] The war now raging with the Indians on our North Eastern Frontier, has assumed an aspect which requires the united co-operation of all parts of Texas to quell. ... Gen. Rusk is now in the field with a portion of the Third Brigade ... The Gen. of this Brigade has been ordered by Gen. Rusk, to march to his assistance with two hundred and fifty mounted men ... Maj. Geo. W. Bonnell has been detailed for the command ... [Signed at end:] By order of Mosley [sic] Baker, General 2d Brigade. A.M. Tomkins, Aid.; Broadside. 31.5 x 19.8 cm.; This order was undoubtedly issued in the fall of 1838 when General Rusk was in command of the northeastern frontier. It was a call for 250 mounted volunteers from Mosely Baker's 2d Brigade to serve for three months.; Entered from a copy at TxSaA now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Army.

[General Instructions for Recruiting Officers].

[Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office]. [1839?]

340; [15 p.]; No copy located, but in January, 1839, Samuel Whiting submitted a bill for printing 202 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). For earlier Instructions see entry No. 85.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Army.

General Order.

[Text begins:] Nacogdoches Texas. August 11th. 1838 ... [Signed at end:] Sam. Houston. H. McCleod, Adjutant General. See Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston), entry No. 287.

Texas (republic). Army.

General Order's [sic].

[Text begins:] Nacogdoches Texas, Aug. 12th 1838. The President expressly prohibits the impressment of any horse ...; [Signed at end:] Sam Houston, Commander-in-Chief. H. McLeod, Adjutant General. See Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston), entry No. 287.1.

Texas (republic). Army.

General Order's. [sic].

[Text begins:] Nacogdoches Texas, Aug. 12th, 1838. The President expressly prohibits the impressment of any horse ... [Signed at end:] Sam Houston, Commander-in-Chief. H. McLeod, Adjutant General. See Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston), entry No. 287.1.

Texas (republic). Army.

[Handbill ordering an election of officers for the First Regiment, First Brigade, Texas Militia].

[Richmond: Printed at the Richmond Telescope Office]. [1840]

399; No copy located, but Sidney S. Callender submitted a bill on May 5, 1840, for printing 100 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Army.

Quartel General; de Nacogdoches Agosto 22 de 1838. Orden General.

[Nacogdoches? Printed at the Texas Chronicle Office?]. [1838]

247.1; [Text begins:] Habiendo llegado a mi noticia que a consecuencia de los recientes perturbaciones muchas familias Americanas y Mexicanas, y particularmente las ultimas compuestas solamente de mugeres y ninos se hallen sin los alimentos ...

[Signed at end:] Thomas J. Rusk Comandante General [Signed in ms.:] H. McLeod Adjutant General.; Broadside 12.9 x 20.3 cm.; Orders the Commissary, Juan S. Roberts, to issue supplies to the destitute.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Army.

Texas, Official!!.

[New Orleans]. [1836]

1238; [Publishing three orders of Santa Anna, to the Mexican Army of Operations, dated San Jacinto, April 22, 1836, issued after his capture, followed by orders of Thomas J. Rusk, Secretary of War, and Samuel Houston, Commander in Chief, dated San Jacinto, April 26, 1836. At end:] New-Orleans, Friday, May 13, 1836. It will be seen from the above official orders, that our enemy is in the field, and concentrating at San Antonio de Bexar, and the friends of Texas are again called upon to complete our glorious success. ... [Signed:] Thomas J. Green, Brigadier General of the Army of Texas.; Broadside. 39 x 32 cm.; The three orders of Santa Anna to his troops are all dated at San Jacinto, April 22, 1836. The first announces his surrender, the second orders the return of the troops to Bexar and Guadalupe [sic] Victoria, and the third orders the release of the prisoners at Copano. The orders of Rusk and Houston announce the defeat of the Mexicans. Rusk states in his order, "One bold push now will drive them entirely out of the country, and secure liberty, independence and peace to Texas. Let all turn out ..." At the end Green states that those intending to go to Texas should report immediately. The orders of Rusk and Houston are reprinted in the Writings of Sam Houston, Volume I, at page 423.; Locations: NN. TxAbH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Army of Reserve.

[n.p.]. [1836]

1242; [Printed form to be signed by volunteers enlisting for service in Texas. Text begins:] We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that we have engaged as volunteers in the Army of Reserve for the protection of the liberties of Texas, under the command of General Chambers for the period designated after our names; that we agree to accept the pay, rations, clothing and bounties offered to us by the Government of Texas ... And we do solemnly swear that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Texas ...; 4-page folder, the text at head of p. [1] followed by columns for names of volunteers, period of service, place of nativity, occupation, and stature, on p. [1]-[3], and two paragraphs of instructions at foot of p. [4]. 26 x 20 cm.; Though forms are not ordinarily included here, this has seemed important enough to record as showing Chambers's activities. For a guess this was printed in Kentucky.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 25

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Texas (republic). Army of Reserve.

Commandancy General; Army of Reserve for the protection of the Liberties of Texas. [n.p.]. [1836] 1240; [Circular letter to accompany subscription lists for loans to the government of Texas. Text begins:] Sir, Being informed that you feel a lively interest for the welfare of Texas ... ; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 24 x 19 cm.; On January 7, 1836, the General Council of Texas passed an Ordinance and Decree authorizing Thomas Jefferson Chambers "to raise an army to be called The Army of Reserve," which, as stated in the note to its entry (entry No. 1236), Governor Smith had refused to sign. The following month, on February 23, Chambers left for the United States not to return until April or May, 1837, and in this circular letter, with its heading as given in the entry, he enclosed printed copies of the decree just mentioned, which purported to be signed by Governor Smith, and of his commission as general of the Army of Reserve, and in his usual grandiloquent style told of how Texas had been oppressed by Mexico and asked for loans and support. The letter was probably printed in Kentucky by Prentice of Prentice & Weissinger and, as it mentions the taking of the Alamo but not the massacre at Goliad, was probably distributed in April. For activities of Chambers in Kentucky and elsewhere along the Mississippi in the year 1836 and for his controversy with Messrs. Wilson and Postlethwaite over the recruits brought by them to Texas see entry Nos. 1184-1187A...; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Army of Reserve.

Magnanimous and Chivalrous Sons of the West. [Louisville?]. [1836] 1241; [Call for volunteers to emigrate to Texas to serve in the "Army of Reserve" with information as to commissions to be given, also as to bounty lands, arrangements for transportation, etc. Text begins:] Texas is again invaded by a ruthless and sanguinary foe, and she renews her call to the brave and the free, to aid her ... [Signed and dated at end:] T. Jefferson Chambers, Gen. C.A.R. Wm. P. Duval, Adj't Gen. A.R. Louisville, July 15, 1836.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 32 x 20 cm.; Though by the time of this appeal it was obvious that the one thing not needed by Texas was more troops, Chambers rings the charges on the "mighty struggle in which she is engaged" and tells of the rewards to be given "to each emigrant who shall serve faithfully in her armies for three months." The emigrants were to rendezvous at Louisville on August 20.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Army. Commander in Chief (Samuel Houston).

A Detailed Account of the Battle of San Jacinto, with a Complete List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Engaged Therein; Return of Killed and Wounded; Army Orders; Lamar's Address to the Texian Troops, upon Taking Command as Major General; and Other Interesting Matter. New Orleans: Published by Moses W. Brigham. Commercial Bulletin Print. 1836

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1239A; Another edition [of entry No. 1239]; 34 p.; 16 cm. Plain brown wrappers. Documents of Major Gen. Sam Houston, the first edition in book form of Houston's report on the battle of San Jacinto, is one of the great Texas books. His report is dated Headquarters of the Army, San Jacinto, April 25th, 1836; is followed (p. 6-7) by Return of Killed and Wounded in the actions of the 20th and 21st April, 1836; by Houston's army order of May 5 (p. 7); and A List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates engaged in the Battle of San Jacinto, on the 21st of April, 1836 (p. 8-18). As noted below, the original lists of those at San Jacinto were destroyed by fire in 1855, so this contemporary roster is most important for determining those present at San Jacinto. We know that Documents must have been printed some time before August 3, 1836, for the Rosenberg Library at Galveston has a copy with the following interesting presentation inscription from Gen. Houston: Presented to Capt James A Sylvester by Genl Sam Houston As a tribute of regard for his Gallant & vigilant conduct first in the battle of San Jacinto, and subsequently in the Capture of Sant [sic] Anna, whose thanks were render'd by Sant Anna, in my presence to Capt Sylvester, for his generous Conduct, towards him, when Captured. Sam Houston San Augustin 3rd August 1836. A Detailed Account, also printed at New Orleans in 1836, is a later edition of the material in Documents and includes, on page 26, a poem with the heading, "For the Bulletin. The Texian Banner. By J. Freon, a Volunteer," dated at the end, "Steamboat Oceana, Sept. 3rd, 1836." This is followed (p. [27]-31) by "Lamar's Address, To the Texian troops, upon his taking command, as Major General," with minor accounts on pages 32-34. I might add that there is no record of a J. Freon at the battle of San Jacinto. In the Austin Papers there is a long single column and poorly printed broadside giving the Houston report of April 25, his army order of May 5, and the list of killed and wounded. This is perhaps proof for some subsequent printing. The type is smaller than in the two pamphlets listed here. It is probably a newspaper clipping from an unidentified source. Documents was reprinted in part in a 16-page pamphlet with the same title, but with the imprint: Gonzales: Inquirer Office, 1874. On the last page is a statement by Col. A. Turner, who had been captain of Company B of the Volunteers, that he has republished the original title from a copy of the original in his possession. In 1878 it was reprinted at Austin, at the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, for V.O. King, in a 45-page pamphlet with printed wrappers, under the title, The Battle of San Jacinto: Viewed from both an American and Mexican Standpoint ... as ... Reported by Major-General Sam. Houston ... also, An Account ... by Col. Pedro Delgado of Gen. Santa Anna's Staff. In his preface dated April 21, 1878, King, who was Commissioner of the Department of Insurance, said that the original report had disappeared from the archives, "having probably been destroyed by the fire that consumed the Adjutant-General's office, in October, 1855." This 1878 edition is desirable as, with the assistance of E.M. Pease and Moses Austin Bryan, Christian names were inserted where known and errors of spelling in names corrected. The account of the

action by Col. Delgado of Santa Anna's staff is probably taken from a translation of Delgado's account in the Texas Almanac for 1870 (p. 41-53). The account had previously appeared in Filisola's *Memorias ... de la Guerra de Tejas*, Mexico, Imprenta de Cumplido, 1849 (Vol. I, p. 82-116). J.H. Brown in his *History of Texas* (Vol. II, p. 38-39 note) indicates that Delgado had published his account on his return to Mexico a year after San Jacinto, but I know of no earlier publication than the one just referred to in Filisola's *Memorias*. Delgado's account is well worth reading. It is bitter against the Texans and also against Santa Anna.; Locations: Nhi.

Reel: 25

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Texas (republic). Army. Commander in Chief (Samuel Houston).

Documents of Major Gen. Sam. Houston, Commander in Chief of the Texian Army, to His Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas; containing a Detailed Account of the Battle of San Jacinto.

New Orleans: John Cox & Co., Printers, Bulletin Office. 1836

1239; 18 p., leaf of errata. 21 cm. Plain blue-gray wrappers.; Documents of Major Gen. Sam Houston, the first edition in book form of Houston's report on the battle of San Jacinto, is one of the great Texas books. His report is dated Head Quarters of the Army, San Jacinto, April 25th, 1836; is followed (p. 6-7) by Return of Killed and Wounded in the actions of the 20th and 21st April, 1836; by Houston's army order of May 5 (p. 7); and A List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates engaged in the Battle of San Jacinto, on the 21st of April, 1836 (p. 8-18). As noted below, the original lists of those at San Jacinto were destroyed by fire in 1855, so this contemporary roster is most important for determining those present at San Jacinto. We know that Documents must have been printed some time before August 3, 1836, for the Rosenberg Library at Galveston has a copy with the following interesting presentation inscription from Gen. Houston: Presented to Capt James A Sylvester by Genl Sam Houston As a tribute of regard for his Gallant & vigilant conduct first in the battle of San Jacinto, and subsequently in the Capture of Sant [sic] Anna, whose thanks were render'd by Sant Anna, in my presence to Capt Sylvester, for his generous Conduct, towards him, when Captured. Sam Houston San Augustin 3rd August 1836. A Detailed Account, also printed at New Orleans in 1836, is a later edition of the material in Documents and includes, on page 26, a poem with the heading, "For the Bulletin. The Texian Banner. By J. Freon, a Volunteer," dated at the end, "Steamboat Oceana, Sept. 3rd, 1836." This is followed (p. [27]-31) by "Lamar's Address, To the Texian troops, upon his taking command, as Major General," with minor accounts on pages 32-34. I might add that there is no record of a J. Freon at the battle of San Jacinto. In the Austin Papers there is a long single column and poorly printed broadside giving the Houston report of April 25, his army order of May 5, and the list of killed and wounded. This is perhaps proof for some subsequent printing. The type is smaller than in the two pamphlets listed here. It is probably a newspaper clipping from an unidentified source. Documents was reprinted in part in a 16-page pamphlet with the same title, but with the imprint: Gonzales: Inquirer Office, 1874. On the last page is a statement by Col. A. Turner, who had been captain of Company B of the Volunteers, that he has republished the original title from a copy of the original in his possession. In 1878 it was reprinted at Austin, at the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, for V.O. King, in a 45-page pamphlet with printed wrappers, under the title, The Battle of San Jacinto: Viewed from both an American and Mexican Standpoint ... as ... Reported by Major-General Sam. Houston ... also, An Account ... by Col. Pedro Delgado of Gen. Santa Anna's Staff. In his preface dated April 21, 1878, King, who was Commissioner of the Department of Insurance, said that the original report had disappeared from the archives, "having probably been destroyed by the fire that consumed the Adjutant-General's office, in October, 1855." This 1878 edition is desirable as, with the assistance of E.M. Pease and Moses Austin Bryan, Christian names were inserted where known and errors of spelling in names corrected. The account of the

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action by Col. Delgado of Santa Anna's staff is probably taken from a translation of Delgado's account in the Texas Almanac for 1870 (p. 41-53). The account had previously appeared in Filisola's *Memorias ... de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, Imprenta de Cumplido, 1849* (Vol. I, p. 82-116). J.H. Brown in his *History of Texas* (Vol. II, p. 38-39 note) indicates that Delgado had published his account on his return to Mexico a year after San Jacinto, but I know of no earlier publication than the one just referred to in Filisola's *Memorias*. Delgado's account is well worth reading. It is bitter against the Texans and also against Santa Anna.; Sabin 94961.; Locations: MB. MBAt. NHi. TxGR (presentation). TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Army. Commander-In-Chief, June 25 - ca. July 17, 1836 (Mirabeau B. Lamar).
Orders.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836] 153; Brazoria, June 27, 1835. [i.e. 1836.] [Text begins:] Soldiers of Texas: -- On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the trust confided ... [Signed at end:] Mirabeau B. Lamar, Commander in Chief Robert Eden Handy, Aid-de-Camp.; Broadside. 40.8 x 28.2 cm.; Lamar had been given the command of the army by the Cabinet when General Rusk resigned, and in assuming command he outdid himself in a grandiloquent address to the troops. Of the Mexicans, he says "Tho' every blade of grass on the banks of the Bravo bristle into a bayonet, it shall not save them. The very glance of a freeman's eye is a blazing shield of Persieus [sic], to the monsters of tyranny." I should report that in the reprint in the Lamar Papers (Vol. I, p. 406-408) the speech is toned down here and there. For example, the last sentence just quoted above does not appear in the reprint. At the end is a section beginning, "Citizens of the Redlands. You are looked to for aid in this second struggle for Independence. Your contributions heretofore have not been proportionate to your population. Few of you have participated in the toils and glory of strife. Your homes have been exempt from the calamities of war. ..." This section is not reprinted in the Lamar Papers. As is well known, the soldiers of the army notwithstanding the oratory to which they had been subjected refused to accept Lamar as their commander. Gray's bill of September 1, 1836, has a charge under June for printing this broadside (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Army. Commander-In-Chief, March 4 - May 4, 1836 (Samuel Houston).

Army Orders.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836] 150; [Text begins:] Convention Hall, Washington, March 2, 1836. War is raging on the frontiers. Bejar is besieged by two thousand of the enemy ... The citizens of Texas must rally to the aid of our army ... Independence is declared, it must be maintained. ... [Signed:] Sam. Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. [Followed by P.S. signed:] S.H.; Broadside. 24.8 x 19.5 cm.; Yoakum, in his chapter dealing with the Convention of March, 1836, says (Vol. II, p. 71) that the proceedings of the provisional government were under the Mexican constitution of 1824 and that the Declaration of Independence required a new appointment of Houston as commander-in-chief of the army. As this was not made by the Convention until March 4, Houston had no power, technically speaking, to issue this army order dated March 2. This brief statement is reprinted with almost complete fidelity to the original in Foote, Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 265-266, and with the omission of a word and minor discrepancies in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, p. 360-361, and in Yoakum, Vol. II, Appendix No. 17, p. 470-471.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Army. Commander-In-Chief, March 4 - May 4, 1836 (Samuel Houston).

Army Orders.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836] 151; [Text begins:] Head Quarters [sic], Camp near Beason's, March 2 [i.e. 21], 1836. The Chairman of the Committee of Safety at San Felipe, will take such immediate measures as will arrest the deserters from the army ... [At end:] In a few days I hope to have force sufficient to capture the enemy before he can reach the Guadalupe. [Signed:] Sam. Houston, Commander-in-Chief.; Broadside. 25 x 14.5 cm.; Houston's force was at "Beason's" on the east side of the Colorado River from March 19 to 26, 1836. The printer's endorsement on the copy at the Texas State Library shows that 100 copies were printed and there is a charge for it of \$10 under date of March 22, 1836, in the Baker and Bordens' bill approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library). The order is printed in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 23.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Army. Commander-In-Chief, May 4 - June 25, 1836 (Thomas J. Rusk).

To the People of Texas.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836]
152; Guadalupe, Victoria, June 27th, 1836.
[Address, signed at end:] Thomas J. Rusk, Brigadier General Commanding.; Broadside. 28 x 21.5 cm.; Here Rusk, under the mistaken idea that the Mexicans were again about to invade Texas, calls on his fellow citizens, "shoulder your rifles and repair to the field to sustain your rights." The proclamation ends, "He that claims a home and a habitation in Texas-must now fight for it, or abandon it, to some one who will." For the origin of the false alarm of the invasion see the note to entry No. 176, the Burnet proclamation of June 20, 1836. Rusk at Victoria had not yet heard of the appointment of Lamar, on June 25, to succeed him. He apparently continued as commander after the refusal of the Army to accept Lamar. Gray's bill of September 1, 1836, has a charge under July for printing 200 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxAuTM.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Attorney General (George W. Terrell).

[Opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the Cherokee Lands].
[Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1842]
524; The report is dated at the beginning, City of Houston, Sept. 10th, 1842, and signed, G.W. Terrell, Attorney General. The opinion holds that the Cherokees acquired from the Consultation of 1835 a "valid and unimpeachable" title to the lands and that no locations made on the Cherokee lands since the act of the Consultation are valid. Terrell (1803-1846) was an old friend of Houston, who, when Governor of Tennessee, had appointed him a district attorney. Terrell came to Texas in 1837, was secretary of state for a short time in 1841, attorney general in Houston's second term, and chargé d'affaires to Great Britain, France, and Spain in 1844. No copy of a separate issue located, but 300 copies were ordered printed by the House, Dec. 2, 1842, and charged for in Thomas Johnson's bill of December 27, under date of December 22 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). The Opinion, with title as above, was printed in the Appendix to the Journals of the House ... Seventh Congress, [Washington, 1843], p. 45-52.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Auditor and Comptroller.

[Report ordered printed by the House, Oct. 5, 1836].
See Texas (republic). President, March-Oct. 1836 (David G. Burnet). Message [dated Oct. 4, 1836, with which it was printed], entry No. 173.

Texas (republic). Board of Travelling Commissioners for the Detection of Fraudulent Land Certificates.

Abstract of Land Certificates, Reported as Genuine and Legal, by the Travelling Commissioners Appointed under the "Act to Detect Fraudulent Land Certificates"; passed January, 1840.

Austin: Cruger & Wing, Printers. [On verso of title:] By order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. 1841

453; 356 p. (p. 336 misnumbered 334). 29.5 cm. Plain white wrappers.; This is a Texas "Domesday" book with lists of over 20,000 Texas landowners, arranged alphabetically by counties, with the lists for each county subdivided again into holdings of first, second, and third class. Against each name are columns, for number of certificate, for land holdings, whether in leagues, labors, or acres, with a column for date, and a place for remarks. It is an invaluable source for data on individuals and it shows quite conclusively the extent to which land in the thirty counties listed had been taken up. Harris County leads with thirty-six pages of names under the various subdivisions, followed by Red River County with twenty-seven pages. Two pages required for Refugio County show its slight settlement at that time. The printer's bill was for 200 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95045.; Locations: CtY. NN. Tx. Tx-LO. TxH (lacks p. 331-356). TxU. TWS.

Reel: 7

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Texas (republic). Board of Travelling Commissioners for the Detection of Fraudulent Land Certificates.

Report of Board of Travelling Commissioners, for Detection of Fraudulent Land Certificates [sic], issued west of the Brazos.

[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print, Austin. [1840] 400; Printed by order of House of Representatives. < 200 Copies. [>]; 8 p. 20 cm.; This report is signed at the end: Richard Roman, Jno. F.C. Henderson, Jesse Billingsly, and dated Bastrop County, August 4th, 1840. It is an important report, listing as it does twenty-five classes of claims the Board has refused to recommend. The Board estimates that about two million six hundred thousand acres are represented in these claims and that certificates for nearly seven million acres will be held by them to be genuine. The House Journal for the Fifth Congress records, p. 106, under date of November 18, 1840, that this report was presented and that 200 copies were ordered printed. The text is printed in the Appendix to the Journals ... House. Fifth Congress, p. 302-308. There are sketches of Billingsly, i.e., Billingsley, and Roman in the Handbook of Texas, which, however, do not mention their membership on this board.; Rader 3068. Sabin 95046.; Locations: DLC. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Report of G.W. Bonnell, Commissioner Indian Affairs Third Congress -- First Session. Houston: [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press [sic]. 200. 1838

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248; Published by order of Congress.; Leaf of title, 15 p. 20.4 cm.; This report, dated at the beginning "Bureau of Indian Affairs: City of Houston, 3rd November, 1838," and addressed "To the Hon. Secretary of War of the Republic of Texas," states at the outset that it is made in pursuance of instructions from President Houston dated 30th June, 1838, to report "on the subject of our Indian Relations." At the beginning Bonnell also remarks that he has relied very little on hearsay but has "in most instances, visited the tribes in person, or derived my information from the stationary Agents." This firsthand document is, I believe, the most important report we have upon the Indian tribes of Texas. It has several interesting short accounts of Indian outrages, treacheries, and disregard of treaties, and it refers also to the "many advances towards civilization" made by the Indians located between the Trinity and Red rivers. While Bonnell refers with approval to Houston's Message of May 22, 1838, relating to the treaty rights of these Indians and mostly reserves his strictures for the Lapans, as he calls them, located around Aransas Bay, and the Comanches and others west and northwest of San Antonio, he does point out that many of the Caddoes, Cherokees and other Indians of the northeast were fighting against the Texans at the Kickapoo Village "battle" of October, 1838. Parts of this report are given in a much condensed form towards the end of Bonnell's Topographical Description of Texas, Austin, 1840, entry No. 380. President Houston refers to it with apparent approval in his Message of November 15, 1838, published under the title of Documents on Indian Affairs, Submitted to Congress by the President, Houston, 1838, entry No. 286. Bonnell, about whom nothing is known before he came to Texas in 1836 with a company of volunteers which he had recruited, played for a few years an important part in Texas as an officer in the Texas army, as a public official, as a printer and newspaper publisher, and as an author. In this entry for his important report on the Indians of Texas, dated November 3, 1838, made as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he appears as a public official. That same fall, as shown by the note to entry No. 247, Bonnell as a Major in the Texas army had been given command of 250 men to march to the assistance of General Rusk in the war with the Indians on the northeastern frontier. Apparently as early as January, 1838, Bonnell was planning on getting into the publishing business, for in a letter to Lamar dated January 21, 1838 (Lamar Papers, Vol. II, p. 28), J.D. Cocke writes, "Col. Bonnell is expecting a complete printing establishment, which he sometime since ordered from Cincinnati." In December, 1838, the firm of Cruger & Bonnell, of which he had just become a partner, was elected public printer by the Fourth Congress and in January, 1840, began the publication at Austin of the Texas Sentinel. Shortly afterwards his Topographical Description of Texas, entry No. 380, was printed at the Texas Sentinel office and published by three of his employees with the imprint Clark, Wing & Brown. Later in the year Bonnell's interest in the Texas Sentinel ceased. That Bonnell was located at Austin in February, 1841, is shown by his being listed as one of the nine incorporators of the Austin

Lyceum (see note to Austin Lyceum Constitution, entry No. 378). Bonnell's adventurous nature is shown by his joining the Texas Santa Fe Expedition a few months later. He was released as one of the prisoners of the Santa Fe Expedition in time to join the Mier Expedition. The Earth Memoirs in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1923, Vol. XXVII, p. 48-49, give an account of Bonnell's death in December, 1842, while a member of the expedition.; Locations: TxWFM (lacks title-page). TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Commissioners to Negotiate a Loan.

[Circular, dated at beginning:] London, June 22nd, 1840.
[At foot of p. (1):] E. Couchman, Printer, 10, Throgmorton Street, London. [1840]
1369; [Text begins:] Sir, The undersigned Commissioners of the Republic of Texas, to whom has been confided the trust of negotiating a loan for that Government, desire to invite the attention of European Capitalists to the following summary of its history, progress, and resources. They, therefore, solicit your perusal of this communication, together with the documents comprised in the enclosed pamphlet. ... [At end, blanks for Ms. signatures of] Commissioners of the Republic of Texas.; 4-page folder, printed on first 3 pages, in double columns.; 28 x 22 cm.; This dignified circular, after recording the successful revolution of Texas and the fundamental principles of its government, continues with a statement of the resources of the country. It states that the commissioners are aware that the maximum rate of ten per cent interest they are authorized to offer may create prejudice in Europe against Texas credit, but that such high rate is offered because Texas is a new country. The copy of the circular in my collection has the blank for signatures at the end filled in with the manuscript signatures of James Hamilton and A.T. Burnley, the two commissioners. The article on Hamilton in the Handbook of Texas gives a brief statement on the proposed loan.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 29

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Texas (republic). Commissioners to Negotiate a Loan.

Documens [sic], &c.
[At end:] E. Couchman, Imprimeur, Rue Throgmorton, 10. [London]. [1840?]
1368; [Translation into French of documents of the Republic of Texas relating to the Texan loan.]; 20 p. 20 cm.; No copy with a title page has been located, the caption title on page [3] reading as above. For a guess James Hamilton, who was the agent in Europe for the negotiation of a loan to Texas, had these Documents printed in London late in 1840 to assist in the loan negotiations he was about to have in Paris with J. Laffitte & Cie early in 1841. The documents include translations of acts of the Texas Congress approved November 18, 1836, May 16, 1838, January 22, 1839, and December 19, 1839, relating to a loan for Texas. There are also translations of a statement of the debt as of September 30, 1839, of a letter of John P. Borden, Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated Houston, February 17, 1839, classifying the lands of Texas, and of an extract from the act of December 21, 1839, stating that the proceeds of the sales of the Cherokee lands will be applied on the public debt. An excellent guide to these negotiations by Hamilton is *Négociations de la République du Texas en Europe 1837-1845* by Mary Katherine Chase, Paris, 1932.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 29

Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). House.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the Eighth Congress of the Republic of Texas.
Houston: Cruger & Moore--Public Printers--Main Street. 1844
594; Published by Authority.; 472 p. 20.2 cm.; The House assembled at Washington in regular annual session on December 4, 1843, and adjourned sine die on February 5, 1844. The printers' charge of May 25, 1844 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library), was for 300 copies, although on December 7, 1853, their successor certified that 500 copies had been delivered.; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). House.

Standing Rules for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas. Washington: Printed by Thomas Johnson. 1843
569; 12 p. 22 cm.; These rules were adopted by the House on December 14, 1843, and on February 1, 1844, the Committee on Public Printing reported that 100 copies had been printed on December 29, 1843. Committees were appointed by the House on December 21, and the Senate on December 20 to revise the joint rules, but no final action on this is recorded and the seventeen "Joint Rules and Orders of the Two Houses" are the same as in the 1838 edition of the Standing Rules, entry No. 262. There are seventy-six standing rules here as against seventy-seven in the 1838 edition, rule three of the 1838 edition having been omitted. This rule three was first omitted by the House of the Sixth Congress, as stated in the note to entry No. 460.; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets).

Reel: 9

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Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). House. Committee ... to Examine the Records ... of the General Land Office.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine into the Condition of the Records and Archives of the General Land Office.

Washington: Printed by Thomas Johnson. 1844 595; 14 p. 19 cm.; President Houston's Message of January 4, 1843, entry No. 574, tells of the effective resistance of the citizens of Austin to an attempt by the government at that time to move the archives to a safer place. The archives having remained in Austin in the possession of a group of citizens, this report, dated at the beginning, Washington, 22d January, 1844, but unsigned here, tells the status and condition of the archives in January, 1844, a year later, and of their delivery at that time to the General Land Office. In the House Journal of the Eighth Congress, p. 281-286, this report is printed in much more complete form and signed at the end by F.W. Ogden and J.J.H. Grammont. This reprinting gives for the first time a report on the conduct, referred to below, of T.W. Ward. Various other documents, as well as the two which accompany the separate report, are printed in the Journal on p. 286-300. In the process of examining the archives, a violent dispute arose between Messrs. Ogden and Grammont on the one hand, and Thomas William Ward, the Commissioner, on the other, on what seems now to have been a trifling matter, and Ward had the committee held temporarily for feloniously retaining a document. This was followed by his abusive, Card, entry No. 614, calling Ogden and Grammont "liars and scoundrels." There was quite a controversy over the printing of this report. On January 22, 1844, the printing of 250 copies was ordered (House Journal, Eighth Congress, p. 301), but the next day the vote was reconsidered and the question of printing referred to a select committee (Journal, p. 308). Finally on January 30 this committee made a report, approved by the House, that 250 copies of only certain parts of the committee report be printed (Journal, p. 389).; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets). TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). Joint Naval Committee on the Memorial of Post Captain E.W. Moore.

[Report of the Majority of the Joint Naval Committee on the Memorial of Post Captain E.W. Moore].

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844] 592; [16 p.]; No copy located, but Thomas Johnson entered a charge for printing 100 copies of this report under date of January 29, 1844 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). It is printed in the House Journal, Eighth Congress, on p. 348-361. Signed at the end by John Rugely and five others, the report lists eight charges against Moore, which it discusses in order, and holds Moore guiltless on each charge. It recommends a resolution granting Moore a trial by court martial. The entry for the minority report is No. 593.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). Joint Naval Committee on the Memorial of Post Captain E.W. Moore.

Report of the Minority of the Joint Naval Committee on the Memorial of Post Captain E.W. Moore.

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844] 593; 4 p. 22 cm.; Caption title.; This minority report, dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Washington, January 26th, 1844, and signed at the end by R.M. Collins and three other members of the committee, is critical of Moore, but says that he is entitled to a court martial. At the end is a "Joint Resolution for the Relief of E.W. Moore." The House Journal, Eighth Congress, p. 385, records an order to print 100 copies.; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets).

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). Senate.

Journals of the Senate.

Houston: Cruger & Moore--Public Printers--Main Street. 1844

596; Eighth Congress of the Republic of Texas. Published by Authority.; 245 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 20 cm.; The Senate assembled at Washington, no quorum on December 4, 1843, and adjourned sine die on February 5, 1844.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: DLC. ICU. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 10

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Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). Senate.

[Proceedings of the Senate in Secret Session, in regard to the Sale of the Navy].

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]

597; No copy located, but on January 13, 1844, the Secretary of the Senate acknowledged receipt of 500 copies printed by Thomas Johnson for the use of the Senate. The Proceedings may have included the report of G.W. Hill, Secretary of War and Marine, on the condition of the Navy printed in the Secret Journals of the Senate, Republic of Texas, 1836-1845, edited by E.W. Winkler, Austin, 1911, p. 285-287.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Eighth). Senate.

[Rules for Conducting Business in the Senate].

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844?]

598. No copy located, but on January 8, 1844, the chairman of the Senate committee on printing acknowledged receipt of 50 copies of these rules from Thomas Johnson (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library). For earlier printings of the rules of the Senate see entry Nos. 349, 264, and 199.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). Committees ... on the Anticipated Invasion by Mexico.

Report of the Select Committee of the House, and the Joint Committee of Both Houses, to whom were referred the several messages of His Excellency the President, on the anticipated invasion by Mexico; with Accompanying Documents.

Austin: Printed at the Gazette Office. 1841

454; By order of Congress.; 19 p. 19.2 cm.; This report gives messages of David G. Burnet as acting president, dated December 19 and December 30, 1840, and the report of the joint committee, dated January 12, 1841, and signed: Jas. S. Mayfield, Chairman of Select Committee. W. Henry Daingerfield, Chair'n Joint Com. on part of Senate. W.N. Porter, Chair'n Joint Com. on part of House.

The two messages are printed in the House Journals ... Fifth Congress, p. 315 and p. 387-390. The report of the committee is printed on p. 473-480 of the same Journals. The pamphlet report also includes letters of J.N. Seguin and James Campbell to the President, dated respectively December 26 and December 28, 1840, and the text of the joint resolution authorizing the President "to call into service the necessary forces to repel the contemplated invasion." These two letters and the full text of the joint resolution are not printed in the Journals. On January 12, 1841, the House voted in two separate resolutions that 250 copies of the President's Message and accompanying document and also the report of the committee and the text of the resolution be printed. On January 15 the Senate voted that 200 copies of the Message and accompanying documents be printed.; The Austin City Gazette for January 20, 1841, advertises for sale in pamphlet form copies of the report, "printed at this office." For a slightly earlier message of Burnet's on the Mexican invasion see entry No. 421.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 7

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Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). House.

Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives: Fifth Congress. Printed at the Gazette Office. [Austin]. [1841] 456; 448 p., 3 tables (2 folding). 19.7 cm.; From p. [3]-261 are the annual reports to President Lamar made around the beginning of October, 1840, by the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the Attorney General, the Post-Master General, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. From p. 262 to the end are many reports of committees. This is one of the indispensable books relating to this period of the Republic of Texas for there is no other printing, except perhaps in some cases in contemporary newspapers, of a great many of the reports of the various House Committees of the Fifth Congress. This applies also to the reports made to President Lamar in October, 1840, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Post-Master General. The House Journal for November 6, 1840 (p. 37), records a vote that the reports accompanying the President's Message be referred to the appropriate committees with instructions to prepare abstracts of them for the press. It appears from the House Journal for November 9, 1840 (p. 41), that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads declined to sanction the publication of the report of the Post-Master General, and on the same day the Committee on the Judiciary reported that it was unnecessary to publish any portion of the Attorney General's report, both actions being taken on the ground of economy. Then there is a report of the Committee on Finance, made January 20, 1841, and given on p. 405 of the Appendix saying that the reports of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department are "too voluminous for publication." In the case of the annual reports made at this time by the Secretary of War and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, only the copies at the Grand Lodge at Waco are known, and only the Grand Lodge and the Texas State Library copies of the report of the Secretary of Navy have thus far been located. Even the report of the Secretary of State is uncommon, with only three copies located. It might be noted here that though the House Journal of the Fifth Congress is one of the two Cruger & Wing imprints entered under the year 1841, this Appendix with its imprint, "Printed at the Gazette Office" is one of the many Samuel Whiting imprints of that year. The printer's bill was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: DLC. PHi. Tx. TxAuDR. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). House.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas: Fifth Congress ----- First Session. Austin: Cruger and Wing, Public Printers. 1841 455; 1840-1841.; [On verso of title:] By order of the House of Representatives: under the superintendence of the Chief Clerk.; 723 p., verso blank, leaf of errata, verso blank. 19.3 cm.; The House assembled on November 2, 1840, and adjourned sine die February 5, 1841. There was no other session of this Congress. Cruger had been elected public printer by the Fifth Congress on December 23, 1840. At about that time the firm of Cruger & Wing was formed and acquired sole ownership of the Texas Sentinel. The printer's bill was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC (lacks title page). M. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). House. Committee on Finance.

Report on Finance - - by Col. Menard. [Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841] 457; 8 p. 18 cm.; Caption title.; This report is reprinted in Appendix ... Journals ... House ... Fifth Congress, p. 435-443. It is dated, Committee Room, January 12th, 1841, and signed at the end, M.B. Menard, one of the Committee on Finance, with a concurrence signed by four other members of the Committee and dated at the end, House of Representatives, Jan. 21, 1841. This presents one more plan for funding the national debt which is said to amount to about \$7,000,000. Menard (1805-1856) was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and one of the Organizers of the Galveston City Company. In this Fifth Congress he represented Galveston.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 7

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). Joint Committee on Public Lands.

Evidence in Relation to Land Titles, taken before Joint Committee on Public Lands. 408A; Second issue [of entry No. 408], with same title except that "Printed by order of the Senate." is substituted for "Printed by order of House of Representatives."; 39 p. 20 cm.; This important pamphlet giving evidence presented at hearings of the Joint Committee on Public Lands, held in December, 1840, relates to the whole question of the validity of the so-called "Eleven League Grants" made by the State of Coahuila and Texas prior to Texan independence, and is important for the historic "Robertson Colony Controversy," to which Dr. Barker devoted a whole chapter in his *Life of Austin*, and which John Henry Brown dealt with at length in Vol. I of his *History of Texas*. I might remark here that Dr. Barker mentions in his account, p. 350 note, Brown's "gratuitous interpolations and distortions" with regard to Austin. The pamphlet begins with the text of the petition, dated Monclova, May 11, 1835, of S.M. Williams, Robert Peebles and F.W. Johnson for the "Four Hundred League Grant," with Governor Viesca's favorable action thereon of May 13. Fifteen more depositions follow, among which are those of Sterling C. Robertson, John P. Borden, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Adolphus Sterne, John Durst and E.L.R. Wheelock, one of the first settlers in the Robertson Colony. Several of the documents and reports of testimony in this pamphlet are relied on as authorities by Dr. Barker in his noteworthy article, "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," in the *Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association*, for July, 1906, Vol. X, p. 76-95. The question of the validity of the Eleven League Grant titles continued after Texas became a state, and in 1856 the text of this pamphlet, together with Stephen F. Austin's letter to the Texas Senate, written by him in December, 1836, shortly before his death, was reprinted in a rare pamphlet in my collection (Winkler, *Texas Imprints*, No. 721). Another later pamphlet is James Armstrong's *Some Facts on the Eleven League Controversy*, Austin, 1859 (also in my collection, with Mr. Winkler only locating a photostat in his *Texas Imprints*, No. 1116).; The *House Journal of the Fifth Congress, First Session*, records (p. 282) that on December 16, 1840, 150 copies of this evidence were ordered printed, and on December 21 the *Senate Journal* records an order to print 150 copies of the evidence "as printed by the House." This pamphlet is reprinted, except for the joint resolution on the verso of the title page, in *Appendix ... Journals ... House, Fifth Congress*, p. 329-368. In the *Appendix*, p. 369-371, is an undated letter, not in the pamphlet report, from Samuel M. Williams to Robert Potter, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, giving further evidence. This was in response to a resolution of the House of January 3, 1841, and was separately printed. See 1842 entry under Williams, Evidence of Samuel M. Williams, in relation to Land Titles, entry No. 499.; Locations: Graff.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). Joint Committee on Public Lands.

Evidence in Relation to Land Titles, taken before Joint Committee on Public Lands. [On verso of title:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840] 408; Printed by order of House of Representatives. < 150 copies. [>]; 39 p. 20.5 cm.; This important pamphlet giving evidence presented at hearings of the Joint Committee on Public Lands, held in December, 1840, relates to the whole question of the validity of the so-called "Eleven League Grants" made by the State of Coahuila and Texas prior to Texan independence, and is important for the historic "Robertson Colony Controversy," to which Dr. Barker devoted a whole chapter in his *Life of Austin*, and which John Henry Brown dealt with at length in Vol. I of his *History of Texas*. I might remark here that Dr. Barker mentions in his account, p. 350 note, Brown's "gratuitous interpolations and distortions" with regard to Austin. The pamphlet begins with the text of the petition, dated Monclova, May 11, 1835, of S.M. Williams, Robert Peebles and F.W. Johnson for the "Four Hundred League Grant," with Governor Viesca's favorable action thereon of May 13. Fifteen more depositions follow, among which are those of Sterling C. Robertson, John P. Borden, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Adolphus Sterne, John Durst and E.L.R. Wheelock, one of the first settlers in the Robertson Colony. Several of the documents and reports of testimony in this pamphlet are relied on as authorities by Dr. Barker in his noteworthy article, "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," in the *Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association*, for July, 1906, Vol. X, p. 76-95. The question of the validity of the Eleven League Grant titles continued after Texas became a state, and in 1856 the text of this pamphlet, together with Stephen F. Austin's letter to the Texas Senate, written by him in December, 1836, shortly before his death, was reprinted in a rare pamphlet in my collection (Winkler, *Texas Imprints*, No. 721). Another later pamphlet is James Armstrong's *Some Facts on the Eleven League Controversy*, Austin, 1859 (also in my collection, with Mr. Winkler only locating a photostat in his *Texas Imprints*, No. 1116).; The *House Journal of the Fifth Congress, First Session*, records (p. 282) that on December 16, 1840, 150 copies of this evidence were ordered printed, and on December 21 the *Senate Journal* records an order to print 150 copies of the evidence "as printed by the House." This pamphlet is reprinted, except for the joint resolution on the verso of the title page, in *Appendix ... Journals ... House, Fifth Congress*, p. 329-368. In the *Appendix*, p. 369-371, is an undated letter, not in the pamphlet report, from Samuel M. Williams to Robert Potter, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, giving further evidence. This was in response to a resolution of the House of January 3, 1841, and was separately printed. See 1842 entry under Williams, Evidence of Samuel M. Williams, in relation to Land Titles, entry No. 499.; Rader 3059. Sabin 94963.; Locations: DLC. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). Congress (Fifth). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Republic of Texas. Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1841 458; Fifth Congress -- First Session. By order of the Secretary of State.; [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press -- Houston.; 198 p., leaf of errata, verso blank. 20.3 cm.; The Senate assembled on Monday, November 2, 1840, and adjourned sine die on February 5, 1841. There was no other session of this Congress.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM (lacks leaf of errata, date cut from title). TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). House.

... An Accurate and Authentic Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives. Columbia: G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. [At end:] Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Office of the Telegraph. 1836

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155; From the 3d of October to the 23d [i.e. 22d] of December. By M.J. Falvel. Reporter of the House.; vi p., 1 leaf, 226 p. 20.1 cm.; At head of title: First Congress-First Session. The first House of Representatives of Texas assembled at Columbia, Texas, on Monday, October 3, 1836, and organized the same day with the election of Ira Ingram as Speaker. On the next day Falvel was appointed reporter of the proceedings, and on December 22 the House adjourned to meet again on the first Monday of May, 1837, at Houston. This Report is the first account of these proceedings. The official, somewhat more detailed record is given in the official Journal of the session published at Houston in 1838, entry No. 249. The Falvel Report was first printed in the issues of the Telegraph and Texas Register from October 4 (editorial dated October 5) to December 22, 1836. The report in the first installment in the newspaper is from different type, but beginning with the issue of the Telegraph for October 11 (editorial dated October 12) the type of the journal as printed in three columns in the paper was kept standing, and, for the most part, merely rearranged to print the single-column pages of the separate edition. This is shown by numerous typographical irregularities, broken letters, etc., occurring both in the newspaper report and in the separate edition. Even Falvel's preface is found in the issue of the Telegraph for December 22. The separate edition includes some material which was not printed in the Telegraph, for example in the proceedings for November 10 the separate edition includes both the "Treaty" between Burnet and Santa Anna and the "Secret treaty," while only the "Secret treaty" was printed in the newspaper. In both printings the reports for the last few days of the session are much abbreviated. Here and later in the official Journal are, as far as I know, the only printings in book form of the committee report signed by Moseley Baker as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on questions regarding land legislation (made at session of November 29 and found here at p. 191-198). Falvel has the only printing of Moseley Baker's speech on the interesting constitutional question raised by the contested election of Messrs. Allen and Weatherhead (session of October 12, p. 37-46). Both journals also print the report, signed by Baker as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, upon the release of Santa Anna, session of November 10, and the Burnet inaugural of October 4, 1836, which was separately printed, and the Houston inaugural of October 22, 1836, which as far as I know was not reprinted until long afterwards in the Writings of Sam Houston. There is a preface here by Falvel, and it appears on p. 36 that he was admitted to speak as counsel for Allen in the contested election case referred to above. Beyond a statement, made when Falvel was recommended for reporter, that "he was duly qualified from considerable practice in deliberative and legislative assemblies" (p. 6), I have not run across any information about him, except that the House Journal for December 17, 1836, does record a resolution "that our reporter, Mr. Falvel, be presented with one hundred copies of his report of the proceedings of this house, as a tribute for the manner in which he has discharged his duty and for the purposes of distribution." On November 7, 1836, 450 copies of

the Report were ordered printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members. Mr. Winkler told me long ago that among the Comptroller's Papers at the Texas State Library is a signature (p. 169-176) of the Report with a memorandum saying that 450 copies were to be printed at a cost of \$4 a page.; Rader 3061. Sabin 94964.; Locations: DLC. NN. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). House.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas.
Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838 249; First Congress -- First Session. (By Order of the Secretary of State.); 302 p., blank leaf. 20.9 cm.; The period covered by this Journal, the election of Ira Ingram as Speaker, and some of the material in this Journal have been mentioned in the note to the Falvel Report, published at Columbia in 1836, entry No. 155. A report of the Secretary of State to the President, dated November 5, 1838, on p. 21-23 of the House Journal of the Third Congress, says that 500 copies of this Journal were printed at a cost for printing of \$1,140 and for stitching of \$187.50.; Sabin 94965.; Locations: CtY. DLC. NN (title-page mutilated). Tx. TxDaM. TxH. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). House.

Standing Rules for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives; and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas.
Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1837 195; 30 p. (including front wrapper). 21 cm. Blue printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title only.; On October 4, 1836, the House appointed a special joint committee to draft "rules of order and decorum" and voted to use in the meantime the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives of the United States. These Standing Rules, seventy-seven in number as finally adopted, and seventeen "Joint Rules and Orders of the Two Houses" were adopted on October 17, when it was voted that these Rules and the Constitution of 1836 be printed in an edition of 200 copies. The Rules are printed in the Houston, 1838, edition of the House Journal, First Congress, first session, p. 54-66, as first reported, being seventy-eight in number. The text of the rules as given in the Journal has a rule offered by amendment, relating to standing committees, which is not included in this separate edition of 1837. A receipt to Gail Borden for 120 copies, dated March 4, 1837, attached to the Texas State Library copy, shows that these Rules were published before that date. The note to the House Rules of the Third Congress, entry No. 262, summarizes the printing of such rules during the period of the republic. I have not seen any printing of the House Rules of the Second Congress.; Sabin 94967.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS (lacks wrappers).

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). Joint Committee ... on the Disposal of General Santa Anna.

Report of the Hon. Mosely [sic] Baker, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the question of the Disposal of Gen. Santa Anna: including the Treaties Made at Velasco, on the 14th May, 1836. Columbia: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. [1836] 154; 17 p. 19.7 cm.; The imprint of the copy in the Texas Masonic Grand Lodge Library is transposed and reads: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph, Columbia. 1836. Committees of the House and Senate considered the question of Santa Anna at a joint session and this report for the Committee of the House was made at a secret session of the House held on November 9, 1836. It is given in full in the House Journal for November 10, 1836, p. 134-144, and in the Falvel Accurate ... Report of the Proceedings of the House, Columbia, 1836, p. 118-128. The House Committee took the position that the Mexicans had violated the treaty of Velasco by not returning the cattle and slaves captured on their advance to San Jacinto, and recommended that Santa Anna be held in custody for the present, but concluded that the right to release him was "purely an executive prerogative and that the whole matter be left to the President for his determination." The House voted 21 to 5 to concur in the Baker report. For action by the Senate see note to Speech of Mr. Everitt of Jasper, entry No. 120. On November 11, 1836, 500 copies of the report, "together with alike [sic] number of the public and secret treaty" in pamphlet form were ordered printed for the House.; Sabin 94966.; Locations: CU-B. TxWFM.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Republic of Texas. First Congress -- First Session. Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1836 156; 103 p. 21 cm.; While the Falvel report of the proceedings of the first House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, entry No. 155, is quite full, this is a rather skimpy record of the proceedings of the first Senate. The reports of these proceedings in the contemporary issues of the Telegraph and Texas Register give considerably more information. The Senate assembled on Monday, October 3, 1836, organized the same day by electing Richard Ellis, of the district of Red River, president pro tem., and adjourned on December 22 "until the first Monday in May next," that is, of May, 1837, when the place of meeting was to be the town of Houston. On October 25, a resolution was adopted ordering the printing of 500 copies of the Journal. Mr. McMurtrie can hardly be correct when, in reproducing the title page of this Senate Journal in his Pioneer Printing in Texas, p. [16], he describes it as the "Title Page of the Earliest Known Columbia Imprint." This journal could not have been printed until the very end of December. For a guess, the first Columbia imprint was the Austin letter to Gail Borden of August 18, 1836, regarding the election for president, entry No. 113, and perhaps the earliest pamphlet, McKinney's attack on Bryan and others, entry No. 127.; Sabin 94970.; Locations: NN. TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). Senate.

[Rules for the Government of the Senate]. [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 157; Copies of the rules adopted by the Senate of this Congress and at the called and adjourned sessions of the Second Congress, entry Nos. 199 and 259, have not been located, nor have I seen any recording of their text. Probably the text of the Senate rules of the Third Congress, entry No. 264, is substantially the same as that of these earlier rules. The "Joint Rules and Orders of the Two Houses" were adopted on October 12, 1836, and are printed at p. 16-18 of the Senate Journal. No copy located, but on Oct. 18, 1836, the Senate Journal records that 50 copies were ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Reel: 2

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

["Project of the basis on which Texas should ask for admission into the Union of the United States of America," in ten articles, followed by preamble and resolutions on the subject reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on November 7, 1836]. [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 158; [Text of first article begins:] 1. That the boundary lines of Texas be as follows: ...; Broadside in two columns. 41 x 27.6 cm.; Title supplied from first two paragraphs of second column. This most interesting broadside is in effect a memorandum for the use of the Senate, giving ten clauses for an annexation treaty recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in their full report to the Senate, entry for which follows. The ten clauses are followed by the resolutions recommended in the full report. Several of these clauses differ materially from the final terms of annexation. The provision for new states and the Texas boundary with Mexico are quite different, and the 10th clause, which provided that after bona fide claims to lands had been granted, all the remaining unallocated lands of Texas should pass to the United States was diametrically opposite to the final terms which left such lands to Texas. On the other hand, the draft provided that Texas' debts up to seven million dollars should be paid by the United States. Though this draft seems an important factor in the history of the annexation of Texas, showing as it does the views of an important Texas group of the time, I have been unable to find any discussion of it or even a reference to it either in Justin H. Smith's *The Annexation of Texas*, New York, 1919, or in the various Texas histories, or in any of the numerous articles on annexation in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. The Senate voted on November 7, 1836, that 50 copies of this document, "accompanying the report of the committee on foreign relations," be printed.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 159; [Text begins:] The committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the resolution of the senate of the republic of Texas, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of annexing the whole territory of this country to the United States ... submit the following report. ... [Signed at end:] Richard Ellis, Chmn. Com.; Broadside in four columns. 55.4 x 47 cm.; The committee recommended that the President be authorized to send one or more commissioners to Washington to ask for recognition and that "the ten articles now before your honorable body," that is, the ten articles which are the subject of entry No. 158, be considered as the basis of a treaty. It is also recommended that if Texas should not be admitted by March 4 next, there should be negotiations with Great Britain "and the other courts of Europe" for recognition and treaties. The resolutions recommended by the committee, which incorporated by reference the ten articles referred to in entry No. 158, were adopted November 8, after amendments had been made, the nature of which, unfortunately, is not stated. I have not located any reprinting of this important report, and it is not given in the *Senate Journal*. On November 7, 1836, it was voted that 500 copies be printed and there is a record of a charge of \$78 for such printing. The report is published in full in the *Telegraph and Texas Register* for November 12, 1836.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (First, first session). Senate. Committee on Public Lands.

[Report accompanying an act entitled "an act granting bounties of land to volunteers from foreign countries"]. [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 160; No copy located, but on November 2, 1836, the *Senate Journal* records that 25 copies of the report were ordered printed for the use of the Senate. Presumably this report related to the joint resolution given in the *Laws, Houston, 1838*, Vol. I, p. 34, which was vetoed by President Houston on November 22, *Writings of Sam Houston*, Vol. I, p. 489, and passed over his veto by both Houses.

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Congress (First, second session). House.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, at the Second Session of the First Congress, held by Adjournment at the City of Houston, and commencing Monday May 1st., 1837. Houston: Telegraph Office. 1838
250; 148 p. 20.9 cm.; The House of Representatives met for this adjourned session of the First Congress at Houston on Monday, May 1, 1837. The Journal records, p. 146, that the final session began at "1 o'clock, Tuesday Morning, June 13th, 1837," and that at "4 o'clock, A.M.," the House and Senate met in joint session to hear a valedictory message of the President, and then adjourned sine die. It is just possible that there are two successive misprints in the Journal and that instead of this spectacular session in the early hours of the morning the session met at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, to which time it had adjourned the day before. Houston's valedictory address is not mentioned in the Writings of Sam Houston. The report of the Secretary of State dated November 5, 1838, in the House Journal of the Third Congress, p. 21-23, says that 500 copies of the Journal of this session were printed at a cost of \$570 for printing and \$187.50 for stitching.; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICU. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxH. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (First, second session). House. Committee on Public Lands.

Report of the Committee on Public Land [sic], Adopted by the House of Representatives, May 11, 1837.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 196; [Text begins:] Mr. Speaker. The committee on public lands, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the land laws, have instructed me to report ... [Signed at end:] Joseph Rowe. Chairman of Committee.; Broadside in two columns. 36 x 25 cm.; President Houston in his message at the opening of the Second Session of the First Congress on May 5, 1837, entry No. 217, had recommended that the law establishing the Land Office, passed at the previous session, entry No. 168, should not be permitted to go into effect on June 1st as provided in the act. This is a well-reasoned argument by Joseph Rowe, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, admitting the problems involved in opening the Land Office, but upholding the bill and presenting a supplementary act. The House Journal for May 11 states that the report of the committee was approved by a vote of 16 to 7 and that 300 copies of the report were ordered printed. These were received from Borden & Moore on May 23, 1837 (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (First, second session). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Republic of Texas, First Congress, -- Second Session.
Houston: Telegraph Office. 1838
251; Preliminary blank leaf, leaf of title, verso blank, 50 p. 20.3 cm.; The Journal records that pursuant to adjournment the Senate met at Houston on May 1, 1837, and organized on May 4 with the election of Hon. Jesse Grimes as President. The last session recorded is that of June 10, 1837, with a notation at the end on p. 50, "The remainder of the journals of this session have been lost." The House Journal for this session reports that the two houses adjourned sine die early in the morning of June 13, 1837. The report of the Secretary of State dated November 5, 1838, in the House Journal of the Third Congress, p. 21-23, records that 500 copies of this Journal were printed in seven "forms" at a cost of \$210 for printing and \$93.75 for stitching.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: DLC. NN. TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (First, second session). Senate. Committee on Public Lands.

Report of the Committee to Whom was Referred So Much of the President's Message, as relates to the Land Bill.
Houston: Printed by Borden & Moore, Public Printers. 1837
197; 8 p. 20.2 cm.; It appears from the Journal of the Senate that this report was made by William G. Hill, Chairman of the Committee, on May 23, 1837, and that 500 copies were ordered printed. It was much more sympathetic to the recommendations in the Houston message of May 5 than the report of the similar committee in the House. It followed Houston in recommending postponement of the opening of the Land Office and suggested various other changes in the law. A bill carrying out these provisions was reported to the Senate on May 27, and a "supplementary" land act was passed over President Houston's veto on June 12. For the provisions of this supplementary act see entry No. 206. Mr. McMurtrie in his Pioneer Printing in Texas, reproduces the title page of this report at p. 19 with the notation, "Title Page of the Earliest Known Houston Imprint," but as this report was not ordered printed by the Senate until May 23, 1837, and President Houston's speech of May 5th (entry No. 217) was ordered printed by the House on the day it was delivered, the latter is probably the first Houston imprint. As I own the May 23 piece and not the earlier one, I wish McMurtrie had been right!; Locations: CU-B. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). House. Committee on Finance.

Report of the Committee on Finance.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840] 401; By order of the House of Representatives.; 20 p. 20.8 cm.; It appears from the reprinting of this report in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. II, House, p. 274-287, that it was reported to the House on January 12, 1840, and 500 copies ordered printed. It is signed at the end, Samuel M. Williams, Chairman. There is a long discussion of the promissory notes of the government, then selling at a large discount, with a recommendation of a plan to increase their value. Increase of tariff duties, but not on distilled spirits, is recommended. More direct taxation is favored. As this is the first Texas public document entered under the year 1840, it is probably in order to comment that though on December 6, 1839, the firm of Cruger & Bonnell had been elected by the Fourth Congress public printers over Samuel Whiting, yet only three of the 1840 public documents have Bonnell's "Sentinel Office" imprint and by far the greater number of the 1840 public documents have the Whiting imprint.; Locations: PHi. RPB. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). House. Committee on Foreign Relations.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with Accompanying Documents.
[At end:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840] 402; By order of the House of Representatives.; 55 p. 20.2 cm.; Here a message of President Lamar, dated January 8, 1840, to the Senate and House regarding certain claims by Great Britain on behalf of its subjects, p. [3]-4, is followed, p. 5-52, by correspondence and reports relating to the claims, and on p. 53-55 by the undated report of the Committee signed at the end, W. Lawrence, Chairman. One of the British claims arose out of the admittedly improper capture of the British schooner Eliza Russell by the Texian schooner Invincible in 1837. Here Texas admitted liability. It was an unfortunate case as the Texas Secretary of the Navy was on the Invincible at the time of the capture. That times have changed in the last hundred or so years is shown by a letter of Lord Palmerston dated October 23, 1839, to General J. Pinckney Henderson, the Texan representative, given here on p. 33-34, where, after complaining that the Eliza Russell claim had not been paid, Palmerston continues, "Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government would be justifiable in sending out a ship of war to Texas, and in instructing the commander thereof to make a direct demand upon the Texian authorities for the immediate settlement of these claims, and to take all necessary measures for enforcing the payment of the same." At this time Great Britain had not recognized Texas, though recognition had been given by the United States and France. Whiting charged for 450 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The pamphlet is reprinted in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. [171]-212.; Locations: DLC. MBAt. RPB. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). House. Committee on Public Lands.

Report of the Committee on Public Lands.
[At end:] Austin City Gazette Print. [1839] 347; 7, [1] p. 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report, made on November 22, 1839, addressed, To the Hon. D.S. Kaufman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and signed at the end, W.W. Gant, Chairman, is also given in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. II, p. 51-56. It paints quite a picture of the confused state of land titles and of the obligation on Congress to devise ways of making known what lands are vacant and which have been deeded. It recites "stupendous frauds glaring your Committee in the face" and recommends that the further entering and surveying of land claims and the granting of headright certificates be suspended for the present. The report was unanimously adopted by the House and 1,000 copies ordered printed.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). House. Committee on the State of the Republic.

Report of the Committee on the State of the Republic.

[At end:] Austin Gazette print. [1839]

348; 4 p. 18.5 cm.; Caption title.; This committee had been asked to report on the expediency of setting up a penitentiary. In its undated report, signed at the end by Wm. H. Jack as chairman, the severity of the Texas penal code and the difficulty of securing convictions "when the punishment is greatly disproportioned to the crime" was commented upon. The committee recommended "the erection of a penitentiary, and the enacting of a penal code, graduating the punishment proportioned to the offense." Although this report is printed in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. II, House, p. 299-301, with the note that it was submitted at some time between January 14 and January 18, 1840, it was submitted in answer to a resolution of November 15, 1839, and printed before the end of that month. There is a charge for printing 300 copies in Whiting's bill for printing done for the House in November, 1839 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). According to the endorsement on the Grand Lodge copy, the bill was rejected on January 27, 1840, and on reconsideration was rejected again January 28.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). House. Special Committee on the Bill to Exempt Certain Lands from Certain Debts.

Report of the Special Committee.

[At end:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840]

403; 4 p. 20.5 cm.; Caption title.; In this report, dated at the beginning January 11th, 1840, and signed K.H. Muse, Chairman, the Select Committee gave cogent reasons for the constitutionality and passage of this important legislation, providing that lands acquired as headrights under the colonization laws of Coahuila and Texas or of the Republic by emigrants from foreign countries should be exempt from all liabilities contracted by the emigrant before coming to Texas. The bill became a law on February 5, 1840, and its text is given in Laws ... Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 173. Though the report is dated January 11, 1840, it was not presented to the House until January 17. Though the exemption here is limited to debts contracted before coming to Texas, this law is an extension of the principle of the famous homestead law of Texas passed by the Third Congress and approved by President Lamar on January 26, 1839 (Laws ... Third Congress, Houston, Intelligencer Office edition, p. 125-126). Whiting charged for printing 500 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). This report is not printed in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress.; Locations: RPB. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Joint Committee on Finance.

[Report of the Joint Committee on Finance].

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1839]

346; No copy located, but the report, as presented in the House by Samuel M. Williams on December 13, 1839, is printed from manuscript in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. II, House, p. 170-173, and 100 copies were ordered printed. The report is signed at the end first by "S.H. Everitt Chairman Comt. finance on the part of the Senate," and then by Williams, "Chairman Representatives." It refers to a conference with General James Hamilton, one of the Loan Commissioners, who had negotiated in Europe for a loan to Texas, and says that a loan "is not only desirable but indispensable." The Committee says that a proposed act setting up a sinking fund for a loan is being presented with their report.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Senate.

Rules for Conducting Business in the Senate.

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1839]

349; 8 p. 14.5 cm.; Caption title.; This year the Senate apparently thought burdensome, or at any rate inappropriate, the provisions in the Rules ... Senate ... Third Congress, entry No. 264, that for every failure to attend the Senate by the hour of adjournment, a senator should be fined one dollar, and it no longer appears. On the other hand, three new rules, 51-53, and a new joint rule giving procedure in elections by joint ballot have been added. Two hundred and fifty copies of these Rules were ordered printed by the Senate November 28, 1839 (modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 77), but only 200 were charged for by Samuel Whiting in his bill of November, 1839 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94973.; Locations: Privately owned.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Senate. Committee on Finance.

Report of the Committee on Finance.

[At end:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1839?]

350; 4 p. 18.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report by the Committee, to whom that part of President Lamar's annual message relating to the finances of the Republic had been referred, recommends suspending the issue of promissory notes, which have so depreciated as to "have become almost worthless as a medium of carrying on domestic or foreign exchange." An increase in the tariff on imports is among other recommendations. The report, which is signed at the end, S.H. Everitt, Chairman, is undated but the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, where it is reprinted, Vol. I, p. 164-167, record that it was presented on December 21, 1839, and that 250 copies were ordered printed.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Senate. Committee on Indian Affairs.

Report of the the [sic] Committee on Indian Affairs, on the Cherokee Land Bill.
[At end:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840]
404; 8 p. 20.8 cm.; Caption title.; The majority report, dated at the beginning, Senate Chamber, January 22, 1840, and signed at the end, G.W. Barnett, Chairman, following the lead of Sam Houston, recites the various documents under which the Cherokees held title to their lands in northeast Texas and recommends that the Indian lands in the Cherokee country be reserved from location. It says, "Your Committee are of the opinion that no Indians under the sun ever had rights better established than had the Cherokees," and bitterly attacks those opposing the bill. The minority report by Senator Burton, which follows, attacks the proposed bill with equal bitterness. For a note on Burton's powerful speech in the Senate attacking the bill, and its subsequent history, see entry No. 381. Barnett was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Senate for six successive terms, beginning with the Second Congress. The text of the majority and minority reports is given in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 274-280. The Journal records that 500 copies of both reports were ordered printed.; Locations: CtY. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Senate. Committee on Naval Affairs.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the President's Message.
[At end:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840]
405; 8 p. 19.2 cm.; Caption title.; The Senate had passed a resolution asking the President "to inform the Senate by what authority he appointed ninety Naval Officers, during the recess of Congress this present year," and Lamar had replied in a message dated January 3, 1840 (No. 420 here). The report of Oliver Jones, Chairman of the Committee, dated, Committee Room, January 13, 1840, criticizing both the action of the President and the form of his message, is given on p. [1]-3, with the bill proposed by Jones on p. 4. The report of the majority of the Committee, which follows on p. 5-7, upholds the action of the President. It is signed at the end by Francis Moore, Jr., and Harvey Kendrick. The modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, prints the Jones minority report on p. 245-248 and the report of the majority of the Committee on p. 251-253, saying, incorrectly, in a note to each report that they are reprinted from Message of His Excellency, the President, in reply to a Resolution of the Senate, Austin, 1840 (entry No. 420). According to the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Senate, for January 16, 1840, p. 250, "On motion of Mr. [Anson] Jones of Brazoria, 500 copies of this [the majority] report were ordered to be printed together with the report of the Chairman, that the bane and antidote might go together, *pari passu*, to the People."; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Senate. Committee on Public Lands.

Report of the Committee on Public Lands on Land Bill.

[On verso of title:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840]
406; Printed by order of the Senate.; 7 p. 20.9 cm.; This report, signed at the end, I.W. Burton, Chairman Com. on Public Lands, was on a bill from the House entitled "An act to detect fraudulent Land Certificates." It was presented to the Senate of the Fourth Congress on January 9, 1840, and it is reprinted in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 218-221, where an order to print 500 copies is recorded. The report criticizes the power given in the House bill to four commissioners to declare void any title which had been issued or declared valid by previous tribunals. Burton's committee recommended a substitute bill, the text of which does not accompany their report. The bill on which Burton's committee made this adverse report passed the Senate and was vetoed by Lamar, but was passed over the veto by both the House and Senate, with Burton voting for the bill in the Senate. The text of the bill is given in Laws ... Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 139-143. For a criticism of the bill, see the Report of the Commissioner General Land Office November Seventeenth, 1840, entry No. 410, and for Lamar's veto message see entry No. 423.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Congress (Fourth). Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the Act to provide for the holding of an annual Adjourned Session of the Supreme Court in the eastern section of the Republic.
[At end:] Whiting's Print. [Austin]. [1840?]
407; 2 p. 18.8 cm.; Caption title.; The report, dated, Senate Chamber, Dec'r. 30, 1839, and signed at the end, Anson Jones, Chairman, says that the act would be unconstitutional as the Constitution provides for but one Supreme Court which shall convene annually. The text of the report is reprinted from the only located copy at the Grand Lodge at Waco in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 182-183, where an order to print 500 copies is recorded.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

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Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session).

Appendix to the Journals of the Ninth Congress of the Republic of Texas.

Washington: Miller & Cushney, Public Printers. 1845 627; By Authority.; 91 p., 4 folding tables. 19.7 cm.; This volume contains annual reports dated around December 1, 1844, made to President Houston at the close of his administration by the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Marine, Chief Clerk of the General Post Office, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, this last report being dated October 2d, 1844. At the end are two reports, both dated December 24, 1844, to President Anson Jones, the first a report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the other a Special Report of the Secretary of War and Marine. There are entries under the year 1844 for separate printings of the four reports made to President Houston but I have not seen any separate printings of the two reports to President Jones and they do not seem to be printed in the House or Senate Journals. Miller & Cushney's bill of June 2, 1845, was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: Tx. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). House.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the Ninth Congress of the Republic of Texas. Washington: Miller & Cushney, Public Printers. 1845 626; Published by Authority.; 395 p. 21.3 cm.; The House assembled on December 2, 1844, and adjourned sine die on February 3, 1845. The final act of the House was a dispute about a resolution of thanks to John M. Lewis, the Speaker. As the vote of 16 to 7 in favor of the Speaker was less than the quorum of two thirds required by the Constitution, the resolution of approval failed. Miller & Cushney's bill of March 24, 1845, was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxU. TWS (lacks p. [1]-6, p. 7 mutilated).

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). House. Committee on Finance.

[Report of the Minority of the Committee on Finance].

[Washington]. [1845]

628; This and the minority report [entry No. 629], both dated January 6, 1845, were made in response to a resolution instructing the Committee "to inquire into the policy of a total repeal of all tariff and tonnage duties." The Committee reported their opinion that "but very small, if any reduction can be made upon impost duties." The report is signed by George W. Smyth and four others. Smyth (1803-1866) came to Texas in 1830 and was prominent as a surveyor and in public affairs, being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Kemp has a good biography of him in his Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The report is printed in the House Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 169-173, and 500 copies were ordered printed.; No copy located.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). House. Committee on Finance.

[Report of the Minority of the Committee on Finance].

[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]

629; See note to entry No. 628. This report, signed, S.B. Johns, One of the Committee, is for free trade. It is printed in House Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 173-175, and 500 copies were ordered printed.; No copy located.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). House. Committee on the State of the Republic.

Report of the Committee on the State of the Republic.

[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]

630; 8 p. 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report is dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, January 14th, 1845, and signed at the end, William L. Cazneau, One of the majority of the Committee. It considers and reports favorably on a joint resolution amending the constitution. One of the amendments especially favored was to set up "a separate and independent Supreme Court." Cazneau (1807-1876), a native of Massachusetts, was an influential figure in Texas politics. He is the subject of an interesting sketch in the Handbook of Texas. The report was submitted to the House on January 14 and on the same day 200 copies were ordered printed. These were charged for in Miller & Cushney's bill under date of January 17, 1842 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). The report is reprinted, but without the amendments, in House Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 206-210.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 10

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Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). House. Select Committee on the Petition of the Citizens of Galveston and Houston.

Reports of a Select Committee, on the petition of the citizens of Galveston and Houston, praying a reduction of the Tariff.

[Washington:] Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1845 631; 12 p. 21:6 cm.; The majority report, dated at the beginning, Committee Room, January 22, 1845, and signed, H. McLeod, Chairman, states that the present tariff is unequal and works a hardship on those importing through Galveston, and recommends a reduction in duties to ten per cent, ad valorem. William R. Scurry and George W. Smyth, members of the Committee, in a report dated January 25, urge the need of revenue and oppose the majority proposal to reduce the duties to ten per cent. S.L. Jones, another member of the Committee, in a report also dated January 25, agrees with the majority as to the unequal burden of the tariff, but favors a reduction of only five per cent in the present duties. Only unimportant changes were made in import duties at this session. Hugh McLeod (1814-1862) was the commander of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. The three reports listed above are to be found in the House Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 272-275 and 285-292, and 500 copies were ordered printed.; Locations: NN. TxH.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Ninth Congress of the Republic of Texas.

Washington: Miller & Cushney, Public Printers. 1845 632; Published by Authority.; 296 p. 20.3 cm.; The Senate assembled on December 2, 1844, and adjourned sine die on February 3, 1845. Miller & Cushney's bill of May 3, 1845. was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94970.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxU (lacks p. 239-296). TWS.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). Senate. Committee on Finance.

Report of a Minority of the Committee on Finance.

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1845]

633; 8 p. 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; This Senate report, dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, 6th January, 1845, and signed at the end, T. Pilsbury, Chairman, is on a resolution to repeal the tariff.

Though the first paragraph says it is by a minority of the Committee, I have found no reference in the Senate Journal of this session to a majority report.

The report makes a careful analysis of the revenues and expenses of the government and recommends a reduction of five percentage points in all ad valorem duties. Various economies are urged and caustic comment is made that the appropriation for maintenance of foreign ministers at nearly one third of the total expenditures is "odious and oppressive."

Timothy Pilsbury (1780-1858), a native of Massachusetts, moved to Brazoria County, Texas, in 1837. He was a congressman from Texas from 1846 to 1849, and not a senator as stated in the Handbook of Texas. The report is printed in Senate Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 116-122. The Journal records that 150 copies were ordered printed on January 7.

Thomas Johnson's bill for printing them was admitted for payment on January 11, 1845 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2). TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 10

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, regular session). Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate of the Repu[b]lic of Texas, on the subject of Annexation, with the Correspondence between the Secretary of State and Major Donaldson [i.e. Donelson], the United States' Charge d'Affaires. [Washington:] Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1845 634; 20 p. 19.5 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Jan. 20, 1845, and signed at the end of the text, David S. Kaufman, Chairman. A letter of A.J. Donelson to Ebenezer Allen, Acting Secretary of State of Texas, dated Washington, Texas, December 10th, 1844, and Allen's reply of December 13 follow. Resolutions favoring annexation adopted by the people of Brazoria, probably the resolutions adopted at their meeting of December 21, 1844, entry No. 584, and by the people of two other communities had been referred to the Committee and these are used as the text for an eloquent report favoring annexation. Kaufman (1813-1851), a graduate of Princeton with high honors, first came to Texas in 1837. He was prominent in several sessions of the Texas Congress and was the first man from Texas to be seated in the House of Representatives of the United States. The report and accompanying documents are printed in the Senate Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 180-197, and 500 copies were ordered printed.; Locations: TxH. TxU (lacks corner of last leaf, affecting six lines of text). TxWFM.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, special session). House.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the Extra Session, Ninth Congress, of the Republic of Texas. Washington. Miller & Cushney, Public Printers. 1845 635; Published by Authority.; 94 p. 20.5 cm.; The House met in special session on June 16, 1845, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, and adjourned sine die on June 28. Miller & Cushney's bill of September 4, 1845, was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxSaA. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Ninth, special session). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Extra Session, Ninth Congress, of the Republic of Texas. Washington, Miller & Cushney, Public Printers. 1845 636; Published by Authority.; 94 p., blank leaf. 20.3 cm.; The Senate met in special session on June 16, 1845, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, and adjourned sine die on June 28. On p. [85]-94 are Journals of the Secret Session. Miller & Cushney's bill of September 4, 1845, was for 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: DLC. M. NN (p. 91-94 mutilated). Tx. TxWFM. TWS.; The copy of this located by Sabin at the University of Texas could not be found.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). House.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas: Second Congress -- Adjourned Session. Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838 255; Printed by Order of the Secretary of State. 179 p. 21 cm.; The House met on April 9, 1838, no quorum, and adjourned sine die on May 24, 1838. A report of the Secretary of State, dated November 5, 1838, p. 21-23 of the House Journal of the Third Congress, says 500 copies of this were printed at a cost of \$690 for printing (\$30 a form for 500 copies of 23 eight-page forms).; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 3

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Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). House. Committee on Foreign Relations.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.
[Houston: Printed at the National Banner Office].
[1838]

256; 8 p. 21.8 cm.; Caption title.; Though the Treaty of 1819 between Spain and the United States clearly states that part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States is the west bank of the Sabine from the Gulf of Mexico north to the 32nd parallel, then due north to the Red River, the settlers on the south side of the Red River and west of the 32nd parallel, in what is now northeast Texas, first became organized under the jurisdiction of the State of Arkansas in the Arkansas counties of Lafayette and Miller, though all of Miller County and part of Lafayette County were, according to the 1819 treaty, in Texas. Some of the maps of the time either allocate this land outright to Arkansas, as, for example, the Mitchell Map of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, Philadelphia, 1839 (copyrighted 1835), while others, such as the map of Texas in the Bradford Comprehensive Atlas, copyrighted 1835, and the 1836, 1837 and 1839 editions of A New Map of Texas with the Contiguous American & Mexican States, by J.H. Young, Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, have lines both for "Boundary of 1819", and, considerably to the west, "Propd Boundary of Arkansas", with the region colored as belonging to Arkansas in the Bradford map and to Texas in the Young map. As stated in the note to President Houston's Message of April 18, 1838, entry No. 269, as early as January 16, 1838, Alcée La Branche, the United States Chargé at Houston, had protested the recent act of the Texas Congress in including this disputed region in Red River County, Texas, and Memucan Hunt, the Texan minister at Washington, had suggested that the opening of the land office in Red River County be postponed. This Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dated May 15, 1838, and signed, Anson Jones, Chairman, after outlining the situation as to the boundary, tactfully suggests that the Texan Congress should urge that the lines established by the Treaties of 1819 and 1832 be jointly surveyed and that in the meantime the President be authorized to suspend the operation of Texas laws in the disputed territory. Two resolutions carrying this out are suggested. The House Journal, Second Congress, adjourned session, p. 125, under date of May 15, 1838, records that 500 copies were ordered printed, and Niles & Co.'s bill for May includes a charge for printing them (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). TxWFM.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). House. Committee on Foreign Relations.

[Report of the Minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations].

[Houston]. [1838]

257; No copy located, but on May 18, 1838, 500 copies of the "separate" report of Peyton S. Wyatt of this committee were ordered printed.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). Select Joint Committee on ... the Removal and Location of the Seat of Government.

Report of the Select Joint Committee, on the Propositions from different sections of the country, relating to the removal and location of the Seat of Government.

Houston: National Banner Press, Niles & Co., Printers. [1838]

254; 8 p. 19.3 cm.; The report states that the committee did not think it proper to express any opinion on any proposition and have therefore condensed the different propositions, which are enumerated. The report is signed at the end, William J. Russell, Chairman on the part of the Senate. Though the report is undated, the Senate Journal for May 2, 1838, has a resolution ordering the Committee on the part of the Senate to have 100 copies of their report printed, before submitting it to the Senate.; Locations: Tx. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Republic of Texas.
Houston: [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838

258; Adjourned Session -- Second Congress. <By Order of the Secretary of State.>; 105 p., blank leaf. 22.1 cm.; This session met April 9, 1838 (the Journals by a typographical error say April 19), and adjourned May 24. The report of the Secretary of State dated Austin, November 6, 1839 (Journals, Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. 31) says that 521 copies of this Senate Journals were printed.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: DLC. NN. Tx. TxH (lacks p. 1-16, 95-105). TxU. TxWFM. Whi.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). Senate.

[Rules of the Senate of the Republic of Texas Adopted for the Sessions of the Second Congress].
[Houston]. [1838]

259; No copy located, but on April 14, 1838, the Senate ordered printed "a sufficient number."

Reel: 3

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Texas (republic). Congress (Second, adjourned session). Senate. Committee on Finance.

... Report of the Committee on Finance, Introduced by Mr. Wilson, Chairman. Tuesday, April 17th, 1838.
Houston. Telegraph Office. MDCCCXXXVIII 260; 27 p. 21.8 cm.; At head of title: Second Congress--Adjourned Session. In answer to a Senate resolution calling for a report on the currency situation, the committee reported that the promissory notes of the government were selling at a discount of 50 per cent in New Orleans, and in view of the large value of Texas lands the committee "would rather imagine that the depreciation ... has been produced by a combination among interested speculators." It is recommended that the contemplated loan of \$5,000,000 "be raised at the earliest date" and that "a government Bank, with a capital adequate to the commercial and agricultural wants of the good people of this commonwealth, be put into operation as soon as practicable," with the officers to be elected by Congress annually. The text of "A Bill to establish 'The Bank of the Republic of Texas'" is given at the end on p. [9]-27. Another recommendation was that the incorporated towns of the Republic be authorized to restore a circulating medium to the country by issuing small bills "of uniform and permanent value." On p. 8 there is a supplemental report dated April 18, suggesting that perhaps the citizens of the republic should be allowed to subscribe to half the stock of the bank, instead of it all being held by the government. The chairman who made this report was Robert Wilson, who in December, 1838, was expelled from the Senate for making profane and objectionable statements and shortly afterwards was triumphantly re-elected, all as stated in Reprimand delivered ... to Hon. Robert Wilson, entry No. 344. On April 18, 1838, the Senate ordered 200 copies printed.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, called and regular sessions). House.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas.
Houston: National Banner Office -- Niles & Co., Printers. 1838
252; Called Session of September 25, 1837, and Regular Session, commencing November 6, 1837. By order of the Secretary of State.; 293 p., blank leaf. 20.9 cm.; Here the record of the called session is on p. [3]-91, and of the regular session on p. [93]-293. On Tuesday, December 19, 1837, the House adjourned "to the second Monday in April next." A typographical mistake which might cause confusion is the caption on p. 108 at the beginning of the record for a session which reads, "Thursday, 10 o'clock, A.M., Oct. 24, 1837.", where the date should be "November 10, 1837." This Journal must have been printed between November 5 and December 31, 1838, for Burnet's report dated November 6, 1839 (House Journal, Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. 31) on public printing, completed after Irion's report of November 5, 1838, records that 500 copies of this Journal had been delivered.; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICU. NN. Tx. TxDaM (lacks title page). TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, called and regular sessions). Senate.

Journals of the Senate, of the Called Session of Congress Convened at the City of Houston, on the 25th Day of September, 1837; and of the Regular Session, on the Sixth Day of November, 1837.
Houston: National Banner Office -- Niles & Co., Printers. 1838
253; 144 p. 21.6 cm.; The called session ended on November 4, 1837; its journals being printed on p. [3]-50. The first regular session assembled on Monday, November 6, and adjourned December 19, to meet again on the second Monday of April, 1838 (Journal, P. 51-144). The report of the Secretary of State dated November 5, 1838, in House Journal, Third Congress, P. 21-23, records that 500 copies of this Journal were printed at a cost of \$540 for printing and \$75 for stitching and folding.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: DLC. GEU. NN. TxHSJM (privately owned copy on loan). TxU. TxWFM (lacks p. 143-144). TWS.

Reel: 3

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Texas (republic). Congress (Second, called session). Joint Committee on Finance.

... Report of the Committee on Finance, October 18, 1837.
Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1837 198; Printed by order of Congress.; 8 p. 22 cm.; At head of title: Second Congress--First Session.; This report, addressed to the Senate and House and signed at the end, William Menefee, Chairman of Joint Committee, endorses the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Smith, made in his report to Congress dated October 13 and 15, 1837, entry No. 222, and submits drafts of two bills designed to carry them into effect. Menefee, 1796-1875, was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. On October 18, 1837, the Senate ordered 100 copies printed, and on October 20 the House ordered the same number printed.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, called session). Senate.

[Rules of the Senate of the Republic of Texas]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 199; On September 30, 1837, the Senate ordered the printing of 100 copies of these rules and Cruger & Moore charged for them under date of October 22 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). No copy has been located, but probably the text of the Senate rules of the Third Congress, entry No. 264, is substantially the same as that of these earlier rules.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (Second, called session). Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

[Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as related to the Northern and Eastern Boundary Line]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 200; No copy located, but 100 copies of such a report by William H. Wharton, Chairman of the Committee, were ordered printed by the Senate Oct. 3, 1837, and were charged for by Cruger & Moore under date of October 7, 1837 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Congress (Seventh). House.

[Standing Rules for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas]. [Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1842] 531; [12.p.]; No copy located, but 50 copies of "the rules printed in 1838" were ordered printed by the House, Nov. 24, 1842, and were charged for on Thomas Johnson's bill printed in the Senate Journal for Dec. 29, 1842.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Congress (Seventh, called and regular sessions). House.

Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives: Seventh Congress. Printed at the Vindicator Office [Washington]. [1843] 567; 77 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 22 cm.; This, the second appendix thus far published to the Journals of the House, like its predecessor, the Appendix to the Journals ... Fifth Congress, entry No. 456, is an indispensable source for the history of this period. Only two of the reports, the Opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the Cherokee Lands, entry No. 524, and the Report of the Acting Secretary of War and Marine, entry No. 533, are known to have been published separately. This Appendix also contains field reports of the Army submitted to the President on December 14, 1842, p. [3]-29, which give important source material on the capture and occupation of San Antonio in September, 1842; Report of the Post Office Bureau, p. 38-44; Report of the Treasury Department, dated Nov. 1st, 1842, p. 53-73; Report of the Committee on Finance, dated Dec'r 21, 1842, p. 74-76; and Report ... Concerning Divorces, dated January 2, 1843, p. 77.; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: CU-B. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Congress (Seventh, called and regular sessions). House.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the Seventh Congress of the Republic of Texas. Washington; Thomas Johnson, Public Printer--Ferry Street. 1843 566; Convened at Washington, on the 14th Nov., 1842. Published by Authority.; 285 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 20.6 cm.; Errors in pagination not affecting total.; The Journals record the proceedings of both the called and the regular session of this Congress. The first assembled on November 14, 1842, but there was no quorum until November 24. The regular session assembled December 7 and adjourned sine die on January 16, 1843.; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: CU-B. NN. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Congress (Seventh, called and regular sessions). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Seventh Congress of the Republic of Texas, Convened at Washington on the 14th Nov., 1842. Washington: Thomas Johnson, Public Printer--Ferry Street. 1843 568. Published by Authority.; 136 p. 20.6 cm.; This is a journal of both the called and the regular session. It does not record the adjournment of the called session sine die or the assembling of the regular session, but records the adjournment sine die of the regular session on January 16, 1843. A quorum for the called session is recorded for the first time on November 30.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: CU-B. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 9

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Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session).

Names, Age, County Represented, Occupation, Place of Nativity, Last Residence before, and Time of Immigration of the Members of the Sixth Congress, Convened at the City of Austin, on the First Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.

[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1841] 459; [Lists of 15 members of Senate and 40 of House of Representatives.]; Broadside. 40.5 x 32.9 cm.; The broadside also lists the number of "sessions served," present address, and "No. of miles to the seat of government."; Locations: TxU. Another copy privately owned.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House.

[Standing Rules for Conducting the Business of the House of Representatives].

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]

460; The reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 5, records that on November 2, 1841, the second day of the meeting of the House, it was voted to adopt the rules of the previous session, the Fifth, except for the third rule, which was struck out, and on November 3 forty copies of these Rules were ordered printed (Journals, p. 9). A note on p. 5 of the reconstructed House Journal says that the Standing Rules ... House, adopted by the Third Congress, entry No. 262, were used by the House in the Fourth and Fifth Congresses. The third rule, which was struck out by the Sixth Congress, had provided that the Speaker "shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting." For general note on these Standing Rules, see entry No. 262. No copy located, but 40 copies of the rules were ordered printed by the House, Nov. 3, 1841, and charged for by Samuel Whiting under the same date (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Committee on Finance.

Report of the Finance Committee.

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]

461; 7 p. 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report addressed, To the Hon. K.L. Anderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Dec. 15, 1841, and signed, Tod Robinson, Chairman, criticizes the use of Texas promissory notes said to be at a discount of from seventy-five to eighty-seven per cent and recommends making gold and silver alone receivable in payment of public dues. It appears from the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, that on December 20, 1841, 250 copies of the report were ordered printed (House Journal, p. 196), and the report is reprinted in the Journals, p. 169-174.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Committee on Finance.

Report of the Finance Committee, on Resolutions relative to Recal [sic] of Loan Commissioners. Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer -- Congress Avenue. 1841

462; By order of the House of Representatives.; 8 p. 20.4 cm.; This report, dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, Dec. 2, 1841, and signed at the end, Tod Robinson, Chairman, and by six other members of the Finance Committee, recommends that all laws authorizing a loan of five millions be repealed and that the powers of the Loan Commissioners be revoked. It appears from the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, that on December 3 it was voted that 250 copies of the report be printed (House Journal, p. 82), and the report is reprinted in the Journals, p. 82-87. The report was also printed in the Austin City Gazette for December 22, 1841.; Locations: TxH. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Committee on Finance.

Report on [i.e. of] the Finance Committee.

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1842]

525; 15 p. 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report is dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, Jan. 3, 1842, and signed, Tod Robinson, Chairman. It refers to the previous report of the Committee dated December 15, 1841, entry No. 461, and comments, "Our Treasury is entirely empty, our public domain unavailable, and confidence in our public credit utterly shaken and impaired." The report recommends that exchequer bills up to \$150,000 payable out of current receipts be issued and that only gold or silver or these exchequer bills be accepted in payment of customs duties. Another recommendation is that the fiscal year shall begin on April 1 of each year, and there are recommendations as to direct taxes. These recommendations were substantially carried out, except for the proposed change in the fiscal year, in an act approved January 19, 1842, "To authorize the President to issue Exchequer Bills, and to declare what shall be receivable in payment of taxes and duties on imports." In this act the amount of the exchequer bills was fixed at \$200,000. For the report of the Select Committee on Finance on these matters see entry No. 528. The report entered here is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 255-268, and 250 copies were ordered printed. These were charged for in Samuel Whiting's bill of January 20, 1842 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Committee on Retrenchment.

Report of the Retrenchment Committee.
[At end:] Printed by order of the House of Representatives, G.H. Harrison, Printer. [Austin]. [1841]

463; 4 p. 20.4 cm.; Caption title.; This report is dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Nov. 22, 1841, and signed at the end, Wm. E. Jones, Ch'm., and by five others. One statement reads, "We now exhibit to the world ... the spectacle of a bankrupt Government, and an impoverished people [*italics in the original*]!" One of the recommendations is "that every office not absolutely necessary to carry on the business of the Government be abolished." Some of the drastic provisions of the resolution recommended by the committee are given in detail on p. 59 of Vol. II of the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, together with an order to print 250 copies of the report. The report follows on p. 59-62. In the "Sketch of Printing," [located in Collection Information], there is a short account of Harrison in the section devoted to the year 1841.; Locations: TxH. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Select Committee on ... the Santa Fe Expedition.

Report of Select Committee on Resolutions relative to the Santa Fe Expedition.
Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer -- Congress Avenue. 1841
466; By order of the House of Representatives.; 14 p., blank leaf. 22 cm.; This report, dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, December 6, 1841, and signed, I. Van Zandt, Chairman, and by three other members of the committee, after paying tribute to "the high chivalrous and lofty bearing of the President in former days," and otherwise praising him, reviews his actions in connection with the Santa Fe expedition, and after pointing out that the terms of those responsible for the expedition are about to expire, recommends that as a matter of principle impeachment proceedings should be brought against President Lamar, Vice President Burnet for his actions while acting as President, and John G. Chalmers, Secretary of the Treasury. The report is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 99-109, and on p. 110 of the same Journals it appears that 250 copies were ordered printed. Though it was resolved that the resolutions for impeachment be made the order of the day for the coming Thursday, December 9, I find no further reference to the Santa Fe Expedition in the House Journal for the few days to December 13, when Houston succeeded Lamar as President. For a reply by Burnet to the Committee's charge here that he violated "every obligation which is held sacred by man," see his Reply to the Report of the Committee on the Santa Fe Expedition, entry No. 506.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Select Committee on Boundaries.

Report of Select Committee on Boundaries of Texas.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1842]

526; 4 p. 20 cm.; Caption title.; Page 3 misnumbered 5.; This extraordinary report is dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Jan. 10, 1842, and signed at the end, Jon W. Dancy, Chairman of Select Committee. It recommends a bill extending the boundaries of Texas to the Pacific Ocean, from the Tropic of Cancer to the forty-second degree of north latitude. The report remarks in support of its recommendations, "Texas is merely the nucleus of a mighty republic." In less than two months a Mexican raiding force held possession of San Antonio for a few days. The bill was passed by both the House and Senate, but was vetoed by President Houston in a message dated February 1, 1842, given in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 434-436. The pamphlet report is reprinted at p. 363-366, and 250 copies were ordered printed. Only 200 copies were charged for in Whiting's bill of January 20 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Select Committee on Finance.

Report of the Select Committee on Finance.
Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1842
527; By order of the House of Representatives.; 8 p. 20.3 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, Dec. 30, 1841, and signed on p. 8 by Jesse Grimes, Chairman, and five other members of the committee. It recites that the government is unable to pay interest on its debt and recommends that all its liabilities be funded for thirty years, with creditors authorized to take government lands in payment of their claims. It also recommends an issue of \$200,000 in exchequer bills which, with gold or silver, are to be the only currency receivable for import duties. For legislation on this see note to Report of the Committee on Finance, entry No. 525. The main claim to fame of Grimes (1788-1866) is that he was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The report is reprinted from this pamphlet in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 242-246, and 250 copies were ordered printed.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Select Committee on the Recall of the Navy.

Report [of Majority] of Select Naval Committee. Texian Office, Austin. [On verso of title:] G.H. Harrison, Printer. [On verso of p. 7:] Printed by order of the House of Repr'ses. [1841] 464; November 19, 1841.; 7, [1] p. 20.2 cm.; This report, dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Nov. 19th, 1841, and signed at the end, N.H. Darnell, Ch'm., and by five other members of the committee, severely arraigns President Lamar for not carrying out the provisions of the act approved January 18, 1841, directing the Texas Navy "to be laid up in ordinary," and for entering into an arrangement with Colonel Perozza (i.e. Peraza) of Yucatan for the Texas navy to coöperate with the Yucatan navy in operations against Mexico. Two hundred and fifty copies were received by the House on November 28, 1841 (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library).; This report is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 45-49, from the text of the report as given in the Weekly Texian of December 1, 1841. The editor knew of the pamphlet giving this report, of which I perhaps have the only surviving copy, but had not seen it. For the minority report see entry No. 465.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Select Committee on the Recall of the Navy.

Report of the Minority of the Select Naval Committee. Texian Office, Austin. [On verso of title:] G.H. Harrison, Printer. [On verso of p. 7:] Printed by order of the House of Representatives. [1841] 465; November 22, 1841.; 7, [1] p. 21.5 cm.; This report, undated at the beginning in the pamphlet publication and signed at the end, Louis P. Cooke, J.S. Mayfield, defends the action of President Lamar in entering into an arrangement about the Texas Navy with Martin F. Perozza (i.e. Peraza), described in the report as "an accredited agent on the part of the government de facto of the State of Yucatan." The majority report, see entry No. 464, had claimed that no treaty could be made with Yucatan as it had no attributes of sovereignty. The reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 54, says that 250 copies of this minority report were ordered printed, and the text, dated November 22, 1841, is reprinted on p. 55-59 of that Journal.; Locations: TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). House. Select Committee on Weights and Measures.

Report of the Select Committee on Weights and Measures. [Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1842] 528; 4 p. 20.4 cm.; Caption title.; This report, dated, Committee-Room, Austin, Jan. 1, 1842, and signed at the end, Jon W. Dancy, Chairman of Select Committee, gives short accounts of the French metric system and the English so-called "Imperial System" and recommends the metric system for adoption in Texas. This report is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 314-316, with the text of the bill on p. 316-318, and 250 copies were ordered printed (p. 362). These were charged for in Whiting's bill of January 20, 1842 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). It would appear from the note on p. 318 of the Journal that the measure was regarded as a joke.; Locations: TxH. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, regular session). Senate.

Journals of the Senate of the Republic of Texas: Sixth Congress---1841-1842. Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1842 529; Published by Authority.; 220 p. 20.4 cm.; It appears from the preface of the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress that on March 4, 1842, the Secretary of State of Texas received 300 copies of this Senate Journal from S. Whiting, the Public Printer, and that the threatened Mexican invasion prevented the printing of the House Journal of this Congress and other public documents. The Journal records that this Senate met first on November 1, 1841, and adjourned sine die on February 5, 1842. In the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, which I refer to above, the Journal of the Senate is not a reprint of this 220-page Journal printed by Whiting, but is copied from a manuscript "Journal of the Senate of the Republic of Texas, Sixth Congress, Book 7," the loose-leaf journals kept from day to day apparently having been lost. In the reconstructed Journals much in the way of committee reports and the like has been added from other sources. I have not compared the text of the original printed journal and its modern reconstruction throughout, but at the very beginning I notice that Wyly Martin is reported in the original printing as present at the opening session, but not so reported in the modern reconstruction. All references in the notes here to the Journal of the Senate of the Sixth Congress, unless otherwise stated, are to the reconstructed Journal published at Austin in 1940, and not to this original edition of 1842.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). Congress (Sixth, special session). House. Committee on Military Affairs.

Report of Majority of Military Committee. [At end:] [Telegraph Press--Houston. [1842] 530; July 4, 1842. (Printed by order of the House of Representatives.); 4 p., printed in double columns. 30 cm.; Caption title.; In upper left corner of first page: 1000. This report is dated at the beginning City of Houston, Committee Room, 4th July, 1842, and signed at the end by Isaac Van Zandt and four others. It recommends the prosecution of an offensive war against Mexico and reports a bill which does not formally declare war, but gives the President power to call for volunteers for an offensive war to commence at such time as he "may deem compatible with the public interests." The bill as amended from time to time was vigorously debated in the House and Senate and finally passed, but was vetoed by President Houston. For this veto message see entry No. 546. A translation of this report was published in *El Siglo Diez y Nueve*, Mexico, Sept. 8, 1842, and a long commentary in the issue of Sept. 14. The report is given in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 119-125, with the bill as first reported on p. 125-127. The Journal is not clear as to how many copies were ordered printed, but note the "1000" on the first page.; Locations: ICN (Ayer). TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Congress (Third).

Address of Congress to all the People of Texas. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 261; [Text begins:] Your Committee, who were appointed to act in conjunction with a Committee from the House of Representatives, for the purpose of preparing an address to all the citizens of Texas, urging them to rush to the rescue of the inhabitants of our frontiers ... respectfully submit the following address for the adoption of the honorable the Congress. ... [Signed at end by Richard Ellis and Isaac Campbell, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House committees; also by the Speaker of the House, the President pro tem. of the Senate, and others. Dated at end:] Senate Chamber, 12th Nov. 1838.; Broadside in two columns. 40 x 31.5 cm.; One of the first acts of the Third Congress which assembled on November 6, 1838, was to order the preparation of this address. The opening up of the land offices had made the Indians realize that their lands were being taken from them and there had been several Indian attacks on settlers during the year. Armed conflicts followed so that by fall, as Yoakum says (Vol. II, p. 248), "the whole frontier was lighted up with the flames of a savage war." This Address recites Indian outrages and calls upon "Texians" to "unite and march to the aid and rescue of your defenceless frontier." The relations between the Third Congress and President Houston, whose term of office had nearly ended, were quite strained at this time, and that fact was perhaps the occasion for the sentence in the report reading, "It is also a matter of extreme regret to us, that the Executive has wholly failed and neglected to give that aid to the frontiers which their exposed condition so imperiously demanded." On November 12 the House ordered 1000 copies printed, and on November 13 the Senate ordered 600 copies, of which 100 were to be printed in Spanish. Cruger & Moore's bills include charges under date of November 22 for the 1500 copies in English, but none for copies in Spanish (Mss., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). House.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas Regular Session of Third Congress, Nov. 5, 1838. Houston: Intelligencer Office -- S. Whiting, Printer. 1839 341; By order of the Secretary of State.; 410 p., blank leaf. 25.3 cm.; The House met for this regular session on November 5, 1838, and adjourned sine die on January 24, 1839. Document E of the Report of the Secretary of State, November, 1839 in Volume III of the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, at page 31, says that 495 copies of this Journal had been printed, of which about 250 copies were still in hand.; Sabin 94965, note.; Locations: DLC. MH-L (lacks p. 185-188). NN. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Congress (Third). House.

Standing Rules for Conducting Business in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas. Houston: [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838
262; 12 p. 20.1 cm.; For the first printing of the Rules of the House, see note to entry No. 195, Rules of the First Congress. A note on p. 5 of Vol. II of the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress says that these rules of the House of the Third Congress were adopted by the House of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses and, as shown in the note to the Standing Rules of the House, Sixth Congress, entry No. 460, these rules, with a slight change, were adopted by that House. These House Rules, as slightly changed by the Sixth Congress, were adopted by the Seventh Congress (see entry No. 531), and by the Eighth Congress (see note to entry No. 569). I have not seen any printing of the House Rules in 1844 for the Ninth Congress. At the end here is a section of seventeen rules headed, "Joint Rules and Orders of the Two Houses." These seventeen joint rules are the same as those in the Rules adopted by the Senate of the Third Congress (entry No. 264), but there they are followed by a resolution adding rules 18 and 19. On November 6, 1838, 250 copies were ordered printed for the House.; Sabin 94968.; Locations: CtY. TxU.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). House. Committee on Finance.

Report of the Committee on Finance, Submitted to the House of Representatives, December 21st, 1838. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838
263; Published by order of Congress.; 250; 8 p. 20.5 cm.; The committee in a report signed at the end, "C. Van Ness, Chairman," reported themselves as decidedly adverse to two bills referred to them, "a bill to modify the tariff" and "a bill to repeal the tariff." The report states that the revenue for the year 1839 will be less than expenses, that relief from a loan "is but prospective," and that sound judgment will not justify an increase in present direct taxes. The opinion is also expressed that repeal "would be extremely injurious, if not disastrous, to our currency." The report is given in the House Journal, Third Congress, for December 22, 1838, p. 206-210, when it was approved, and 250 copies ordered printed.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). House. Committee on Indian Affairs.

[Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs]. [Houston]. [1839]
342; The House Journal for January 9, 1839, p. 311-312, prints the report which was presented by Holland Coffee, and on January 10 records an order to print 250 copies. This report advocates a firm policy towards the Indians and charges that many of the agents to the Indian tribes were "utterly destitute of a knowledge of the Indian." A bill is reported entitled, "An act authorizing and requiring the President to vacate all Indian agencies or commissioners." No copy located.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). Senate.

Journal of the Senate, of the Republic of Texas; First Session of the Third Congress -- 1838. Houston: National Intelligencer Office. [On verso of title:] S. Whiting, Printer. 1839
343; By order of the Secretary of State.; 132 p. 21.6 cm.; The Senate assembled for this session on November 5, 1838, and adjourned sine die on January 24, 1839. The original edition of the Report of the Secretary of State, November, 1839. (entry No. 351), has in Document E, p. 33, a statement that 500 copies of the Journal were printed. Oddly enough, the reprinting of this report in Vol. III of the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, p. [5]-34, with Document E on p. 31, has dropped out the sentence about this printing, although it does record that about 150 volumes were still on hand.; Sabin 94970, note.; Locations: DLC. NN. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Congress (Third). Senate.

Reprimand delivered by the President of the Senate, to Hon. Robert Wilson.
Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1000. 1839
344; By order of the Senate, January 13, 1839.; 8 p. 21 cm.; Wilson, Senator from Harrisburg, had made in the Senate most profane and objectionable statements, as reported in the Senate Journal of the Third Congress for the session of December 26, 1838, and had been expelled from the Senate as a result. In the special election held in his district a fortnight or so later he was reelected, by more than a seven to one vote, for the remaining few days of the term. The Senate Journal for January 11, 1839, the day of this election, records that the session of the Senate was interrupted by a disorderly crowd, headed by a bugler, who had rushed into the capitol, carrying Wilson on their shoulders. This reprimand delivered by the Vice President of the Republic shows Burnet at his best. It ends, "Go hence, be more wise: and do better." The good account of Wilson in the Handbook of Texas says that he was never able to obtain another public office. The account of him in the Biographical Directory of the Texan Conventions and Congresses, [Austin, 1941], seems to have inaccuracies. For earlier references to Wilson see entry No. 260, Report of Senate Committee on Finance, and entry No. 308, for a circular by him in the summer of 1838, where he is characterized as "the Opposition Candidate to Gen. Lamar."; Sabin 94971.; Locations: MH. TxWFM.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). Senate.

[Rules for Conducting Business in the Senate of the Third Congress].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 264; [12 p.]; No copy located, but there is a charge in Cruger & Moore's bill for printing done for the Senate in November, 1838, under date of November 20, for "200 Rules & Regulations of the Senate \$72.00." Their bill for December includes a charge under date of December 14 for "200 Copies Rules & Regulations with Constitution 42 Pages [at] 6 [\$ a] Page \$252.00," entry for which at No. 264A.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). Senate.

[Rules for Conducting Business in the Senate of the Third Congress ...].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 264A; Another issue [of entry No. 264] with additions, and with title: Rules for Conducting Business in the Senate of the Third Congress, and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, Adopted by the Convention, March 17th, 1836; Houston: 1838. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press.; 42 p., blank leaf. 20 cm.; The Rules, p. [3]-13, are followed by the "Joint Rules and Orders of the Two Houses," p. 13-16, and the Constitution, p. 17 to the end. Following rule 17 on p. 16 is the following: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas ..., --18. In all elections by joint ballot of both Houses, the character and capacities of all persons nominated shall be open for free discussion. Be it further resolved, --19. All elections by joint ballot of both houses, shall be held in secret session." These last two rules are not given in the joint rules as printed for the House in 1838, nor do they appear in later printings of the Rules referred to in the note to the entry for that edition, entry No. 262. On November 9, 1838, 50 copies were ordered printed for the Senate.; Sabin 94972.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.

[Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Law Exempting Certain Counties from Direct Taxation].
[Houston]. [1838]
265. No copy located, but on Nov. 20, 1838, 100 copies of the report of the Judiciary Committee were ordered printed by the Senate.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Congress (Third). Senate. Special Committee ... on that Portion of the President's Message Relating to the Tariff.

Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred [sic] that portion of the President's Message relating to the Tariff.
Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1000. 1839
345; By order of the Senate.; 14 p., blank leaf. 21.2 cm.; This well thought out report, signed at the end, Wm. H. Wharton, Chairman, was presented to the Senate January 8, 1839, and 1,000 copies ordered printed. Wharton, for his committee, agrees with the President that an agricultural nation such as Texas should not have a tariff, but says that until a proper tax can be worked out the revenue from the tariff is essential to the government. The text of this report is not in the Senate Journal and I know of no other printing of it.; Locations: DLC. RPB. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Constitution.

For a printing of the Constitution with the Declaration of Independence, see entry No. 203.

Texas (republic). Constitution.

For a printing of the Constitution with the Declaration of Independence and the Tariff, see entry No. 267.

Texas (republic). Constitution.

Constitucion, Leyes Jenerales ... Traducidas ... por S.P. Andrews ... 1841.
See entry No. 477.

Texas (republic). Constitution.

[Constitution of the Republic of Texas].
[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 161; No copy located, but on August 2, 1836, G. & T.H. Borden billed the government for printing 700 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). The Constitution was advertised as follows in the Telegraph and Texas Register for September 20, 1836, and for several weeks thereafter: "The Constitution of the Republic of Texas for sale at this Office. Price 12 1/2 cents." The Constitution had previously been published in the issue of the Telegraph for August 2, 1836, the first issue of that paper at Columbia, "more than a thousand copies being circulated among the people," and again in full in the issue for August 9, 1836. In the later issue an editorial asks the subscribers to "excuse us for again presenting them in the columns of our Paper, with a document which is to be the Charter of our Rights, and the guarantee of our liberal institutions." For an edition of the Constitution preceded by the Declaration of Independence, printed in Texas in 1837, see entry No. 203, and for the first printing of the Constitution, in Washington, D. C., in May, 1836, see entry No. 1243. Mr. Fred R. Cotten of Weatherford, Texas, wrote me under date of May 5, 1956, that he had a recollection of seeing in the Military Archives of Mexico "A copy of the Constitution in Spanish and English, 1836".

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Constitution.

Constitution of the Republic of Texas.
Washington [D.C]: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1836
1243; To which is prefixed the Declaration of Independence, Made in Convention, March 2, 1836.; 24 p. 24 cm.; The text begins with the following: To the public. The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries from the Republic of Texas to the United States of America, respectfully present to the American People the unanimous Declaration of Independence, made by the People of Texas in General Convention, on the 2d day of March, 1836; and, also, the Constitution framed by the same body. Robert Hamilton, Geo. C. Childress. Washington City, May 22, 1836. This seems to be the first printing of the Constitution. The Declaration of Independence had been printed in broadside form at San Felipe de Austin in March, 1836, and seems to have first been printed in pamphlet form in, Texas. Address of the Honorable Wm. H. Wharton ..., New York, 1836 (entry No. 1260). The Constitution was first printed in Texas in the Telegraph and Texas Register in August, 1836, and then reprinted in a pamphlet on the Telegraph press (entry No. 161). A discussion of the Constitution is not within the scope of this bibliography and, if it were, no better statement could be made than is given in Rupert N. Richardson's "Framing the Constitution of the Republic of Texas" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1928 (Vol. XXXI, p. [191]-220). As Professor Richardson shows in his article, not only is there no official copy of the Constitution in the papers of the Convention, now lodged in the Texas State Library, "but we are unable to find even a complete draft of it." One story is that when the Convention adjourned in some confusion early in the morning of the 17th of March that the secretary "took it to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was published in one of the papers, from which it was reproduced by a Cincinnati paper, and from the latter copied by the Texas Telegraph of August 3 [i.e. 2]." Dr. Richardson thinks that as Childress and Hamilton left Texas immediately after the adjournment they probably took the secretary's (Kimble) certified copy along with them to Washington "and naturally had these instruments printed as soon as possible in order to make a better presentation of the Texas cause."; Rader 3062. Sabin 94974.; Locations: DLC. MB. MH-L. Tx. TxDaM (imperfect). TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 25

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Texas (republic). Convention, 1845.

Acta Federativa entre los Estados Unidos de America y la Republica de Tejas.
[At end:] Imprenta de la Nueva Era, al cargo del Co. Miner--Austin. [1845]
637; 4 p. 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; Almost the first action of the Convention which assembled at Austin on July 4, 1845, "for the Purpose of Framing a Constitution for the State of Texas," was to adopt, with one dissenting vote, "An Ordinance" assenting to the first and second sections of the joint resolution of the United States' Congress on the annexation of Texas. On July 7 "An Ordinance Relative to the Introduction of the United States Troops into Texas" was passed, also with one dissenting vote. On July 16 the Convention voted to spread these two documents upon the journals in the Spanish language, and ordered that 1,000 copies of the translation be printed (Journals, p. 73). A report of Isaac Parker as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, dated August 12, 1845, and given in the Journals of the Convention, p. 219-220, states that the Committee have complied with the order, "having authorised Mr. George Fisher, the Interpreter and Translator to the Convention to superintend the work," and attend to the distribution. The documents were published under the title given above. Their text in Spanish and the vote for printing 1000 copies are given on p. 70-73 of the Journals of the Convention, entry No. 638. The text, in English, of the ordinance assenting to the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States is printed in the Journals of the Convention, p. 9-10, and in Gammel, Vol. II, p. 1228-1230. The ordinance permitting the introduction of the United States' troops into Texas is printed in the Journals of the Convention on p. 20.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845.

Journals of the Convention, assembled at the City of Austin on the Fourth of July, 1845, for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the State of Texas. Austin: Minter & Cruger, Printers to the Convention. 1845
638; 378 p., blank leaf. 23.5 cm.; This Convention which adopted the first constitution of the State of Texas is second in importance only to the convention of March, 1836, which drafted the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas. Its record, as given in the Journals, and the following year with much fuller reporting of the speeches in Debates the Texas Convention, Houston, 1846 (Winkler, Texas Imprints, No. 13), is one of the indispensable sources for the history of Texas. Mr. Winkler in his chapter, "The Transition from Republic to State," in Vol. I of Johnson and Barker's Texas and Texans, remarks (p.486), "It may be seriously doubted whether at the present time a body of delegates could be selected who would represent an equal variety of legal knowledge and an equally extensive experience in the administration of laws as did those of the convention of 1845." Miss Middleton's "The Texas Convention of 1845" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1921, Vol. XXV, p. 26-62, has an excellent account of its proceedings. On November 14, 1845, Miner & Cruger submitted a bill for printing 500 copies of the Journals (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). They had been printed earlier in Miner & Cruger's weekly newspaper, the New Era, but I have been able to locate only three issues of that paper.; Raines, p. 231. Sabin 94978.; Locations: Ct (title page mutilated). CtY. DLC. M. MiU-L (lacks p. [1]-8, 369-378). NHi. Tx. TxU. TxU-L. TxWFM. TWS (lacks p. 371-374).

Reel: 11

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Texas (republic). Convention, 1845.

Standing Rules, for the Government of the Convention of Texas, Assembled at Austin, July 4, 1845.

[Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 639; 7 p. 19.6 cm. Stitched.; These are interesting rules, not only for the wide powers given the President, Rules 1-7, but also for the elevated tone, so to speak, of Rules 13-43 under the heading "Of Decorum and Debate." The Journal of the Convention shows that the rules were adopted after considerable discussion on July 9, 1845, and that 100 copies were ordered printed (Journals, p. 26-28). Miner & Cruger made their charge for these under date of July 14 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). A reprinting of these Standing Rules is given at the end of Debates The Texas Convention, Houston: Published by J.W. Cruger. 1846. This reprinting in eight pages is separately paged, with a title identical with the title of this original edition in seven pages. In this original edition the rules are on p. [3]-7, while in the reprint they are on p. [5]-8, being preceded on p. 3 (p. [4] is blank) by a letter, dated December 14, 1845, from the Secretary of the Convention to the printer of the Debates. This letter states that the Rules had been unintentionally omitted from the Journals of the Convention and asks that, because of the interesting discussion in the Convention on the Rules, they be appended to the Debates.; Locations: TWS. Another copy privately owned.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on Education.

[Report of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Constitution which relates to ... Education, dated July 16, 1845.]. [Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 640; This short report of the Committee submitting a draft of the provisions on education for the Constitution, which in their final form became Article Eighth, is dated, Committee Room, July 16, 1845, and signed at the end, Edward Clark, Chairman. Some changes were made before its final adoption. Five hundred copies were ordered printed on July 19 and Miner & Cruger's bill for printing them was submitted on July 25, 1845 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). The report is printed in the Journals of July 16 on p. 66. It is reprinted in the Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 82.; No copy located.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on the Bill of Rights and the General Provisions of the Constitution.

Report [on the Bill of Rights] of the Committee on the Bill of Rights and General Provisions of the Constitution.

[Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 641; 4 p. 19.3 cm.; Caption title.; This is almost certainly the first separate printing of the Texas Bill of Rights, one of the great Texas documents. In the short letter of transmittal which precedes the text of the Bill of Rights, dated, Committee-Room, Austin, July 11, 1845, and signed, Isaac Van Zandt, Chairman of the Committee, Van Zandt says the Committee "have given it that investigation and deliberation which its importance seems to demand; and with the design to secure the great and fundamental principles of liberty." The lines of each of the twenty-two sections of the Bill of Rights are numbered and a comparison of the text as reported here with the text in the Constitution as adopted shows that the Committee's draft was accepted without modification. The report and the Bill of Rights are printed in the Journals of the Convention for July 11, 1845, p. 32-35, and in the Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 20-23. The 500 copies ordered printed separately were charged for by Miner & Cruger under date of July 15, 1845 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on the Bill of Rights and the General Provisions of the Constitution.

[Report on the General Provisions of the Constitution, dated, July 28, 1845]. [Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 642; This report of the Committee submitting a draft of the "General Provisions" of the Constitution, which in final form became Article Seventh, is dated, Committee Room, July 28, 1845, and signed at the end by Isaac Van Zandt as Chairman. Many changes were made before its final adoption. Five hundred copies were ordered printed by the Convention of July 28, 1845. The report is printed in the Journals of that date on p. 109-115, and is reprinted in the Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 275-280.; No copy is located.

Reel: 11

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Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on the Executive Department ... and the Militia.

Report of the Committee on the Executive Department, of the Constitution and Militia, July 11, 1845.

[Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 643; 8 p. 21.5 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, Committee Room, July 11, 1845, and signed James Davis, Chairman. Under the heading "Executive Department" twenty-four sections are recommended, and six sections under the heading, "Militia." The lines of each section are numbered. Various changes in these sections were made in their adoption in the Constitution as Article Fifth, "Executive Department," and Article VI, "Militia." One change was in the term of office for governor which was recommended by the committee at four years, while in the Constitution the term is fixed at two years. Miner & Cruger's charge of July 15 was for 500 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The report is printed in the Journals of the Convention for July 11, on p. 35-39, and was reprinted in Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 23-26.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on the Judiciary.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary Department, July 12, 1845.

[Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 644; Broadsheet. 30.1 x 17.5 cm.; This important report, dated at the beginning, Committee Room, Austin, July 11, 1845, and signed, John Hemphill, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, recommends provisions for Article Fourth of the Constitution, Judicial Department. Many changes were made in these provisions in the final text of the Constitution. Hemphill (1803-1862), and native of South Carolina and a graduate of Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, came to Texas in 1838. He played an important part in Texas affairs, becoming chief justice of the supreme court in 1842, and later chief justice of the state, and United States senator. There is a sketch of him in the Dictionary of American Biography. The report is printed in the Journals of the Convention for the session of July 12, p. 46-49, and 500 copies ordered printed. It is also reprinted in Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 32-24. The 500 copies ordered printed separately were charged for by Miner & Cruger under date of July 15, 1845 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on the Judiciary.

Report of the Judiciary Committee, on the Adjudication of Land Titles by the Federal Courts. Printed at the Office of the "New Era." [Austin].

[1845] 645; 8 p. 22.5 cm.; In this most important report the Committee states by way of conclusion: "The establishment of the federal courts within the limits of the state, and their cognizance of disputed claims to lands, will not injuriously affect the titles of citizens of this Republic. It will simply furnish a citizen of another state, or an alien, a selection between two forums for the adjudication of his rights, both of which courts will be controlled by the laws of the state upon which those rights are founded, or by which they are controlled." The text of this report, here dated on p. 3, Committee Room, July, 29, 1845, and with the signature of John Hemphill, Chairman, and fourteen other members of the committee at the end, is given in Journals of the Convention, p. 120-126, where, on p. 126, an order to print 1,000 copies is recorded. The report is reprinted in Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 293-298. An Interesting endorsement in manuscript on the title page of my copy of this report reads: "To the Editor of the N.Y. 'Tribune'. Review and send your comments to the 'National Register', Washington, Texas, and 'Civilian', Galveston, Texas. Submit this report to some one of your able lawyers, and let us hear what he says."; Locations: TxH. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Committee on the Legislative Department.

[Report of the Committee on the Legislative Department].

[Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 646; No copy located, but 500 copies of this report, dated July 11, 1845, and signed, H.G. Runnels, Chairman, were ordered printed by the Convention, July 14, 1845 and were charged for by Miner & Cruger under date of July 16 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The report is printed in the Journals at pages 54-59, and in the Debates, Houston, 1846, at pages 53-57.

Reel: 11

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Texas (republic). Convention, 1845. Special Committee on Finance.

Report of the Special Committee on Finance. [Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845] 647; 3 p.; 19.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report on the "amount of money which can be collected by a rate of reasonable taxation" is dated at the beginning, Committee-Room, July 16, 1845, and signed, J.B. Miller, Chairman. It estimates the annual expense of the state government at \$44,560, and discusses how this will be met by taxation. This report is printed in the Journals of the Convention for July 16, p. 67-69, where an order to print 500 copies is recorded, and Miner & Cruger's bill for printing them was submitted on July 25, 1845 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). It was reprinted in *Debates The Texas Convention*, Houston, 1846, p. 82-84. For a sketch of Miller, see entry No. 577.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Convention, March 1836.

Journals of the Convention of the Free, Sovereign and Independent People of Texas, in General Convention Assembled. [Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836?] 162; 90 p. 20.3 cm.; No title page in either of the copies located, although one seems to be called for by the pagination; title given above is caption title on p. [3]. Only two copies of this printed Journal of the Convention, which was so important in the history of Texas, have survived. Neither has a title page, though the pagination provides for one, and neither records the proceedings on March 16 and 17, 1836. In the Harvard Law School copy the text ends on the sixth line of page 90 with an unfinished sentence, adjourning the meeting of March 15 to the next morning. It is probable that no more was printed. As shown by the location at the end of this note, p. 59-65 of the Harvard copy are supplied in photostat, while the Grand Lodge copy, from which the Gammel reprint of 1898 was made, is considerably more defective. Why this Journal is of such rarity and why it was probably incomplete as issued present problems I have not been able to solve. In my search for an answer I have accumulated quite a mass of data which seems too extensive to include in this note, but as it may help to a solution it is included as Appendix C. It appears from what is reported in Appendix C that the only text of the Journals of the Convention now generally available, that is Gammel's Journals of the Convention (Gammel, Vol. I, p. [821]-904), is for the sessions through March 15 based on the defective Grand Lodge copy where about a third of the text was a somewhat imperfect manuscript copy of the original printed text; that the original printed text has serious omissions for the session of March 15; and that the record for the sessions of March 16 and 17 which Gammel did use was quite incomplete. It would seem to be in order for the State of Texas or some organization, such as the Texas State Historical Association, to supervise the editing and publication of a correct text of this important document. I do hope that anyone coming across early references will pass them on to me or to the authorities at the University of Texas or the Texas State Library. I am eager to learn when the journal was printed, why there are so many gaps, and why it is of such rarity.; Raines, p. 229. Sabin 94956.; Locations: MH-L (p. [3] 58; 59-66 in photostat; 67-90). TxWFM (p. [3]-18; 27-34; 43-74).

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Convention, March 1836.

Ordinance to Organize the Militia of the Republic of Texas.

[San Felipe de Austin. Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]

163; [At end of the ordinance:] Adopted in convention at Washington the 12th day of March, 1836. Richard Ellis, President of the Convention, H.S. Kimble, Secretary. ...; 4 p., printed in double columns. 21 cm.; Caption title.; This Ordinance seems to be the first military draft law of Texas. It applied to "all able bodied males (Indians and slaves excepted) ... over the age of seventeen and under the age of fifty" with the provision that all over or under that age "shall have the privilege of enrolling their names, and subjecting themselves to duty." Every person drafted "is hereby required to prepare himself with a rifle or musket, one pound of powder, one pound of lead, a shot pouch, powder horn, and knapsack, unless he will swear he is unable to do so without injury to his family." Following the ordinance is printed a resolution, also passed March 12, 1836, ordering six hundred copies printed in handbill form. For a more detailed act passed in December, 1836, see entry No. 169. I do not know of any later printing of this ordinance. It is not in Gammel's Laws of Texas, 1822-1897. Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Convention, March 1836.

Republican --- Extra.

[Nashville]. [1836]

1244; Nashville, April 7, 1836. [At head of first column:] Texas. From General Houston. [Reprint of communication from Sam Houston to J.W. Fannin, in command at Goliad, dated at head, Head Quarters, Gonzales, March 11, 1836, giving an as yet unverified account of the fall of the Alamo. Followed by an appeal of the Texas convention "To the People of the United States," signed by Richard Ellis, president, and H.S. Kimble, secretary, adopted at Washington, Texas, March 6, 1836.]; Broadside in two columns. 27 x 15 cm.; The text of Houston's letter to Fannin is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Volume I, at pages 362-363.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Convention, March 1836. Committee on Naval Affairs.

[Report of Committee on Naval Affairs on the African Slave Trade].

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836]

164; No copy located, but the text is given in the Journals of the Convention printed in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 896, under date of March 15, and 1000 copies were ordered printed.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Convention, March, 1836.

Ordinance Granting bounties of Land to Volunteers.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 266; [At end:] Passed in Convention, March 16, 1836. [Followed by an act providing for the location of land scrip, and for redeeming the same, approved May 18, 1838, and a supplementary act, approved May 24, 1838.]; Broadsheet. 20.8 x 18.7 cm.; The title given is that of the ordinance printed on the recto of the copy at Harvard, which lacks the upper part of the sheet. The recto of the missing part of the sheet may have carried a general title. The verso certainly carried the first two sections of the act approved May 18, 1838, since in the Harvard copy this act begins with Section 3. In the unsigned instructions to surveyors, entered as No. 271, it is stated that printed copies of the ordinance and act of this entry "accompany these instructions." One hundred copies of each of these related pieces are charged for in a Cruger & Moore bill under date of September 3, 1838 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: MH (lacking the upper part of the sheet.).

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Custom House, Galveston.

Pilotage Regulations.

[Galveston: Printed at the Civilian Office?]. [1841] 467; Custom-House, Galveston, September 18, 1841. [Text begins:] By an Act of Congress, passed the 23d, of May, 1838, it is made the duty "of the several collectors of the ports ... to appoint and control pilots for their respective ports" ... [Signed at end:] Alden A.M. Jackson. Collector.; Broadside. 25 x 20 cm.; These regulations give the rates of pilotage and specify cases in which only half pilotage or no pilotage need be paid. In Ikin's Texas, London, 1841, p. 90, there is a reference to an earlier notice published by Jackson: "Galveston Bar, according to the Notice to Mariners, published by A.A.M. Jackson, Esq., collector of the port, in the month of May last, is in north latitude 29 [degrees] 15', west longitude 94 [degrees] 49'," but no copy of this notice has been located. It may not have been published separately, but only in a newspaper.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 7

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Texas (republic). Custom House, Matagorda. Notice.

[Matagorda: Printed at the Matagorda Bulletin Office]. [1837]
201; [Text begins:] Custom House Department, District of Matagorda. To All Whom It May Concern. Notice is hereby given, that the Custom House for this District, is at present located in the town of Matagorda ... [Signed and dated:] Geo. M. Collinsworth, Collector. Matagorda, August 2, 1837. [Followed by another Notice by Collinsworth of same date, regarding use of U.S. Custom House regulations, etc.; then follows] To Merchants and Ship Masters. Extracts from a Bill to raise a Revenue by Imposts. Passed ... June 12th, 1837.; Broadside. 35.5 x 9.5 cm.; This is apparently a newspaper advertisement printed separately as a broadside.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Custom House, Velasco.

Tariff of Duties on Importation.

[Velasco: Printed at the Velasco Herald Office]. [1837]
202; [Schedule, followed by notice signed and dated at end:] Jeremiah Brown, Collector. July 10, 1837.; Broadside, schedule printed in four columns. 32 x 20 cm.; The schedule is based on the act approved June 12, 1837, printed in the Laws, Houston, 1838, Vol. I, p. 253-259, and is followed by a notice from the collector of customs at Velasco stating that "the rules and regulations of the custom-houses in the United States will be adopted in this Republic, so far as the applicability of the law and circumstances will permit." An article by A.K. Christian, "The Tariff History of the Republic of Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1917, Vol. XX, p. 319, says, "The real tariff history of the Republic of Texas begins with the act of June 12, 1837." An item in the Matagorda Bulletin of February 28, 1838, says, "Also, for sale, [at the office] the 'Tariff of Duties of Goods imported.'"; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence.

[At foot below border of type ornaments:] Hotchkiss & Co. Printers. [New Orleans]. [1836]
1245; Made by the Delegates of the People of Texas, in General Convention, at Washington, March 2, 1836. [Signed by Richard Ellis, President, and 58 other members of the convention, and H.S. Kimble, Secretary.]; [At foot below border of type ornaments:]; Broadside in three columns. 54 x 43 cm.; This edition of the Declaration gives as signers nine men whose names were not on the copy of the Declaration printed by Baker and Borden at San Felipe in 1836. These were Samuel A. Maverick of Bexar, A. Briscoe and John W. Moore from Harrisburg, S. Rhoads Fisher from Matagorda, S.C. Robertson and G.C. Childress from Milam, Samuel P. Carson from Red River, and James B. Wood and John W. Bower from Washington. For a note on the original printing of the Declaration see entry No. 165.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

Texas (republic). Declaration of Independence.

[Declaration of Independence].

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]
468; [12 p. Text in English and Spanish.]; No copy located, but Samuel Whiting's bill of June 16, 1841 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library), includes a charge for printing 500 copies. The same bill includes charges for printing 500 copies of entry No. 480, 500 copies of entry No. 483, and "100 copies of Address to be posted up," and a charge for "composition of 3 pages of 'Declaration of the People of Texas in Convention' not printed but set up ready for printing." Probably all of these were prepared for the use of the Santa Fé Expedition. No copy of the "Address to be posted up" has been located. The "Declaration of the People of Texas in Convention," which was not printed, was probably a resetting of the text of entry No. 88. In an earlier bill, of May, 1841, Whiting charged for printing "50 Bills 'Santa Fé Expedition,'" and 100 Muster Rolls 'Santa Fé Pioneers.'" No copies of these have been located. The "50 bills" may have been a separate publication of William G. Cooke's call for volunteers published in the Austin City Gazette of April 28, 1841.

Reel: 7

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Texas (republic). Declaration of Independence.

Declaration of Independence made at Washington, on the second of March, 1836, and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, adopted by the Convention, March 17, 1836.

Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1838 267; Also the Tariff, as modified by the Second Congress.; 32 p. 20.5 cm.; The Declaration of Independence is given on p. [3]-7, followed by the Constitution on p. [9]-25, and the Tariff as Modified by the Second Congress, and, at end, the modifying act, approved December 14, 1837, on p. [27]-32. I do not know the occasion of the printing at this time of the Declaration and the Constitution. These are also on p. [3]-25 of the 1837 and 1838 issues of Laws of the Republic of Texas ... in Two Volumes, Vol. I, Houston, 1837, and also Houston, 1838 (entry Nos. 210A and 275), but this is a new printing with the individual pages here not corresponding with the printing in the Laws. The "Tariff as Modified" of this pamphlet was struck off from the same setting of type, but with separate pagination, in an eight-page pamphlet, probably also printed in 1838, entry No. 278. For note on the first separate printing of the Constitution in Texas see entry No. 203.; Sabin 94955.; Locations: Ct. CtY. DLC. NNLI. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Declaration of Independence.

Declaration of Independence Made at Washington, on the Second of March, 1836. And the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, Adopted by the Convention, March 17, 1836.

Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1837

203; 7, [3]-19 p. 20.2 cm.; I have not found any entry in the Journals expressly relating to this printing of these two great Texas documents. If the printing had been done in pursuance of a congressional resolution, the Columbia imprint shows that this would have had to be a resolution of the first session of the First Congress. When the second session of that Congress met, the transfer of the press from Columbia to Houston had begun. As stated in the note to entry No. 161, copies of the Constitution printed at the office of the Telegraph were advertised in September, 1836, and for some time thereafter, but no copy has been located. This is, accordingly, the first printing of the Constitution in Texas, other than in a newspaper, of which copies are known to have survived. The first separate printing of the Constitution was at Washington, D.C. in May, 1836.; Sabin 94955.; Locations: NHi. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Declaration of Independence.

Unanimous Declaration of Independence, by the Delegates of the People of Texas, in General Convention, at the Town of Washington, on the Second Day of March, 1836.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

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165; [Text begins:] When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people ... [At end:] We, therefore, the delegates [sic] ... of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled ... do hereby resolve and Declare, that our political connection with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas, do now constitute a Free, Sovereign, and Independent Republic ... [Signed:] Richard Ellis, President [and 49 members of the Convention].; Broadside in four columns. 40.5 x 33.2 cm. This is the outstanding state paper in Texas history. The Declaration of November, 1835, was of adherence to the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and to the concept that each state was a sovereign in a confederation of states. At that time Austin and many other leaders hoped for aid from Mexican liberals which would be lost if complete independence were asserted. Events showed this hope to be illusory and early in January, 1836, Austin finally came out strongly for total independence, and by the time the convention assembled in the little town of Washington, Texas, on March 1, 1836, the sentiment for this was practically unanimous. The journal of the convention shows that on the first day of the convention George C. Childress was made chairman of a committee of five "to draft a Declaration of Independence" and that on the morning of the next day he reported a draft which after some discussion was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be engrossed and signed by the delegates. One thousand copies were ordered printed in handbill form. Colonel William F. Gray notes in his diary, From Virginia to Texas, 1835, Houston, 1909, that on Thursday, March 3, some new members appeared and took their seats and that "the engrossed Declaration was read and signed by all the members present." The engrossed copy with the delegates' signatures is on permanent display in a special niche in the Texas State Capitol at Austin, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremony on March 2, 1930, an anniversary of its adoption. The broadside has at the foot the names of all the delegates present on March 3 except George C. Childress and Sterling C. Robertson. That the omission of these two names was a grievous slip on the part of the printers is shown by the following statement which appeared in the March 12, 1836, issue of the Telegraph and Texas Register. "In printing the declaration of independence in handbill form, the names of the delegates Sterling C. Robertson and Geo. C. Childress, from the municipality of Milam, were through mistake, omitted. No error of this kind could be more deeply regretted by us. That we should have omitted the name of the chairman of the committee who drafted the instrument, is an error we feel unable to atone for; and have this only to offer as an apology, that it was executed in too much haste, and principally done in the night." It must be remembered that the Declaration was not printed at Washington, Texas, but forty miles or so down the Brazos River at San Felipe, and that the text with the names of the fifty-two who had signed to that time could not have been forwarded to San Felipe for printing until late in the afternoon of March 3 or early the next morning. Baker and Bordens' account, approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library), has a charge of \$97-50

under date of March 5 for printing 1,000 copies. We do know that printed copies of the broadside had been delivered to the delegates at Washington by March 9, for on that date Asa Brigham sent his copy, which is now in my collection, to his brother and sister at Marlborough, Massachusetts, and on the back wrote them a letter dated Washington, March 9, saying in part: "You will perceive by this document that Texas has assumed to herself a new and permanent name and character; oppression has compelled her to take this bold and daring step, hoping and believing that we will be received and recognized by all civilized Nations on Earth [There] will be adopted this day the Constitution by which the free and sovereign people of the Republic of Texas will in future be governed. As soon as I can obtain a copy of the same I will forward it to you." The engrossed copy of the Declaration at the Texas State Capitol has the signatures of fifty-nine delegates of which only fifty are given on the printed broadside. Two names, as we have just seen, were left off by an error and the other seven signers are recorded in the journal as having signed the Declaration at later dates: Messrs. S. Rhodes Fisher, J.W. Moore, J.W. Bower and Samuel Maverick on March 7, Samuel P. Carson on March 10, and Andrew Briscoe and J.B. Woods on March 11. The journal does not record the names of the fifty who first signed and the standard histories of Texas record only fifty-eight signers. Yoakum and John Henry Brown leave off the name of Samuel P. Carson, the Secretary of State in Burnet's cabinet, while Wooten and Johnson and Barker omit the name of Asa Brigham, though it appears on the broadside. Wooten reproduces a facsimile of the original text and signatures, but by some quirk Asa Brigham's name was omitted and S.H. Dixon, who wrote a book on the signers, The Men Who Made Texas Free, Houston, 1924, reproduces the imperfect Wooten facsimile and gives no biography of Brigham, though he does refer to him as Ira Brigham in his introduction and wonders why he was not a signer. L.W. Kemp, in his The Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, has an interesting preliminary chapter on the convention and on the journeyings of the engrossed copy which the delegates signed. Mr. Kemp gives biographies of all fifty-nine signers and an accurate facsimile of the engrossed and signed copy. J.K. Greer, who wrote a long article on "The Committee on the Texas Declaration of Independence," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1927, Vol. XXX, p. 239 and following, shows that Childress was almost certainly the author of the Declaration. The text of the broadside was printed in haste with wrong readings such as "abuduction" for "abdication," "detailments" for "detachments" and "parts" for "ports," and with several misspellings of the names of the signers. It was soon reprinted from this broadside with the glaring errors in the text corrected and the names of Childress and Robertson added, in a pamphlet entitled Constitution of the Republic of Texas. To which is prefixed the Declaration of Independence, Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1836 (entry No. 1245), published, probably in May, 1836, by the Texas plenipotentiaries, Robert

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Hamilton and George C. Childress. The text of the Declaration in Gammel (Vol. I, p. 1063-1067) is somewhat inaccurate. There is a correct transcription of the text of the engrossed copy, with modernization of punctuation and capitalization, in Dr. Barker's Readings in Texas History, Dallas [1929], p. 242-245.; Locations: CtY (mutilated at head, affecting three lines of caption title; trimmed and rather badly foxed). Tx. TxAuTM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Declaration of Independence.

Unanimous Declaration of Independence, by the Delegates of the People of Texas, in General Convention, at the Town of Washington, on the Second Day of March, 1836.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836]
166; Another edition [of entry No. 165]. No copy located, but Gray's bill of September 1, 1836 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library), covering work done in 1835 and 1836, has a charge in March, 1836, for "Printing 500 Copies of Declaration of Independence by order of the Convention \$50.00".

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Department of State.

Communications from the State Department, relative to Mission to Mexico.
[At end:] S. Whiting, Printer, Austin. [1841]
469; Copies of the Correspondence between Judge Webb, Agent to Mexico, and Mr. Packenham, Minister of England at Mexico, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.; 12 p. 19.2 cm.; Caption title.; This pamphlet is the only contemporary separate printing of the Document B which was submitted to Congress with the Report of Secretary of State, dated October 12, 1841, entry No. 473, but not printed with it. The first letter of Document B, dated at the beginning, Galveston, June 29, 1841, and signed by James Webb, hands the Secretary of State the correspondence described in the title, which Webb had as the envoy of Texas in May and June, 1841, and tells of his activities in Mexico. The reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 54, record that 250 copies of the Correspondence were ordered printed November 22, 1841, and this Document B is reprinted from the pamphlet in Vol. III of these Journals, p. 241-250.; Sabin 95039.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Department of State.

Correspondence between the Secretary of State, and Col. Peraza, Special Commissioner from the State of Yucatan.
G.H. Harrison, Printer. [Austin.] [On verso of title:] Printed by order of the House of Representatives. [1841]
470; 12 p. 20.8 cm.; This pamphlet is the only contemporary separate printing of Document D which was submitted with the Report of the Secretary of State, dated October 12, 1841, entry No. 473, but not printed with it. It contains the diplomatic correspondence in the negotiations which led to the sending of vessels of the navy of Texas to aid the province of Yucatan in its revolt against the Mexican government.; The first letter, which is signed Martin F. Peraza and dated Austin, 11th September, 1841, refers to a letter of President Lamar's dated July 20, addressed to the Governor of Yucatan. This Lamar letter is entry No. 482. All the correspondence except a letter from the Deputy Governor of Yucatan to Lamar, dated Merida, August 24th, 1841, and accrediting Peraza as having full power from Yucatan, is dated in September, 1841. It includes a letter of the Secretary of State to Peraza dated September 27, 1841, in which it is said that President Lamar will send "three or more armed vessels of the Texian navy, with orders to cooperate with the Sea and Land forces of the State of Yucatan" against the Central Government of Mexico. The reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 54, report that 250 copies of this correspondence were ordered printed November 22, 1841, and this Document D is reprinted in Vol. III of these Journals, p. 264-272.; Sabin 95040.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM. DeGolyer.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Department of State.

Correspondence relating to a Treaty of Peace between Mexico and Texas, upon the Basis of an Acknowledgment of the Independent of the Latter.
Washington: National Register Print. [1845]
648; 8 p. 24.3 cm.; This includes a letter of transmittal from President Anson Jones to the Senate, dated Washington, June 18, 1845, and a communication from the French Minister in Mexico stating Mexico's acceptance of the four "Conditions Preliminary to a Treaty of Peace between Mexico and Texas" outlined by Ashbel Smith on March 29, 1845, and given here on p. 5. These four conditions are given on p. 473-475 of Anson Jones' Memoranda and Official Correspondence relating to the Republic of Texas, New York, 1859, as part of the memorandum of a conference held at the Texas State Department on March 29, 1849, with the English and French chargés d'affaires. The letter of transmittal and correspondence are given in the Journals of the Senate of the Extra Session, Ninth Congress, p. [87]-93. On June 21 the Senate ordered 1000 copies printed and on the 23d the House of Representatives ordered the same number printed.; Sabin 95035.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2). NcU (Southern Pamphlets). TxH. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 11

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Texas (republic). Department of State.

Correspondence relative to Difficulties with M. de Saligny, Chargé d'Affaires of France.

Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1841

471; By order of the House of Representatives.; 64 p. 23 cm.; This pamphlet includes an account of the famous "Pig War" between Saligny and the Austin inn-keeper, Richard Bullock, and is the only contemporary separate printing of the Document A which was submitted to Congress with the Report of the Secretary of State, dated October 12, 1841, entry No. 473, but not printed with it. The correspondence begins with Saligny's letter to the Secretary of State dated, Legation of France in Texas, Austin, February 19, 1841, complaining of the assault by Mr. Bullock upon one of the envoy's servants. The last letter dated Austin, Dec. 11, 1841, by the local Texas District Attorney, related to an adjournment of the case against Bullock. The pamphlet also gives correspondence exchanged in Paris in the summer of 1841 between General James Hamilton, the Texas envoy, and Guizot, Secretary of State of France. The relation of this affair to Saligny's scheme for a concession to the Franco-Texienne Company is told in an able article by Bernice Denton in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1941, Vol. XLV, p. [136]-146, "Count Saligny and the Franco-Texienne Bill." It appears from the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 139, that after some debate 250 copies of this correspondence were ordered printed by the House on December 14, 1841, and the pamphlet is reprinted in Vol. III of these Journals, p. 189-241. Much of the correspondence is also reprinted in Garrison's Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, Part III, p. 1289-1351.; Sabin 95041.; Locations: NHi. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Department of State.

General Instructions for the Government of the Consular and Commercial Agents of the Republic of Texas.

Houston: National Banner Office -- Niles & Co. Printers. 1838

268; Printed by order of Secretary of State.; 62 p., blank leaf, folding form. 23.7 cm.; These Instructions were issued by the Secretary of State under the authority of a joint resolution of the Texas Congress approved December 18, 1837, adopting the consular system of the United States for the government of the consular agents of Texas as far as the provisions of the United States system were suitable for Texas, and further providing that the Secretary of State should furnish consuls with instructions from time to time. The instructions are in eleven chapters ending on p. 32 and followed by a folding printed form. On p. 33-55 is a copy of the treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation" between the United States and Mexico executed on April 5, 1831, followed on p. [57]-60 by the treaty of limits of January 12, 1828. At the end, on p. 61-62, are a statement of R.A. Irion, Secretary of State, dated October 15, 1838, and the joint resolution of December 18, 1837, referred to above. Samuel Whiting, as Niles & Co.'s successor, submitted a bill in December, 1838, for printing 300 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95036.; Locations: DLC. DNA (State Department, Consular Despatches, Galveston, Volume 2). NN. NNB. RPB. TxU. Graff. TWS. (lacks wrappers). Graff.

Reel: 4

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Texas (republic). Department of State.

Letters of Secretary of State to Commissioners to Santa Fe.

G.H. Harrison, Printer. [Austin.] [On verso of title:] Printed by order of the House of Representatives. [1841]

472; 15 p. 20.4 cm.; This important pamphlet contains three letters. The first, dated Department of State, Austin, April 14, 1840, is addressed "To Capt. Wm. G. Dryden, John Rowland and William Workman, Esqs., Commissioners," and signed Abner S. Lipscomb, Secretary of State. All three of these gentlemen were residents of Santa Fe and one of them, Captain Dryden, had been presented to Lamar at Austin only a short time before. Dryden undoubtedly took back with him copies of this letter to Santa Fe. In this letter, the Secretary tells of President Lamar's wish that these gentlemen, who are addressed as Commissioners, explain to the people of New Mexico the peaceful objects of the expedition he shortly intended to send to Santa Fe. However, for various reasons, more than a year passed before the expedition was sent. The second letter, dated Austin, June 15, 1841, is addressed "To William G. Cooke, Antonio Navarro, Richard F. Brennan and William G. Dryden, Commissioners, etc.," and is signed Sam'l A. Roberts, Acting Secretary of State. It encloses commissions to these gentlemen, appointing them "Commissioners on the part of the Government, to accompany the military expedition about to depart for Santa Fé, and of which you will have the chief direction," and gives them detailed instructions as to their procedure. The letter says that "Thomas Falconer, Esq., will accompany the expedition as Historiographer" and that his position will be that of an invited guest. The third letter is dated and signed as the second letter and addressed "To Col. William G. Cooke, Resident Commissioner, etc." This letter says that after the Commissioners who are joined with him have left Santa Fe, it is desirable that someone remain there, clothed with full authority, and stating that a separate commission has been made out appointing Cooke "Resident Commissioner." These three letters outline the whole aims and policy of the famous Santa Fe Expedition. There is an excellent modern account of this expedition and its background in "The Santa Fe Expedition," part of a life of Lamar by A.K. Christian, given in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1920, Vol. XXIV, p. [87]-116. Mr. William C. Binkley has an able account of the reaction of the people of New Mexico to the expedition in an article, "New Mexico and the Texan Santa Fé Expedition," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1923, Vol. XXVII, p. [85]-107.; On December 28, 1841, the Chief Clerk of the House acknowledged receipt of 300 copies (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library). This pamphlet is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 287-297.; Sabin 95042.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Department of State.

Message from the President and Documents in reference to the Boundary Line between Texas and the United States.

Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838

269; Communicated in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of 17th April, 1838. Printed by order of the Senate.; 15 p. 21.2 cm.; Houston's six-line letter of transmittal, dated April 18, is followed by a report of R.A. Irion, Secretary of State, of the same date. This includes a letter of La Branche, the United States Chargé at Houston, dated January 16, 1838, protesting a recent act of the Texan Congress defining the boundary of Red River County and suggestions by Memucan Hunt, Texan representative at Washington, D.C., to Irion, based on a conference with John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that the opening of the land office in Red River County and surveys there be postponed until the boundary line is established. The few lines of the "Message" are printed in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 201, from a manuscript copy in the archives, with the statement that though the report of the Secretary of State could not be found in the archives, it was printed in the Telegraph of April 25, 1838. On April 24 the Senate ordered the printing of 500 copies of the Message.; Sabin 95012.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). NH. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Department of State.

Report of Secretary of State.

G.H. Harrison, Printer. [Austin.] [On verso of title:] Printed by order of the House of Representatives. [1841]

473; 12 p. 19.2 cm.; This report is addressed to President Lamar, dated at the beginning, Department of State Austin, 12th October 1841, and is signed Sam'l A Roberts, with no designation of title. The report, p. [3]-10, is followed by a supplemental report, p. 10-12, relating to printing the laws of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses in Spanish and dated Austin, October 27th, 1841. The Report refers in its text to various attached documents, none of which were printed with it, but Documents A, B, and D were ordered printed separately and are entered here as entry Nos. 471, 469, and 470. On December 7, 1841, the Chief Clerk of the House acknowledged receipt of 250 copies (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library). The report is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. [179]-183, followed by Documents A-L, p. 189-287, with the exception of Document E, of which no printing or manuscript has been found.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 7

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Texas (republic). Department of State.

... Report of the Secretary of State.
Printed at the Sentinel Office. [Austin]. [1840]
409; November Twenty-Fifth, 1840.; 24 p. 19.6 cm.;
At head of title: Fifth Congress, First Session.
Document No. 3. House of Rep'sentatives. 200 copies
ordered to be printed. This brief report, dated at the
beginning, on p. [3], City of Austin, October 20th,
1840, and signed at the end on p. 5, Joseph Waples,
Acting Secretary of State, is followed by Documents
A through E, p. 6-24. These include material on the
Texian Boundary Line Commission (Document A).
In the reprinting of this report in Appendix ...
Journals of the House, Fifth Congress, p. [3]-26, the
date at the beginning is October 29th, 1840, instead
of October 20, and on p. 27-44 various
communications of the State Department, not in the
pamphlet report, are printed. Included in this
additional material are documents relating to
translating the Laws of the Republic into Spanish, p.
28-35, and various documents relating to Cruger and
Bonnell and public printing, p. 35-44, one of which is
dated as late as January 13, 1841. The reason for the
date, "November Twenty-Fifth, 1840" in the title of
the pamphlet report has eluded me. Joseph Waples,
who signed the report as Acting Secretary of State,
was Chief Clerk in the Department.; Sabin 95038.;
Locations: Tx. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Department of State.

Report of the Secretary of State, November, 1839.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print. [Austin]. [1839]
351; Printed by order of Congress.; 38 p., blank leaf.
20.9 cm.; The main report, p. [3]-5, dated at the
beginning Austin, November, 1839, and signed at the
end on p. 5, David G. Burnet, Acting Secretary of
State, is followed by six important documents
designated by the letters A-F. Documents A and B, p.
5-29, relate to the outrages of the Indians on the
frontier and to the entrance of General Rusk into
United States territory in the Indian campaign.
Document E, p. 33-35, is the report relating to public
printing, dated November 6, 1839, which I have often
cited in this bibliography. In January, 1840, Whiting
charged the Senate for 500 copies and the House for
250 (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library). This
report was reprinted in the modern Journals of the
Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. [5]-34.; Sabin 95037.;
Locations: RPB. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Department of War and Marine.

The Enemy Again!.
[Houston]. [1842]
531.1; [Text begins:] On the 11th instant the enemy's
force 1300 strong, under General Woll took
possession of Bexar without resistance. They have
captured fifty-three of our most respectable citizens.
The District Court was in session, and the surprise of
the place was complete. It is not possible to divine
the object of the inroad. The enemy must be driven
from the country, and our unfortunate fellow-citizens
rescued. All the effective force of the following
Counties will repair forthwith to the scene of action,
to wit: Matagorda, Brazoria, Victoria, Colorado, Fort
Bend, Fayette, Gonzales, Austin, Washington and
Bastrop. ... Expedition, energy and order, united with
subordination, will ensure success. By order of Sam
Houston, President. M.C. Hamilton, Acting Secretary
of War & Marine. Department of War & Marine,
Houston, 16th September, 1842.; Broadside. 33 x 21
cm.; There is an article on M.C. Hamilton in the
Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Department of War and Marine.

[Report of the Acting Secretary of War and
Marine].
[Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos
Farmer Office]. [1842]
533; [8 p.]; This report is reprinted in the Appendix
to the Journals ... House ... Seventh Congress, entry
No. 567, p. 30-38. It is dated at the beginning,
Department of War and Marine, Washington, 12th
Nov. 1842, and signed at the end, M.C. Hamilton,
Acting Secretary of War and Marine. Much of the
report relates to the taking of San Antonio by the
Mexicans in September, 1842. The brief sketch of
Hamilton (1809-1893) in the Handbook of Texas is
rather tantalizing. It records that he came to Texas in
1837 and served from 1839 to 1845 in the War
Department, first as clerk, then as secretary of war
and marine. It adds that he retired from business in
1852 and left a large fortune when he died in 1893.
No copy located, but 100 copies were ordered printed
by the House, Dec. 3, 1842, and were charged for in
Johnson's bill printed in the Senate Journal for Dec.
29, 1842.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). Department of War and Marine.

Report of the Acting Secretary of War and Marine.
[Washington:] Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1844 599; 12 p. 21 cm.; This report, addressed to President Houston, is dated at the beginning, Department of War and Marine, Washington 30th Nov., 1844, and signed on p. 6, M.C. Hamilton, Acting Secretary. Documents A, B, and C are attached, Document A being a report by John C. Hayes, "Com'd'g S.W. Frontier," dated, San Antonio, June 16, 1844, of a successful engagement with Indians earlier in the month. For data on the printing of this report, see the note to entry No. 611--Annual Report of the Treasury Department. This War and Marine report was reprinted in the Appendix ... Journals ... Ninth Congress, p. 28-34, plus a folding table. In this reprinting the title is "Annual Report of the Secretary of War and Marine" and not report of the "Acting" Secretary. For a short sketch of Hamilton see the note to entry No. 533.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2). TxH.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Department of War and Marine.

Report of the Secretary of War and Marine.
[At end:] Telegraph Power Press--Houston. [1842] 532; (Printed by order of the House of Representatives.); 3, [1] p., printed in double columns. 23.5 cm.; Caption title.; This report is dated at the beginning, "Depatrment [sic] of War and Marine, 23d June, 1842," and signed at the end, G.W. Hockley, Secretary of War and Marine. It gives the status of army stores, reports briefly on the taking of Bexar by the Mexicans in March, tells of services of the friendly Lipans and Tonkawas, and reports, again briefly, on other matters. By an act of the Fifth Congress, approved January 18, 1841, the office of Secretary of the Navy had been abolished (Laws ... Fifth Congress, p. 105-107), with the duties of the office to be performed by the Secretary of War. The report is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 107-112.; Sabin 95062.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Department of War and Marine.

Report of the Secretary of War and Marine.
Washington: Printed by Thomas Johnson. 1844 600; 12 p. 21 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, Department of War and Marine, Washington, 30th Nov. 1843, and signed on p. 8, G.W. Hill, Secretary of War and Marine. Various estimates follow on p. 9-12. Most of the report is taken up with charges against Commodore Moore for "various acts of contumacy and disobedience." A resolution presented in the House January 19, 1844, to print 500 copies of this report was rejected (Journal, p. 260), and on January 22 a motion to print 150 copies was voted down (Journal, p. 301). Finally on January 27, by an amendment of a motion before the House, 100 copies were ordered printed (Journal, p. 362). I have not run across any contemporary or modern reprinting of this report. Hill (1814-1860), a graduate in medicine from Transylvania University, came to Texas from Tennessee in 1836. He was Secretary of War and Marine under Sam Houston and Anson Jones, from January, 1843, until annexation.; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets).

Reel: 10

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Texas (republic). General Land Office.

An Abstract of the Original Titles of Record in the General Land Office.

Houston: National Banner Office -- Niles & Co., Printers. 1838

270; Printed in Accordance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives, Passed 24th May, 1838.; [1]-89 p., verso (and following pages) misnumbered 91, 92-182. 32.3 cm.; Text begins on p. [2], the verso of the title; even numbers on rectos p. 92 to the end.

This is one of the fundamental sources of information on the settlement of Texas, mostly for the period ending with 1835, and there is also a section

"Frontier Settlers East of Austin's Colonies, during the years 1835 & 1836." Its importance is evident from the following statement of the contents. The entries here are in columns, beginning on p. 2, the verso of the title page, with the following heads, reading from left to right: Names of Grantees, Date of Titles, Quantity (with one column for "leagues" and the next for "labors"), Where Situated, Remarks.

The entries on p. 2-49 are roughly alphabetical, without further classification. On p. 50 is a classification entitled "Sold by the State of Coahuila and Texas," followed by classifications listed under the names of various agents of the different empresarios, the first one at p. [53]-55 being entitled "A List of Titles Issued by Talbot Chambers, Commissioner for Milam's Colony." These are followed at p. [174]-176 by "Lands Sold by the State under Contract of S.M. Williams, F.W. Johnson, and Robt. Peebles," and at p. [178]-182 by "Lands sold by the State of Coahuila and Texas, in May, 1835," and "Sundry Miscellanies." A resolution of the House adopted May 24, 1838, the last day of the Second Congress, called on the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to have printed one thousand copies of the abstract of the books of his office ... and that the secretary of state be requested to distribute the same with the laws and journals, or sooner if practicable."

A note in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1945, Vol. XLIX, p. 126, describes this book in some detail, and says that the University of Texas Library has four copies, all incomplete but "between them they supply the parts necessary for a complete volume." The note also states, "Since Texas retained her public land when she entered the Union, other volumes of abstracts of titles followed until the series now numbers over sixty volumes." I also have in my collection an Abstract of Land Claims Compiled from the Records of the General Land Office, Galveston, 1852. This is not as helpful as the 1838 publication, as the dates of the titles are not given, and the arrangement is by land districts.; Sabin 94980.; Locations: CtY. NN. NcU (Southern Historical Collection). Tx-LO. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). General Land Office.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the Republic of Texas. Austin: Printed by S. Whiting--Congress Avenue. 1841

474; By order of the House of Representatives.; 11 p. 20.1 cm.; This important report is dated at the beginning, General Land Office, Republic of Texas, Austin, Oct. 7, 1841, and addressed to President Lamar. It is signed at the end, Thomas Wm. Ward, Commissioner General Land Office. Ward points out the many defects in the present laws and makes several recommendations for new legislation to help remedy the present lamentable state of confusion. He also asks Congress for instructions about issuing land titles in Refugio County, formerly Power and Hewetson's Colony, and in San Patricio County, formerly in the grant to McMullen and McGloin. The report was ordered printed by the House on November 6, 1841. In the reprint in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. [441]-461, various exhibits, not in the pamphlet report, are added on p. 451-461. Whiting's charge of November 10, 1841, was for 250 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). General Land Office.

Communication from the Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office, in reply to a resolution of the Convention of August Fourth.

Printed at the Office of the "New Era." [Austin]. [1845]

649; 4 p. 19.5 cm.; This letter is dated at the beginning, General Land Office, Austin, August 5th, 1845, and signed, Thos. W. Ward. It gives the number of acres of Texas lands under various classifications. The letter and a vote ordering that 500 copies be printed are given in the record of the proceedings of August 5 in Journals of the Convention, p. 169-171, and in the Debates The Texas Convention, Houston, 1846, p. 413-414. For a general note on Ward see entry No. 534.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). General Land Office.

General Land Office, Austin, ----- 184- To the Chief Justice of the County of ----- [Printed letter for signature of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitting forms for the guidance of the boards of Land Commissioners for headright claims, and denominating the various classes of claimants, urging the necessity of adherence to the forms in order that claims under the different laws may be kept separate and fraud be more easily detected]. [Austin]. [1841]

474.1; [The forms are given on the verso of the sheet.]; Broadsheet. 28 x 19 cm.; The letter from which this entry was made has the heading in manuscript, "Galveston Land office," followed by the date April 7, 1841, and is signed by the then Commissioner, Thomas William Ward.; Locations: Morrow.

Reel: 7

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Texas (republic). General Land Office.

General Land Office, City of Houston, ----- 1838. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 271; To ----- County Surveyor for ----- County. [Unsigned instructions to surveyors in regard to surveying for holders of Land Warrants, Land Scrip, Donation Warrants, etc. Text begins:] Sir:-- Inasmuch as the time prescribed by the 39th section of the Land Law, for the exclusive benefit of those entitled to a preference of location has expired, some particular instructions ... appears [sic] necessary ...; Broadside. 32 x 20 cm.; The circular refers to "the ordinance granting bounties of land passed in convention, 16th March 1836, to the act providing for the location of Land Scrip, to the act granting lands to those who were in the battle of San Jacinto and other battles, approved December 21st, 1837, and to the present Land Law," as being the laws by which the surveyors were to be governed, and states that "printed copies of the two first accompany these instructions." There is an imperfect copy at Harvard (see entry No. 266) of what is apparently "the printed copies" just referred to, of the ordinance of March 16, 1836, and of the act approved May 18, 1838, for the location of Land Scrip, issued under authority of an act of December 6, 1836. Also printed in that separate is a very short act approved May 24, 1836, supplementary to the May 18 act. One hundred copies of each of these related pieces are charged for in a Cruger & Moore bill under date of September 3, 1838 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). General Land Office.

[Instructions to Surveyors]. [Houston? Printed at the Telegraph Office?]. [1838] 272; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but in the printed instructions of the fall of 1838 (see entry No. 271) the instructions entered here were said to have been printed in "January last.".

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). General Land Office.

Proclamation. [Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1842] 534; General-Land-Office, Republic of Texas. [Dated September 28, 1842, and signed:] Thomas Wm. Ward. ...; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 24.5 x 19.5 cm.; Here, after referring to an order promulgated by President Houston on September 19, calling out the militia to repel "an invading army of Mexicans," Ward orders that business in all the Land Offices throughout the Republic be suspended until "the enemy is expelled." At the foot is the statement, "the several Newspapers in the Republic are requested to give the above one insertion." Ward (1807-1872) was one of the forceful characters of Texas, as Republic and State. He came first to Texas as a member of the New Orleans Greys in 1835, lost a leg at the siege of Bexar, followed his profession of architect at Houston, and succeeded John P. Borden as Commissioner of the General land Office in 1841, and held that position after Texas became a state, until 1848. For a report by Ward in 1844 see entry No. 601, and for a card in which he announces to the world that two enemies of his are "liars and scoundrels," see entry No. 614.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). General Land Office.

Report of the Commissioner General Land Office November Seventeenth, 1840. Printed by order of Congress. -- Sentinel print. [Austin]. [1840] 410; 9 p., verso, Statement A, folding table (Statement B), blank leaf. 18.7 cm.; The commissioner, John P. Borden, reports no progress made by the Commissioners for the region "east of the Brazos," and only minor progress for those "west of the Brazos." These were the Commissioners who were elected under the provisions of the act to detect fraudulent Land Certificates, which became law over Lamar's veto (entry No. 423) on January 29, 1840. Borden vigorously recommends the repeal of the law. Changes in the General Land Law of December, 1837, and in the act approved February 5, 1840, to provide for the return of surveys, are also recommended. Two hundred copies of the report and accompanying documents, "except document marked C," were ordered printed for the House on November 11, 1840. Statement A shows the number of certificates recommended for patents by the Commissioners "west of the Brazos," and Statement B the number of certificates of each class of headright returned and recorded. Document C, "Synopsis of Translations made in this office since Jan., 1838," appears on the last page of the printing of this report in the Appendix to the Journals of the House ... Fifth Congress, p. [250]-261. In that printing Borden's report is correctly dated October 17, 1840, and not November 17 as in the title here. For the report of the Commissioners "west of the Brazos," see entry No. 400.; Sabin 94982.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

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Texas (republic). General Land Office.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the 9th Congress of the Republic of Texas. [Washington:] Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1844 601; 24 p. 20 cm.; This interesting and important report is dated at the beginning, General Land Office, Austin, Oct. 2d, 1844, and signed at the end, Thos. Wm. Ward. Ward characterizes the land laws as "a mass of incongruities" and recommends various changes and additions. The importance of correcting the present uncertainty as to county boundaries is urged. It is recommended that the Commissioner be authorized to have maps prepared of each county. Another recommendation is that the Commissioner be given possession of the records of the depopulated counties of Refugio, San Patricio, and Goliad. Under a House resolution of December 4, 1844, 500 copies of the documents accompanying the President's Message were ordered printed, but the printer's charge of January 11, 1845, was for 460 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The report is reprinted in the Appendix ... Journals ... Ninth Congress, p. 47-64. For a general note on Ward see entry No. 534.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). General Post Office.

Report of the Chief Clerk of the General Post Office. [Washington:] Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1844 602; 16 p. 19.5 cm.; By an act approved January 18, 1841, the Fifth Congress abolished the office of Postmaster-General and created in the state department a bureau known as "The General Post-Office." This was to be run by a clerk to be appointed by the secretary of state. This report, in one page of text followed by various statements, is dated at the beginning, Department of State, General Post Office, Washington, Dec. 2d, 1844, and signed, Dan J. Toler, and covers the operations of the General Post Office from October 1, 1843, to September 30, 1844. This Toler report is quoted from extensively on p. 127-130 of an article by W.L. Newsom, "The Postal System of the Republic of Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1916, Vol. XX, p. [103]-131, and is referred to there on p. 127 as "the most complete report, and in fact the only one in which the system of book-keeping is clearly comprehensible." The brief sketch of Toler in the Handbook of Texas says that he had been a partner of Dr. James Grant in Coahuila and was a member of the last legislature of Coahuila and Texas which was dispersed by Cós in 1835. It incorrectly says that in 1844 he became postmaster general, for as noted above that office was abolished in 1841. As one of the documents accompanying the President's Message, 500 copies were ordered printed December 4, 1844, and the report is reprinted in the Appendix ... Journals ... Ninth Congress, p. 35-46.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2). TxH.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act Altering the Several Acts to Raise a Public Revenue by Impost Duties. Austin: Sentinel Print. 1840 411; Also: An Act to Provide and Establish the Warehousing System in the Ports of This Republic. To Which is Added the President's Proclamation.; 39 p. 13.7 cm.; With certain exceptions in the case of some articles, an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent was placed on imports. The proclamation, which was authorized by the first act, provided that duties were abolished "on all wines, the product of France, imported direct from any of the ports of France in French or Texian vessels." The first act is printed in Laws ... Fourth Congress, p. 35-51, and the act establishing the warehousing system on p. 51-55. Both acts were approved by Lamar on February 5, 1840. The proclamation, dated February 11, 1840, is printed in Laws ... Fifth Congress, p. 194 (Appendix, p. 8, in the second issue).; Sabin 94989.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Laws.

[An Act concerning Civil Rights, Actions and Prosecutions]. [Austin? Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office?]. [1840?] 412; No copy located, but the following advertisement appeared in the Austin City Gazette January 13, 1841: "A Few Copies of 'Evidence in relation to Land Titles,' taken before Joint Committee on Public Lands; and 'An act concerning Civil Rights, Actions and Prosecutions,' for sale at this office." The only act I find passed by January 13, 1841, which seems to fit this description is "An Act to regulate the proceedings in Civil Suits," approved February 5, 1840 (Laws ... Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 88-93).; Since Whiting printed the volume of Evidence in Relation to Land Titles (entry No. 408), he probably printed this act which he advertised for sale with it.

Reel: 6

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Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act creating a General Post Office, &c. Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1837
204; Passed December 20, 1836.; 15 p. 20.5 cm.; This act, approved December 20, 1836, set up the office of Postmaster General and made what I imagine were more or less standard provisions for the operation of the office and handling of the mails. In Section 34, at the end, four routes were established, one being from the general post office to Gaines Ferry on the Sabine by way of Washington, Nacogdoches and San Augustine. As first sent to President Houston, the act had stated that the Postmaster General was "to be elected by joint ballot of both houses of Congress" and on that account it was vetoed in a message dated December 17. The act was accordingly amended to provide that this nomination be made by the president, and approved as amended. The printer's endorsement on the copy at the Texas State Library shows that 350 copies were printed. The text of the act is given in Vol. I of the Laws of Texas, Houston, 1837, also Houston, 1838 both p. 166-178, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1226-1238.; Sabin 94985.; Entered from a copy at TxU now missing.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act defining the duties of the officers of the Treasury Department.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1840]
413; [25 numbered sections, signed by David S. Kaufman, and David G. Burnet, as Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate. At end:] Approved February 5th, 1840. Mirabeau B. Lamar.; Broadside in three columns. 47 x 29 cm.; This act was printed in Laws ... Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 100-106. Entered from a copy at Tx now missing; photostat in TWS. The title and first twelve lines of the act are at the foot of the first column. Whatever occupied the rest of the column has been cut away.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Laws.

... An Act entitled "An Act to Reduce into One Act, and to Amend the Several Acts relating to the Establishment of a General Land Office". Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1837
205; Passed December 1837. Printed by Order of Congress. 16 p. 23.5 cm.; At head of title: Second Congress --- Second Session. About the most important questions the early Congresses of the Republic of Texas had to consider were those relating to land. Though the first land law of December, 1836, entry No. 168, and the supplementary laws of June, 1837, entry No. 206, had been passed over President Houston's veto they had only partially gone into effect, for the opening of the Land Office had been from time to time postponed. The Journals of the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress, which first met in September, 1837, show many discussions and votes on individual sections of a land law. Finally, in December, 1837, this law was passed. It provided for County Surveyors and also commissioners for each county to be elected by joint vote of Congress, rather than appointed by the President, and made liberal grants of land. The bill was vetoed by President Houston, and passed over his veto by both houses on December 14, 1837. This act is printed in Laws of Texas, Houston, 1838, Vol. II, p. 62-76, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1404-1418.; Sabin 94988.; Locations: NH. NN. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act Supplementary to an Act entitled An Act to Establish a General Land Office for the Republic of Texas, Passed on the 22d Day of December, 1836. Houston: Printed by Borden & Moore, Public Printers. 1837
206; Printed by order of the House of Reps.; 7 p. 20.3 cm.; The "Act Supplementary," p. [3]-6, is followed on p. 7 by a second supplementary act approved June 12, 1837. The discussion at the first session of the First Congress over land legislation, which had resulted in the passage, over Houston's veto, of the act of December 22, 1836, "To Establish a General Land Office," entry No. 168, was continued in the second session which met in May, 1837. There the subject had been taken up in Houston's opening message to both houses, entry No. 217, and there had been reports of committees of both houses, entry Nos. 196 and 197, recommending additional legislation. Two supplementary acts are printed here. The first postponed the opening of the land offices to October 1, 1837, provided that no one arriving in Texas after October 1, 1837, should be entitled to land as an emigrant, and ordered that a base line and four meridian lines should be established for sectionizing the entire republic. This bill was vetoed by Houston in a message of June 8, entry No. 215. It was passed over his veto by the House on the same day and by the Senate on June 12. The second supplementary act, passed June 12 and approved by Houston on that day, provided that enough vacant lands be surveyed into tracts of 640 acres and 320 acres each to satisfy all claims for land scrip sold, and for head rights and soldiers' claims. Five hundred copies of the first of these two supplementary acts were ordered printed by the House on June 12, 1837. As noted above, the second supplementary act of June 12 was included in this printing. These two supplementary acts are given in the second issue of Vol. I of the Laws of Texas, Houston, 1837, p. 263-266, and in Vol. I of the Laws, Houston, 1838, at the same pages. They are reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1323-1326.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act to amend and reduce into one the Several Laws Regulating the Post-Office Department ... 1840.
See entry No. 419.

Texas (republic). Laws.

[An Act to Provide for the Return of Surveys, for the Collection of Government Dues on Lands, and for Other Purposes].
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1840] 414; No copy located, but Cruger & Bonnell's bill for printing 150 copies in pamphlet form was approved for payment February 17, 1840 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The text of the act is printed in the Laws ... of the Fourth Congress, Houston, 1840, p. 261-263.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act, amending the act entitled an "Act adopting a National Seal and Standard for the Republic of Texas".
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1839] 352; Approved tenth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.; Broadside. 20 x 12 cm.; The five sections of this amending act are given in the Telegraph edition of the Laws of the Third Congress (either issue), on p. 78-79, and it is stated there that it was approved January 25, 1839. Section 3 describes the new flag, where it is characterized as "the national flag of Texas," but, oddly enough, Section 5 reads, "the national standard of this Republic shall remain as was established by an act of which this is an amendment," that is, the act of December 10, 1836. The broadside, but not the act in the Laws, also prints at the end, after Section 5, the description of the "National Standard of Texas" given in the second section of the act of December 10, 1836. The two flags are reproduced in the plate following p. 692 of Vol. I of the Comprehensive History of Texas, Dallas, 1898, to illustrate Mrs. Looscan's chapter on "The History and Evolution of the Texas Flag." Mr. L.W. Kemp has a note entitled "The Texas State Flag" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Vol. XLVII, p. 395, in which the description of the flag of the Republic in the act is quoted, not quite accurately, and the act of April 19, 1933, relating to the State flag, is given. Entered from a copy at TxU now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act, for Establishing Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the Republic of Texas. Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1836
167; Approved November 21, 1836.; 18 p. 20.5 cm.; In the copy of this at the Texas State Library a leaf is pasted to the title page, with a note from Austin to the Bordens dated Columbia, December 9, 1836, ordering that two hundred copies be printed, and on the back of the same copy is written the charge for printing; "19 pages at \$3.50, 66.50; 200 copies, folding & stitching, 10. [total] 76.50" These Rules and Articles were reprinted as a separate at Houston in 1839 under the title, Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the Republic of Texas, entry No. 372, and are reprinted in the Houston, 1838, edition of Laws of the Republic of Texas, Vol. I, p. 34-51; also in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1094-1111.; Sabin 94983.; Entered from a copy at Tx now missing; photostat in TxU.

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act, to Establish a General Land Office, for the Republic of Texas.
Columbia: G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1836 168; Passed December the 22d, 1836.; 11 p. 21 cm.; In this first attempt of the First Congress to enact legislation on the tremendously important question of how the vacant lands of the Republic should be handled, a general land office, staffed by a commissioner to be appointed by the President, and eleven regional land offices were set up to go into operation "on June 1 next," that is, June 1, 1837. There was to be a Surveyor General, also appointed by the President, at each regional office. Every emigrant arriving after January 1, 1837, if the head of a family, was to be entitled to a conditional grant of 1,280 acres. The act was passed over President Houston's veto "by a constitutional majority" of the House on December 22, 1836, and later in the day by unanimous vote of the Senate, and became a law. The text of the act is given in the second issue of Vol. I of Laws ... in Two Volumes, Houston, 1837, p. 216-224, and at the same pages in the 1838 issue of the laws, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1276-1284. Houston's sound veto message of December 21, pointing out defects in the act and recommending postponing action until the next session of Congress, is given in the House Journals, Houston, 1838, p. 301-302, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, p. 519-520. Land legislation was further discussed at the adjourned session of the First Congress which postponed opening the Land Office to October 1, 1837, and in the early days of the called session of the Second Congress the opening was again postponed, this time until Congress should act. In this called session and in the regular session which followed there was much discussion of amendments to this first land law of December, 1836. For a new edition printed in October, 1837, see entry No. 207, and for the act which was finally passed in December, 1837, see entry No. 205. A manuscript inscription on the title page of the Texas State Library copy reads, "Five hundred Copies for G. & T.H. Borden L. Abbotts." On December 22, 1836, 200 copies were ordered printed for use of the Senate.; Sabin 94986.; Locations: TxGR. TWS (trimmed).

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

[An Act, to Establish a General Land Office, for the Republic of Texas].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 207; [Passed December the 22d, 1836.]; [11 p.]; This is a new edition of entry No. 168. On October 24, 1837, the House adopted a resolution "that the printer be required to furnish fifty copies of the original land bill, passed 22nd December, 1836, at the earliest possible hour" (House Journal, Second Congress, p. 60), and under date of October 26 Cruger & Moore made a charge for printing "50 Copies of Land Laws of the last session 2 forms \$25.00" (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; No copy located.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

An Act, to Provide for the National Defence, by Organising [sic] the Militia.
Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1836 169; Approved December 6, 1836.; 16 p. 21 cm.; This act is considerably more detailed and sets up a much more elaborate organization than the ordinance on the same subject adopted by the Convention of Texas on March 12, 1836, entry No. 163. Here the inclusive ages for liability to military service are from seventeen through forty-nine, while the lower limit in the ordinance of the Convention was eighteen years. This act is given in the two issues of Vol. I of Laws of the Republic of Texas, Houston, 1837, and in the 1838 edition of Vol. I, all at p. 54-68, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1114-1128. The copy in the Texas State Library has pasted at the end an order in Stephen F. Austin's handwriting to print 200 copies.; Sabin 94984.; Entered from a copy at Tx now missing; photostat in TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

Alphabetical Index of the Laws of Texas: of Fourth and Fifth Congress.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841] 475; v p., printed in double columns, verso blank, blank leaf. 19.6 cm.; Caption title.; This index is a continuation of entry No. 338. In it the Laws of the Fourth Congress are referred to as Volume "i" and those of the Fifth Congress as "ii," the issue of the laws of the Fifth Congress indexed being the second. Whiting's bill of August 27, 1841, was for 250 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CSMH. NNB. TWS.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Laws.

Alphabetical Index to the Laws of Texas, arranged by a Member of the Bar.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1839?] 353; [Eight lines of explanatory matter.]; xii p. 21.2 cm.; This index is to the Telegraph editions of the Laws of the first three congresses.; Sabin 95001.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 21 others.

Reel: 5

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Texas (republic). Laws.

Alphabetical Index to the Laws of the Republic of Texas.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1840?] 415; Vols. I, II, III, & IV.; 35 p., verso blank. 20.7 cm.; Caption title followed by "Note.--To make this Index applicable to the volumes of Laws as published, it is necessary that the Laws of the 2d session of the second congress commonly called volume 3d, should be paged as part of the second volume; that is, the first page of this 3d volume must be numbered 123 ... and so on, calling the whole volume 2d."; This is an index to the laws of the first four congresses as published by the Telegraph Press. For a continuation covering the laws of the Fifth Congress, see entry No. 478.; Sabin 95002.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 14 others.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Laws.

[Captions of All the Laws, of a General Nature, Passed at the First Session of the Fifth Congress]. [Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1841] 476; [16 p.]; No copy located, but on January 27, 1841, a resolution was passed by the House ordering the printing of 100 copies of these captions and on January 28 a resolution of the Senate ordered the printing of 200 copies. Cruger & Wing's charge for the copies printed for the Senate shows that this was a pamphlet in sixteen pages (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). As stated in the note to the listing of the acts of the First Congress, entry No. 170, this list for the Fifth Congress is entered as it is apparently the only printed record of the private acts of that session.

Reel: 7

Texas (republic). Laws.

A Collection of Legislative Enactments relative to Land Titles in Texas.

Houston: Printed and for Sale by Cruger & Moore. 1837

208; 24 p. 20.1 cm.; This is an unofficial publication, apparently issued to support claims of late-comers to Texas lands. The December, 1836, "Act to Establish a General Land Office," entry No. 168, and the two supplementary acts which became law in June, 1837, entry No. 206, are followed by extracts from the Constitution of March, 1836, and other miscellaneous material. At p. 23 are "Remarks" stating that the foregoing prove "conclusively" that emigrants who arrived in Texas prior to January 1, 1837, are entitled to all the privileges of the colonization laws. The December, 1837, revision of the Land Law, entry No. 205, did not grant emigrants arriving before January 1, 1837, this league and labor of land but did provide that emigrants arriving after the Declaration of Independence but before October 1, 1837, should be given a conditional grant of 1,280 acres. At the end is a reprinting of "An Act to Dispose of Galveston and Other Islands," approved June 12, 1837. The Collection is advertised in the Telegraph and Texas Register for August 19, 1837, as "Just Published and for sale at the office."; Sabin 94992.; Locations: NHi. NN. TWS (lacks p. 23-24).

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). Laws.

Constitucion, Leyes Jenerales, &c. de la Republica de Tejas.
Houston: Imprenta del Telégrafo. 1841
477; Traducidas al Castellano por S.P. Andrews, abogado de los tribunales de dicha República. Por disposicion del Secretario de Estado.; Preliminary blank leaf, 324 p.; index, vi p. 22 cm.; This compilation gives in Spanish the "Declaration of the People of Texas in General Convention Assembled," adopted on November 7, 1835, the ordinance "Plan and Powers of establishing the provisional government," adopted November 13, 1835, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, followed by many, but by no means all, of the acts of the various sessions of the first three Congresses. Joint resolutions, with two exceptions, are not given at all, and acts incorporating towns and private corporations, such as the Texas Railroad and Navigation Company, are not given, and there are even omissions of such important acts as the Act to Establish a General Land Office, passed over the President's veto on December 22, 1836. As early as December 18, 1837, a joint resolution had been approved, authorizing the Secretary of State to contract for the translation and compilation in Spanish "of such general and penal enactments as have been made by the former and present Congress ... and that in future all general enactments shall as soon as practicable be translated into Castilian ... provided the expense shall not exceed \$300 annually." Apparently nothing had been done on this by February, 1840, for the Austin City Gazette of February 5, 1840, reports a speech by Seguin, the member of the Senate from Bexar (reported in the modern Journals, Fourth Congress, Vol. I, p. 103, note), complaining that his constituents have not "seen a single law translated and printed," and inquiring about an estimate for the year 1840 of doing this at an expense of \$15,000. A "Communication from State Department" in Appendix ... Journals ... House ... Fifth Congress, p. 28-35, gives the contract with Andrews for the translation, Cruger's proposition for the printing, and a letter from Cruger dated Austin, December 7, 1840, saying that because of delays by Andrews only about 200 pages had thus far been printed. Andrews was to get two dollars and a half in notes of New Orleans banks for each printed page and Cruger was to get one hundred and thirteen dollars in specie for 2,000 copies of each eight-page form. Lipscomb, the Secretary of State, expressed doubts about continuing the translation because of the expense. This seems to be the last printing in Spanish of any of the laws of the Republic. On December 30, 1841, the Senate passed a resolution for the printing of the laws in Spanish (reconstructed Journal, Sixth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 175), but on January 5, 1842, the Senate passed a joint resolution ordering the Secretary of State to suspend the printing of the laws in the Spanish language (reconstructed Journal, Sixth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 199).; Sabin 94976.; Locations: MH-L. TxSa. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

Index to Volume V.
[n.p.]. [1841?]
478; Four pages, numbered 38-41. 21 cm.; Caption title.; Issued in continuation of entry No. 415, Alphabetical Index to the Laws of the Republic of Texas. Vols. I, II, III, & IV, [n.p. 1840?], signatures A-I, pages [1]-35, verso blank, with the appropriate signature mark "K" at the foot of the first page here, but with the pages misnumbered 38-41 for 37-40.; This is an index of the laws of the Fifth Congress (entry No. 479A).; Sabin 95002.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 13 others.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

[Joint Resolution Appropriating Money and Arms for the Protection of the Frontier].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838]
274; Another edition [of entry No. 273], in Spanish.; [Broadside.]; No copy located, but on November 8, 1838, the Senate adopted a motion that 100 copies be printed "in the Castilian language." Cruger & Moore charged for these under date of November 7, 1838 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Laws.

[Joint Resolution Appropriating Money and Arms for the Protection of the Frontier].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838]
273; [Broadside.]; No copy located, but 1000 copies of the resolution were ordered printed by the Senate, November 7, 1838. Cruger & Moore charged for these under date of November 7, 1838 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Laws.

[Joint Resolution Giving the Consent of the Existing Government to the Annexation of Texas to the United States].
[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
650; No copy located, but 1000 copies were ordered printed by the House, June 23, 1845, the day on which the resolution was approved. The text of the joint resolution is given in Laws ... Extra Session ... Ninth Congress, p. 4-6.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Laws.

[Laws of the Judiciary].
[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837]
209; [86 p.]; No copy located, but there is a charge for printing 220 copies under date of February 15, 1837, in G. & T.H. Borden's bill covering the period December 15, 1836-February 16, 1837 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 2

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, in Two Volumes. Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1837 210; Printed by order of the Secretary of State. Volume I.; Leaf of title, verso blank, 163 p., verso blank; index, ii p. 21 cm.; Page [1] is certificate of R.A. Irion, Secretary of State, dated Nov. 1, 1837, regarding the incompleteness of this volume.; The certificate of the Secretary of State, mentioned above, throws so much light on this first rare publication of the laws of the Republic that I think it should be given in full. The certificate reads: "Department of State, City of Houston, Nov. 1, 1837. The printing of the congressional proceedings having temporarily suspended the publication of the laws, I have deemed it expedient to distribute this volume at the present time, although intended originally to contain all the laws of the first and second sessions of the first congress. The second volume will embrace all the enactments of the May, September, and annual sessions of this year, which will be completed and distributed as soon as practicable. Notwithstanding every possible exertion has been heretofore made to have the laws printed for general distribution. I regret to state, that circumstances over which government has had no control have prevented the consummation of that important and desirable object. R.A. Irion, Secretary of State." More of the story is given in a report of Irion to President Houston dated City of Houston, Nov. 20, 1837, found in the House Journal, Houston, 1838, for the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress, where, p. 164-166, there is an interesting discussion of public printing. Here Irion tells of his difficulties in getting paper and says that instead of a book of 300 pages, all that could be published then was a thousand copies of a book of about 170 pages, which would be "ready for delivery during the present week." The second volume is promised within a few days after the arrival of paper recently ordered from New Orleans. In the first issue, the printing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, p. [3]-25, is followed, p. 27-163, by laws of the first session of the First Congress, the last one being an act approved December 20, 1836, "Authorizing and requiring County Courts to regulate Roads [etc.]." In the second issue, the remaining laws of the first session are added on p. 163-227, followed by the laws of the second session, ending on p. 276, with a joint resolution of June 12, 1837. The first 158 pages in both issues seem to be from the same setting of type. These laws of the first and second sessions of the First Congress were issued again the following year from the same setting of type, with the same title but with the date in the imprint changed to 1838, and a second volume was added, printing for the first time the laws passed at the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress (entry No. 275).; Sabin 94994.; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, in Two Volumes. Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1837 210A; Second issue [of entry No. 210] with same title, imprint, and date.; Leaf of title, verso blank, 276 p.; index, v p. 20.3 cm.; Though this issue is complete with all the laws of the first and adjourned sessions of the First Congress, Irion's statement on p. [1], referred to in entry No. 210, is still present. The certificate of the Secretary of State, mentioned above, throws so much light on this first rare publication of the laws of the Republic that I think it should be given in full. The certificate reads: "Department of State, City of Houston, Nov. 1, 1837. The printing of the congressional proceedings having temporarily suspended the publication of the laws, I have deemed it expedient to distribute this volume at the present time, although intended originally to contain all the laws of the first and second sessions of the first congress. The second volume will embrace all the enactments of the May, September, and annual sessions of this year, which will be completed and distributed as soon as practicable. Notwithstanding every possible exertion has been heretofore made to have the laws printed for general distribution. I regret to state, that circumstances over which government has had no control have prevented the consummation of that important and desirable object. R.A. Irion, Secretary of State." More of the story is given in a report of Irion to President Houston dated City of Houston, Nov. 20, 1837, found in the House Journal, Houston, 1838, for the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress, where, p. 164-166, there is an interesting discussion of public printing. Here Irion tells of his difficulties in getting paper and says that instead of a book of 300 pages, all that could be published then was a thousand copies of a book of about 170 pages, which would be "ready for delivery during the present week." The second volume is promised within a few days after the arrival of paper recently ordered from New Orleans. In the first issue, the printing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, p. [3]-25, is followed, p. 27-163, by laws of the first session of the First Congress, the last one being an act approved December 20, 1836, "Authorizing and requiring County Courts to regulate Roads [etc.]." In the second issue, the remaining laws of the first session are added on p. 163-227, followed by the laws of the second session, ending on p. 276, with a joint resolution of June 12, 1837. The first 158 pages in both issues seem to be from the same setting of type. These laws of the first and second sessions of the First Congress were issued again the following year from the same setting of type, with the same title but with the date in the imprint changed to 1838, and a second volume was added, printing for the first time the laws passed at the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress (entry No. 275).; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 94995.; Locations: NNB. TxU.

Reel: 3

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, in Two Volumes. [Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph]. 1838
275; Printed by order of the Secretary of State. Volume I.[-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, preliminary blank leaf, 276 p.; index, v p.; Vol. II, 122 p., blank leaf; index, v p., verso blank, blank leaf. 21.5 cm.; The Irion statement, noted as on p. [1] in the two 1837 issues of Volume I of these laws (entry Nos. 210 and 210A), is no longer present. Vol. I here seems to be from the same setting of type as the second issue of the Laws, published in 1837, entry No. 210A, except for the new 1838 title page and the absence of the statement of Secretary of State Irion, which was given on p. [1] of the 1837 issues. It contains all the laws passed at the two sessions of the First Congress. Vol. II gives the laws passed at the called and regular sessions of the Second Congress, the first being a joint resolution approved September 30, 1837, and the last a joint resolution approved December 29, 1837. It appears from an interesting report, dated April 12, 1838, of the Secretary of State on the printing of these Laws, in the House Journal for April 16, 1838, p. 10-13, that this "Volume II" was about ready for distribution at the time of his report, and that 2,000 copies had been printed. The laws as published in Vol. I of this Houston, 1838, edition, are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of the printer's name from the imprint on the title page, in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [1061]-1341, and the laws in Vol. II of the Houston, 1838, edition in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [1343]-1469. A news item in the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register of April 14, 1838, reports the publication of Vol. I and Vol. II of the Laws. Entries for the two editions of the laws of the adjourned session of the Second Congress follow.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 94995-94996.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx TxU. TWS. Also 34 others.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, passed at the First Session of the Third Congress. In one volume. Houston: Telegraph Power Press. 1839
354A; Second issue [of entry No. 354], with same title, imprint, and date, but having on p. 145 (on different paper) an additional act approved Jan. 26, 1839, and a certificate (dated April 30, 1839, and signed by James Webb, Secretary of State) of the accuracy of these laws "as published by Cruger & Moore," i.e. the Telegraph edition.; Leaf of title, with errata on verso; 145 p., verso blank; index v p., with addenda to index on printed slip pasted on blank p. [vi]. 21.3 cm. Plain wrappers.; Notwithstanding the reference to the "First Session" in the title, there was only one session of the Third Congress. These two issues of the Telegraph edition, through p. 144, seem to be from the same sheets, and the index in both volumes is the same except for a slip with three additional entries pasted on the verso of p. v of the index to the second issue. In the printing of the first issue two acts approved January 26 had been omitted, and in the second issue one of these, "An Act to provide for the punishment of Horse Thieves," was printed on the new p. 145. The other act, relating to a change of time of holding courts in Robertson County, was not added in the second issue, but the slip pasted to the index of that issue referred to its omission and gave the page number, 166, which was the page on which it appeared in the second issue of the Intelligencer edition. The third additional entry in the index was for an act omitted from the index of the first issue. Though as noted in the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information] here, Samuel Whiting had on January 19, 1839, at a joint session of the House and Senate of the Third Congress, been elected public printer over Cruger & Moore "for the special purpose of printing the Laws and the Journals [of the Third Congress]," the Telegraph Power Press never-the-less printed this edition, obviously after the close of the session on January 24, 1839. I do not know of any bill of the Telegraph Power Press charging for this printing. The next entry is for the printing by the Intelligencer Office, where I suggest in the note that there were 1000 copies of this Telegraph edition.; Sabin 95000.; Locations: CU-Law. CtY. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. DeGolyer. TWS. Also 19 others.; A number of copies lack addenda to index.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, passed at the First Session of the Third Congress. In one volume. Houston: Telegraph Power Press. 1839 354; Leaf of title, with errata on verso; 144 p.; index, v p. 21.1 cm.; Notwithstanding the reference to the "First Session" in the title, there was only one session of the Third Congress. These two issues of the Telegraph edition, through p. 144, seem to be from the same sheets, and the index in both volumes is the same except for a slip with three additional entries pasted on the verso of p. v of the index to the second issue. In the printing of the first issue two acts approved January 26 had been omitted, and in the second issue one of these, "An Act to provide for the punishment of Horse Thieves," was printed on the new p. 145. The other act, relating to a change of time of holding courts in Robertson County, was not added in the second issue, but the slip pasted to the index of that issue referred to its omission and gave the page number, 166, which was the page on which it appeared in the second issue of the *Intelligencer* edition. The third additional entry in the index was for an act omitted from the index of the first issue. Though as noted in the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information] here, Samuel Whiting had on January 19, 1839, at a joint session of the House and Senate of the Third Congress, been elected public printer over Cruger & Moore "for the special purpose of printing the Laws and the Journals [of the Third Congress]," the Telegraph Power Press never-the-less printed this edition, obviously after the close of the session on January 24, 1839. I do not know of any bill of the Telegraph Power Press charging for this printing. The next entry is for the printing by the *Intelligencer* Office, where I suggest in the note that there were 1000 copies of this Telegraph edition.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 2 others.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, Passed at the Session of the Fifth Congress. Houston: Telegraph Power Press. 1841 479A; Another issue [of entry No. 479], with same title, imprint, and date, but including four additional acts on p. 185-189, and with the appendix of proclamations separately paged (p. 1 on verso of p. 189); 189 p.; appendix, 8 p.; errata [1] p.; attestation leaf, verso blank; index, viii p. 21.3 cm.; Through p. 184, this is printed from the same type as the first issue. The four additional acts on p. 185-189 were approved February 3-5, 1841. Cruger & Moore charged for 2000 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The laws in this issue are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of the imprint from the title page, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [465]-672.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 26 others.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, Passed at the Session of the Fifth Congress. Houston: Telegraph Power Press. 1841 479; Printed by order of the Secretary of State.; 184 p.; appendix (including two proclamations by Lamar), p. 185-194; attestation by Secretary of State, 1 leaf, verso blank; index, viii p. 20.1 cm.; This is the rare first issue of the laws passed by the Fifth Congress. The statement in the *Morning Star* (Houston) of March 6, 1841, that "the laws of the last session will be published within eight or ten days from this time, and will then be on sale at the Telegraph Office," probably refers to this issue. One of the two proclamations by Lamar gives the text of the treaty with France signed at Paris, September 25, 1839. For the Gammel reprint of the laws see note to entry No. 479A, that for the second issue.; Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: MH-L (lacks index, trimmed). NN. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, Passed at the Session of the Fourth Congress. Houston: Telegraph Power Press. 1840 416; Printed by Order of the Secretary of State. In one volume.; 280 p.; index, vii p.; certificate [1] p.; leaf of errata, verso blank; blank leaf. 22 cm.; The issue of Whiting's *Austin city Gazette* for June 24, 1840, under the heading, Laws of the Last Congress (that is, the Fourth), reports that "in today's paper we conclude the publication of all the laws of a general character, and commence the publication of the various acts of incorporation ... Arrangements have been made for printing the Laws of the last Congress in pamphlet form, at the Telegraph office in Houston." The printer's bill of September 17, 1840, charged for 2000 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). These laws of the Fourth Congress are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of "Telegraph Power Press" from the imprint, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [175]-463.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 9500, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 30 others.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, passed the First Session of Third Congress, 1839.
Intelligencer Office -- Houston. 1839
355. 160 p., index, v p., verso blank, blank leaf. 20.6 cm.; These two issues of the Intelligencer edition [entry Nos. 355 and 355A] are from the same sheets through p. 160, and the indexes to both issues are the same, except for a slip pasted at the end of the index of the second issue. In the first issue of the Intelligencer edition, as was the case with the first issue of the Telegraph edition, an act regarding the time of holding courts in Robertson County and an act "to provide for the punishment of Horse Thieves" had been omitted. These two acts and two others omitted by error from the first issue were given on the new pages 161-167. These new pages were signature O, the index being part of signature N. The second issue of the Intelligencer edition as listed in Sabin 94999 is described as having a fourteen-page index to the Laws of Texas following the five-page index to the Laws of the Third Congress, but as the note there points out this is found in but a few copies, where it had been inserted. The fourteen-page index is entry No. 338. The laws as published in the second issue of the Intelligencer edition are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of "Intelligencer Office" from the imprint, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [1]-173. The index at the end is an accurate reprint, including the slip in the original indexing additional laws, but it is not a page-for-page reprint. As stated in the note to entry No. 354 for the printing of these laws by the Telegraph Power Press, Samuel Whiting had been elected public printer for the Third Congress on January 19, 1839, and there is a bill of Whiting's in the Archives at the Texas State Library dated April 4, 1839, charging for the printing of 1000 copies of these laws. As document E on printing in the Report of the Secretary of State, November, 1839 (see entry No. 351), says that since the November 5, 1838, report on public printing 2000 copies of the Laws of the Republic, First Session, Third Congress, had been printed and that about 1300 copies remained, we can guess that the Telegraph Power Press had also printed 1000 copies.; Sabin 94999.; Locations: CSMH. PHi (lacks index). TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas, passed the First Session of Third Congress, 1839.
Intelligencer Office -- Houston. 1839
355A; Second issue [of entry No. 355], with same title, imprint, and date, but with four additional laws on a new sheet marked "O," p. 161-167, verso blank, inserted between p. 160 (verso of N2) and the first page of the index (recto of N3).; 167 p., verso blank; index, v p., verso blank; blank leaf; slip indexing additional laws pasted at foot of p. v. 21 cm.; These two issues of the Intelligencer edition [entry Nos. 355 and 355A] are from the same sheets through p. 160, and the indexes to both issues are the same, except for a slip pasted at the end of the index of the second issue. In the first issue of the Intelligencer edition, as was the case with the first issue of the Telegraph edition, an act regarding the time of holding courts in Robertson County and an act "to provide for the punishment of Horse Thieves" had been omitted. These two acts and two others omitted by error from the first issue were given on the new pages 161-167. These new pages were signature O, the index being part of signature N. The second issue of the Intelligencer edition as listed in Sabin 94999 is described as having a fourteen-page index to the Laws of Texas following the five-page index to the Laws of the Third Congress, but as the note there points out this is found in but a few copies, where it had been inserted. The fourteen-page index is entry No. 338. The laws as published in the second issue of the Intelligencer edition are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of "Intelligencer Office" from the imprint, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [1]-173. The index at the end is an accurate reprint, including the slip in the original indexing additional laws, but it is not a page-for-page reprint. As stated in the note to entry No. 354 for the printing of these laws by the Telegraph Power Press, Samuel Whiting had been elected public printer for the Third Congress on January 19, 1839, and there is a bill of Whiting's in the Archives at the Texas State Library dated April 4, 1839, charging for the printing of 1000 copies of these laws. As document E on printing in the Report of the Secretary of State, November, 1839 (see entry No. 351), says that since the November 5, 1838, report on public printing 2000 copies of the Laws of the Republic, First Session, Third Congress, had been printed and that about 1300 copies remained, we can guess that the Telegraph Power Press had also printed 1000 copies.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 94999.; Locations: DLC. MH-L. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 16 others.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws of the Republic of Texas. Volume Third. Houston: National Banner Press -- Niles & Co. Printers. 1838
276; By order of the Secretary of State.; 54 p., blank leaf; index, iii p. 22 cm.; This is the official edition of the laws passed at the adjourned session of the Second Congress, held from April 9 to May 24, 1838, published by the public printer. It is called "Volume Third" in continuation of the set of the earlier laws published in two volumes by Cruger & Moore (entry No. 275). On July 7, 1838, Niles & Co. billed the government for 2000 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). Their edition is reprinted page for page, except for the omission of the printer's name from the imprint on the title page, in Gammel, Vol. I p. [1471]-1527.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 94998.; Locations: CU-Law. DLC. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 18 others.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed at a Special Session of the Sixth Congress of the Republic of Texas, Convened and Held at the City of Houston, June 27th, 1842. Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1842 536; 10 p. (including blank p. [9] and attestation of Secretary of State on p. 10); index, ii p.; Abstract of Private Acts and Joint Resolutions, ii p. 20.7 cm.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: DLC. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 6 others.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed at a Special Session of the Sixth Congress of the Republic of Texas, Convened and Held at the City of Houston, June 27th, 1842. Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1842 537; Another edition [of entry No. 536]; 8 p.; attestation of Secretary of State [1] p.; index, ii p.; Abstract of Private Acts and Joint Resolutions [1] p. 19.6 cm.; Locations: NN. TxDaM (lacks everything after p. 8).

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed at a Special Session of the Sixth Congress of the Republic of Texas, Convened and Held at the City of Houston, June 27th, 1842. Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1842 537A; Another issue [of entry No. 537] with same title, imprint, and date, but with attestation numbered as p. 9.; 9 p. (including attestation on p. 9); index, ii p.; Abstract, etc. [1] p. 20.7 cm.; This issue of the laws is reprinted in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [809]-820, but with the lining of the title in Gammel differing from that of the two editions entered here, and without the full imprint on the title page.; Locations: CU-B. CtY-L. MH-L. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 12 others.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed at the 2d Session of the 2d Congress of the Republic of Texas. April and May, 1838. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 277; 48 p.; index, [2] p. blank leaf. 22.7 cm.; Caption title.; This edition of the laws of the second or adjourned session of the Second Congress does not follow the strict chronological arrangement of the laws used in the National Banner edition of entry No. 276. Since that was the official edition, this volume was apparently published as a private venture.; Rader 3065. Sabin 94997.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 22 others.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed at the Extra Session of the Ninth Congress, of the Republic of Texas. Washington: Miller & Cushney, Public Printer. 1845 652; Published by Authority.; 22 p.; leaf with attestation, verso blank; index, iii p. 21.1 cm.; On August 2, 1845, Miller & Cushney submitted a bill for printing 2000 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). These laws are given in a page-for-page reprint, although the lining off of the title differs and the printers' names are omitted from the imprint, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [1197]-1223.; Raines, p. 231. Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CU-B. Ct-Y. DLC. MH-L. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 18 others.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed by the Eighth Congress of the Republic of Texas. Houston: Cruger & Moore--Public Printers--Main Street. 1844 603; Published by Authority.; 120 p.; blank leaf; Abstract of Private Acts and Joint Resolutions, [iii]-viii p.; index, vii p. 21.6 cm.; The Telegraph and Texas Register for April 10, 1844, has this comment: "The printing of the laws was completed on the 27th ult., within five days of the period designated in the contract of the public printers. They were delivered at the State Department on the 1st. inst. The index ... will be printed in a few days and will be in readiness for distribution with the laws this week." Cruger & Moore's bill of April 1, 1844, was for 2000 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). These laws are given in a page-for-page reprint in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [913]-1046, except that in the Gammel reprint the Index precedes the Abstract of Private Acts and the imprint on the title page omits the name and address of the printer.; Raines, p. 231. Sabin 95000.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 20 others.

Reel: 10

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed by the Ninth Congress, of the Republic of Texas.
Washington: Miller & Cushney, Public Printers. 1845 651; Published by Authority.; 133, [1] p.; index ix p., verso blank; proclamation of treaty with Comanche and other Indian tribes, vi p., blank leaf. 21.7 cm.; On March 17, 1845, Miller & Cushney submitted a bill for printing 2000 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). These laws are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of the printers' names from the imprint on the title page, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [1047]-1196.; Raines, p. 231. Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L (proclamation, vi p., supplied from Gammel reprint). NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 22 others.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed by the Seventh Congress of the Republic of Texas.
Houston: Telegraph Office. 1843 570; 42 p.; index, iv p.; Abstract of Private Acts and Joint Resolutions, ii p.; two proclamations re import duties on French wines, and free persons of color [2] p.; proclamations promulgating treaties, etc., xxvii p., verso blank, blank leaf. 20.1 cm.; There are copies in which p. xxv is misnumbered xxiv, and others in which pp. xxvi and xxvii are misnumbered xxv and xxvi. The treaties given at the end are: the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain, signed November 13, 1840; the Convention with Great Britain relating to mediation by Great Britain between Texas and Mexico, signed November 14, 1840; the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed November 16, 1840; and the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with the Netherlands, signed September 18, 1840. The two treaties with Great Britain were proclaimed by President Houston on September 16, 1842, and the treaty with the Netherlands on January 4, 1843. For the Gammel reprinting of these laws see the note to the following entry.; Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. TxU. TWS. Also 8 others.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed by the Seventh Congress of the Republic of Texas.
Washington: Thomas Johnson, Public Printer--Ferry Street. 1843 571; Published by Authority.; 50 p. (p. 50 misnumbered 48); index, iv p.; Abstract of Private Acts and Joint Resolutions, iii p.; two proclamations re free persons of color and import duties on French wines [2] p.; proclamations promulgating treaties, etc., xxxiii p. 21.3 cm.; In some copies p. 49 is misnumbered 43. The contents of this issue are the same as those of the previous or Houston Telegraph issue, and in the same order. This Thomas Johnson issue is given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of the printer's name and address from the imprint on the title page, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [821]-912. The Telegraph and Texas Register of Houston for March 15, 1843, comments, "The honest Judge [this is a reference to Thomas Johnson, who was also a judge] has just published the laws of the seventh Congress, and he charges for a copy, the exorbitant price of \$2.00, although they are in pamphlet form and contain only 100 pages! The laws which we sell at \$5.00 contain 1300 pages [this for the various sessions] and if we charged according to the rates of the modest Judge, our copy would cost \$26.00!"; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also 20 others.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). Laws.

Laws Passed by the Sixth Congress of the Republic of Texas.
Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1842 535; Published by Authority.; 120 p.; index, vii p., verso blank; Abstract of Private Acts and Joint Resolutions, viii p. 21.1 cm.; These were the laws passed at the regular session of the Sixth Congress. Whiting's charge of March 4, 1842, was for 2000 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). They are given in a page-for-page reprint, except for the omission of the printer's name and address from the imprint on the title page, in Gammel, Vol. II, p. [673]-808.; Raines, p. 230. Sabin 95000, note.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH-L. NN. Tx. TxU. Graff. TWS. Also 21 others.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Laws.

List of Acts and Joint Resolutions passed by the Fourth Congress, commencing the 11th November, 1839.

[At end:] Whiting's Press Austin. [1840] 417; 11 p. 20.2 cm.; Caption title.; As stated in the note to the listing of the acts of the First Congress, entry No. 170, this list for the Fourth Congress is entered as it is apparently the only printed record of the private acts of this Congress. Here 264 laws or resolutions are listed, of which 120 are private acts not printed in the volume of laws of the Fourth Congress.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

List of the Acts and Resolutions of the first congress of the republic of Texas, with the dates of their approval by the president, filed in the office of the department of state [including items approved through Dec. 20, 1836].

[1836]

170A; Another issue [of entry No. 170] also without imprint, with text rearranged to allow for the listing of twelve additional acts and resolutions, including items approved through Dec. 22, 1836, and with the title altered to begin, "List of All the Acts and Resolutions ... "; Broadside in two columns. 41.6 x 28.5 cm.; Following the list is the text of the act approved December 20, 1836, authorizing the administration of oaths to the chief justices and justices of the peace of the different counties. There is a printer's manuscript memorandum on the copy of the first issue at the Texas State Library, "Five hundred Copies for G. & T.H. Borden December 21st 36 L. Abbotts," and the same memorandum, but dated "December 24th 1836," was written on the copy of the second issue now missing from the Texas State Library. Similar lists were apparently printed at the end of each Congress, but only those two issues of the list for the First Congress and those for the Fourth and Fifth Congresses are entered, that for the First Congress as marking the beginning of a series, and those for the Fourth and Fifth Congresses (entry Nos. 417 and 476) as apparently they give the only record of the private acts of those two congresses. The private acts of the other congresses are either printed with the other laws or listed in appendices to the volumes of laws.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

List of the Acts and Resolutions of the first congress of the republic of Texas, with the dates of their approval by the president, filed in the office of the department of state [including items approved through Dec. 20, 1836].

[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836]

170; Broadside in two columns. 41.2 x 28 cm.; Following the list is the text of the act approved December 20, 1836, authorizing the administration of oaths to the chief justices and justices of the peace of the different counties. There is a printer's manuscript memorandum on the copy of the first issue at the Texas State Library, "Five hundred Copies for G. & T.H. Borden December 21st 36 L. Abbotts," and the same memorandum, but dated "December 24th 1836," was written on the copy of the second issue now missing from the Texas State Library. Similar lists were apparently printed at the end of each Congress, but only those two issues of the list for the First Congress and those for the Fourth and Fifth Congresses are entered, that for the First Congress as marking the beginning of a series, and those for the Fourth and Fifth Congresses (entry Nos. 417 and 476) as apparently they give the only record of the private acts of those two congresses. The private acts of the other congresses are either printed with the other laws or listed in appendices to the volumes of laws.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Laws.

Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the Republic of Texas.

Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 500. 1839

356; 20 p. 23.5 cm.; This is a reprinting of the Rules and Articles as passed by the First Congress of the Republic and approved November 21, 1836. The Senate Journal for January 15, 1839, records a resolution that 1,000 copies "of the law regulating the army be printed, and distributed among the officers of the army."; Sabin 95059 calls for a cover title and 20 pages, but neither copy located has a cover title, the title given above being the main title on p. [1].; Sabin 95059.; Locations: CU-B. DLC.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Laws.

Rules, Regulations, and Instructions for the Naval Service of the Republic of Texas; Prepared by Order of the Secretary of the Navy.
Columbia: Printed by G. & T.H. Borden, Public Printers. 1837
211; Passed by Congress December the Thirteenth, and Approved December the Fifteenth, 1836.; 38 p. 25 cm.; When one considers that on December 15, 1836, the date of the passage of this act, possibly none of the four ships, which the Texas Navy had acquired early in the year, were in operation, these Rules and Regulations covering over forty octavo pages of the Houston, 1838, edition of the Laws, seem pretty elaborate. They obviously were not all worked out for the first time by some members of the First Congress of Texas, and a rather hasty comparison indicates that their model was "Regulations for the Navy of the United States" in 608 articles and 43 chapters, published as House Executive Document 20, dated December 23, 1833, in U.S. Public Documents, 23d Congress, 1st session, p. 6-75. As early as November 18, 1835, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas at the conclusion of a report on granting letters of marque and reprisal, stated that "the establishment of a small Naval force for the security of our extended coast ... would seem to them highly necessary." This first step towards a Texas navy was followed by a short "Ordinance and Decree establishing a Navy" passed November 25. Another and separate "Ordinance and Decree for granting letters of Marque and Reprisal" was passed the same day. The Handbook of Texas is slightly in error in its article on the Texas Navy in saying that these two acts were in the same bill. By February, 1836, four ships had been purchased for the Texas Navy, the Liberty, Invincible, Independence, and Brutus; and by December 15 the Liberty had been sold, the Invincible and Brutus were in New York for repairs, and "toward the end of the year [1836]" the Independence had been sailed to New Orleans to refit. (Articles by Alexander Dienst, "The Navy of the Republic of Texas," in Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association, Vol. XII, Nos. 3 and 4, and Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 and 2, especially p. 269 of Vol. XII.) The Rules, Regulations, and Instructions are given in Laws ... in Two Volumes, Houston, 1838, Vol. I, p. 86-128, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1146-1188. J.D. Hill's The Texas Navy, Chicago, 1937, brings out the importance of the Navy to the Republic, and the Dienst articles, referred to above, are especially helpful for what might be called the "first Navy," that of 1836. G. & T.H. Borden's charge of February 16, 1837, was for 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Laws.

Tariff, as Modified by the Second Congress.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 278; 8 p. 23.5 cm.; Caption title as above on p. [3] of Yale copy which lacks p. [1-2], probably a title page and verso. This is a separate printing, from the same type, of p. [27]-32 of the Declaration of Independence ... and the Constitution ... adopted ... March 17, 1836. Also the Tariff, as Modified by the Second Congress, entry No. 267. The separate printing is advertised for sale in the Matagorda Bulletin of February 28, 1838, as the "Tariff of Duties on Goods imported." The Tariff is a schedule based on the tariff law of the First Congress approved by President Houston on June 12, 1837, as modified by the act of the Second Congress approved December 18, 1837. At the end of the schedule is a notice signed by "G. Borden, Collector" of customs at Galveston. (For a schedule based on the act of June, 1837, with the same sort of notice, signed by the collector at Velasco, see entry No. 202.) The schedule is followed by a printing of the modifying act of December 18.; Sabin 95003.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Laws.

Texas Land Law, comprising All the Amendments to Former Acts up to 1838.
New-Orleans. Sold by John Walker, No. [blank space] St. Commercial Bulletin Print. 1838
1325; 22 p. 19 cm.; The caption title of this act reads: Texas land law. An Act entitled "An Act to reduce into one act, and to amend the several acts relating to the establishment of a General Land Office." This act was vetoed by President Houston, but passed over the veto in the House on December 14, 1837, and by a unanimous vote in the Senate on the same day.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 27

Texas (republic). Navy Department.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print. [Austin]. [1839] 357; November, 1839. Printed by order of Congress.; 56 p. 20.5 cm.; This interesting report to President Lamar, dated at the beginning, Navy Department, Nov. 8, 1839, and signed at the end, Louis P. Cooke, Secretary of the Navy, includes an account of the building up of the Texas Navy by contracts made by Samuel M. Williams. Towards the end Cooke says, "I feel proud to state to your Excellency, that the Government has at its command a navy, which ... will be able to enforce a blockade along the Mexican coast from Matamoros to its Southern extremity." Whiting charged the House for 250 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The report was reprinted in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. [117]-160.; Sabin 95004.; Locations: DLC. PHi. RPB. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Navy Department.

Naval General Order.
[Houston]. [1839]
357.1; Navy Department, 13th March, 1839.
Hereafter, the Uniform Dress of the Officers of the Navy of the Republic of Texas shall be as hereinafter described, and to which all Officers are directed to conform. Navy Uniform. [Description of the prescribed uniform in two columns.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages.; 43 x 27 cm.; At the end of Houston's first term in December, 1838, though new ships were on order, the personnel of the Texas navy was almost non-existent. Lamar, his successor, believed in a strong navy and vigorously pushed the construction of the new fleet. This Naval General Order of March 13, 1839, prescribing the uniforms for a long list of officers for the new fleet, which even then was still in the construction stage, is an example of Lamar's enthusiasm. The list of officers whose uniforms were described included "Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Pursers, Gunners, Boatswains, Chaplains, Schoolmasters, and Chief Engineers," with special sections on Epaulets, Swords, Hats, and Stocks. The uniform of Captains was prescribed down to Collar, Cuffs, Pocket-flaps, Vest, and Breeches. While in this folder the uniforms are described, in the undated broadside at the Rosenberg Library, [Texas Navy Insignia] (entry No. 1631), pennants for the two high ranking officers, referred to there as Post Captain and Master Commandant, and the insignia for nine lower ranks are illustrated.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). Navy Department.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, November, 1840.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print, Austin. [1840]
418; Printed by order of House of Representatives.; 28 p. 22.5 cm.; This report, addressed to President Lamar, is dated at the beginning, November 4, 1840, and signed at the end, Louis P. Cooke, Secretary of the Navy. The pamphlet report includes two documents lettered A and B. As reprinted in Appendix ... Journals of the House ... Fifth Congress, p. 185-239, there are seven documents lettered A-G. One of these, Document F, is the report of Commodore E.W. Moore, dated, "Texas Sloop of War Austin, At Sea, August 28th 1840." A statement of latitude and longitude follows, indicating a position just off the Mexican coast a little below the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Moore report relates to the visit of Texas ships to Yucatan. Cooke says that when the navy returns from its present cruise no money will be available for its upkeep and recommends that unless liberal appropriations are made for its maintenance, the navy be disbanded. On November 9 the House adopted a report of the Committee on Naval Affairs recommending printing only the brief report of the Secretary of the Navy with Documents A and B, and the part of the letter of Commodore Moore relating to the ship Zavala. References to the printing of 250 copies of this pamphlet for the House and 500 copies for the Senate are given in the note to President Lamar's Message submitted to Congress November 4, 1840, entry No. 422. Cooke is entitled to enduring fame as the author of the Texas Homestead Exemption Law enacted in February, 1840, and generally followed in the United States. Otherwise he was less than admirable, according to an interesting article, "The Author of the Homestead Exemption Law," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1916, Vol. XX, p. 35-40.; Sabin 95005.; Locations: Tx. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Navy Department.

[Signal Book].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1839]
358; [170 p.]; No copy located, but Cruger & Moore submitted a bill under date of August 20, 1839, for printing 100 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). It is probable that this, like the Rules, Regulations, and Instructions for the Naval Service of the Republic of Texas published in 1837 (entry No. 211), followed a United States original closely.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Post Office Department.

An Act to amend and reduce into one the several laws regulating the Post-Office Department. Austin Gazette Office -- S. Whiting, Printer. 1840 419; To which is added Instructions and Forms for the Guidance of Post-Masters. Printed by order of the Postmaster-General.; 48 p. 20.3 cm.; The act, p. 3-21, is followed by "Instructions to Post-Masters Relative to Their Duties," p. 22-36, signed and dated on p. 36: John Rice Jones, Post-Master-General. Post Office Department, City of Austin, 10th March, 1840. Forms follow on p. 37-45 and on p. 46-48 is an alphabetical list of the one hundred and nineteen post offices then in the Republic, with the name of each postmaster and the distance from Austin. The most distant is said to be Coffee's Station in Fannin County, marked as 672 miles from Austin. This interesting pamphlet is not listed in the bibliography of an article by W.L. Newsom, "The Postal System of the Republic of Texas" (Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1916, Vol. XX, p. [103]-131). The Act, which was approved February 6, 1840, is printed in Laws ... Fourth Congress, p. 74-88. For an earlier law and set of instructions issued in 1836 see entry No. 171, and for instructions issued in 1837, see entry No. 212. Whiting was paid on April 19, 1840, for 583 copies (Day Book, Post Office Department, Ledger No. 74, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 94990.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Post Office Department.

[Instructions Defining Duties of Post Masters]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838?] 279; No copy located, but Cruger & Moore submitted an undated bill, paid March 15, 1838, for printing 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Post Office Department.

[Instructions to Post Masters]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 212; No copy located, but there is a charge for printing copies under date of August 26, 1837, in Cruger & Moore's bill covering the period May 19-Aug. 26, 1837 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). For earlier and later instructions see entry Nos. 171 and 419.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Post Office Department.

[Instructions to Post Masters]. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838?] 280; No copy located, but Cruger & Moore submitted an undated bill, paid March 15, 1838, for printing 100 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). For earlier instruction see entry Nos. 171 and 212, and for later see No. 419.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Post Office Department.

[Law and Instructions to Post Masters]. [San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens]. [1836] 171; [Pamphlet.]; No copy located, but Baker and Bordens' account approved July 6, 1836 (Ms., Texas State Library), under date of March 25, has a charge for printing 150 copies of "Law and Instructions to post masters," and charges for printing copies of various forms for the use of the Post Office Department. The "Law" was undoubtedly the "Ordinance and Decree for creating a General Post Office Department," passed by the General Council on December 7, 1835, and printed in Ordinances and Decrees of the Consultation ..., Houston, 1838 (entry No. 246), p. 59-73. A similar pamphlet, containing the law relating to the Post Office approved February 6, 1840, and instructions to postmasters, was issued in 1840 (entry No. 419). In view of the turmoil caused by the advance of Santa Anna and the fact that shortly after the issue of the Telegraph for March 24 the press was moved to Harrisburg, it is not surprising that no copy of these Instructions to Postmasters has survived; For a discussion of "The Postal System of the Republic of Texas," see W.L. Newsom's article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1916, Vol. XX, p. [103]-131.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Post Office Department.

Report of the Post-master General of the condition of his Department, October, 1839. [Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1839] 359; [Dated:] Post Office Department, Austin, Oct. 25, 1839. [Signed at end:] E.S.C. Robertson, Acting Postmaster-Gen.; Broadside. 31.6 x 20.1 cm.; This very brief report lists appropriations from December 20, 1836, through January 26, 1839, totaling \$71,000 and postage revenues in 1837 of \$2,057.57; in 1838 of \$9,579.36, and in the first half of 1839 of \$6,342.86. Under credits are two items of payments to mail contractors of upwards of \$71,000. There is no covering text. That Elijah Sterling Clack Robertson, at this time a young man of nineteen, held the office of Acting Postmaster General was undoubtedly due to the fact that he was the son of Sterling Clack Robertson, the founder of the Robertson Colony. It appears from an article by W.L. Newsom, "The Postal System of the Republic of Texas," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1916, Vol. XX, p. [103]-131 that his service as Acting Postmaster General was from October to December, 1839.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 220; [Proclamation ordering an election for Representative from the County of Refugio on October 23, to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of William E. Walker by the House of Representatives on the grounds that he did not have the necessary qualifications of citizenship and residence. Dated at Houston October 7, 1837, and signed by President Houston and R.A. Irion, Secretary of State.]; No copy located, but under date of October 8, 1837, Cruger & Moore made a charge for printing 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Al Juez Superior del Canton de San Patricio:---, [1838].

Spanish text, published as part of entry No. 293, a broadside with English text at left of sheet and Spanish at right. For variants to be posted at Bexar, Goliad and Victoria, see entry Nos. 293A-C.

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation.

[Houston: Printed at the National Banner Office?]. [1838]

282; [Offer of reward for the apprehension of one Cox. Text begins:] Whereas, it appears from official information received through the civil authorities of the county of Bexar, that a man by the name of Cox, in the month of July last, did raise a company of armed men, for the avowed purpose of taking and burning Laredo ... [Dated at Houston, Aug. 30, 1838, and signed:] By the President, Sam. Houston. R.A. Irion, Secretary of State.; Broadside, English text at left of sheet, Spanish at right. 31.5 x 40 cm.; Caption of Spanish text: Proclama El Presidente de la Republica de Texas a sus habitantes, hace saver: Que; It appears from the proclamation that the projected raid on Laredo was to carry off "all the cattle, horses, &c., that could be found" and that in the expedition there had been a wanton pillaging and murder of some Mexicans near Bexar. The proclamation is printed in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 282-283.; Locations: CU-B. Tx. TxU.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 213; [Text begins:] Whereas it has been represented to the executive of this government, that various individuals and companies on the south western frontier have been engaged in collecting and driving stock of various kinds from the west of the Colorado and have represented that they had authority from government for so doing ... I, Sam. Houston, president of this Republic, do ... prohibit and denounce all such persons ... Done at the city of Houston, on the 2nd day of December in the second year of Texian Independence ... By the President, Sam. Houston. R.A. Irion, Secretary of State.; Broadside. 18.3 x 13.5 cm.; I have not learned the background of this proclamation and I cannot find it in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Entered from a copy in TxWFM now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 281; [Ordering an election for representative for the county of Sabine to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Clark. Text begins:] Whereas, the seat of representative ... for the county of Sabine, having been vacated ... [Dated at Houston, Feb. 26, 1838, and signed:] Sam. Houston. By the President, R.A. Irion, Secretary of State.; Broadside. 24.3 x 15.5 cm.; I do not find this proclamation in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 4

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

... Communication of His Excellency the President, explaining His Reasons for withholding the execution of Land Patents.
Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838
283; And the Opinion of the Honorable John Birdsall, Attorney General.; 8 p. 20.1 cm.; At head of title: Printed by order of the Senate.; The President's reasons for withholding the execution of these land patents had first been requested in a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted April 23, 1838, and then again, there having been no reply to the first request, on May 1. The President in this Message, dated at the end May 4, 1838, explains that "there is good reason to believe that in a large number of cases, certificates have been obtained by the same individual in two or more counties," and that proofs of claims have been admitted by depositions instead of oral testimony, a practice "calculated to produce the grossest impositions upon the government." Other defects in the present law are outlined and suggestions for its amendment offered. The "Opinion" of John Birdsall, the Attorney General, on p. 8, is dated Houston, April 30, 1838. This Communication and the Birdsall "Opinion," which follows, are reprinted by Houston in his Messages and Other Communications, Made to the Honorable Congress, Houston, 1838, entry No. 291, with other messages to the Senate and House which they had refused to print in their Journals. The Communication is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 212-216, from the manuscript in the Texas State Library, with the "Opinion" given in the note to the p. 216 just cited. The House edition has the same text as the Senate edition, with differences in paragraphing and fewer errors in wording, spelling and punctuation. On May 9, 1838, the Senate ordered 200 copies printed. Though there is only one accompanying document, the Communication is probably the Message from the President, with "accompanying documents," of which 50 copies were ordered printed by the House on the same day.; Sabin 95009, note.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

... Communication of His Excellency the President, explaining His Reasons for withholding the execution of Land Patents.
Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838
284; Another edition [of entry No. 283], with same title, but with "Hon." for "Honorable" and with heading: Printed by order of the House of Representatives.; 12 p. 19.4 cm.; The President's reasons for withholding the execution of these land patents had first been requested in a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted April 23, 1838, and then again, there having been no reply to the first request, on May 1. The President in this Message, dated at the end May 4, 1838, explains that "there is good reason to believe that in a large number of cases, certificates have been obtained by the same individual in two or more counties," and that proofs of claims have been admitted by depositions instead of oral testimony, a practice "calculated to produce the grossest impositions upon the government." Other defects in the present law are outlined and suggestions for its amendment offered. The "Opinion" of John Birdsall, the Attorney General, on p. 8, is dated Houston, April 30, 1838. This Communication and the Birdsall "Opinion," which follows, are reprinted by Houston in his Messages and Other Communications, Made to the Honorable Congress, Houston, 1838, entry No. 291, with other messages to the Senate and House which they had refused to print in their Journals. The Communication is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 212-216, from the manuscript in the Texas State Library, with the "Opinion" given in the note to the p. 216 just cited. The House edition has the same text as the Senate edition, with differences in paragraphing and fewer errors in wording, spelling and punctuation. On May 9, 1838, the Senate ordered 200 copies printed. Though there is only one accompanying document, the Communication is probably the Message from the President, with "accompanying documents," of which 50 copies were ordered printed by the House on the same day.; Sabin 95009.; Locations: OrHi. TxU.

Reel: 4

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Documents from the Heads of Departments, Submitted to Congress by the President. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838
285; By order of Congress.; 500.; 31 p. 20.3 cm.; These reports were forwarded by President Houston in a message dated November 5, 1838, not printed with these Documents, in which he rings the changes on the recent resolution of Congress that it was ready to receive any "written communication" which the President might have to make. The documents were: Report of the Secretary of State, R.A. Irion, dated November 5, 1838, p. [3]-6; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, William M. Shepherd, dated October 30, 1838, p. 7-12; Report of the Secretary of War, George W. Hockley, dated October 31, 1838, p. 13-19, which included Report of the Quartermaster General, William G. Cook, dated September 18, 1838, p. 20-21, and Report of the Surgeon General Ashbel Smith, dated October 27, 1838, p. 22-24; Report of the Attorney General, A.S. Thruston, dated November 2, 1838, p. 25-26; Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, John P. Borden, dated November 7, 1838, p. 27-31. Four of these reports, those of the Secretaries of State, War (without accompanying documents including reports of the Quartermaster General and Surgeon General listed above), and Navy, and that of the Attorney General are printed in the Journal of the Third Congress on p. 11-25, and the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on p. 39-43. For the report of the Secretary of the Treasury see entry No. 301. The transmittal message of November 5 is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 289, and also in the House Journal. It might be mentioned that during the previous adjourned session of the Second Congress, President Houston on May 19, 1837, submitted reports of the Treasurer, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General, but, according to the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 95, which records this transmittal, "the reports mentioned in this document were not printed in the appendix to the Journals, nor have they been found." The printer's charges of December 28 were for 250 copies for the House and 100 copies for the Senate (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95010.; Locations: CU-B. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Documents on Indian Affairs, Submitted to Congress by the President. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1838
286; By order of Congress.; 250; 23 p. 20.4 cm.; This message is dated at the beginning "15th Nov. 1838." Houston refers the Senate to his Message to Congress of May 21, 1838, entry No. 288, and the Bonnell report of November 3, 1838, entry No. 248, and again gives the text of the Cherokee Treaty of February, 1836, and documents relating to it, some of which were included in the May 21st Message. Copies of instructions of Filisola, Mexican General in Chief, on stirring up the Indians against Texas, are given at p. 5-11, and from p. 11 to the end are texts of treaties recently made by the Texas government with the Indians, namely those of November 22, 1837, with the Tonkawas, of January 8, and April 10, 1838, with the Lipans, of May 29, with the Comanches and of September 2, 1838, with the Kichais, Tawakonis, Wacos, and Towash. Included on page 20 is a commendatory letter written by Austin as "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Colony on the Brazos and Colorado rivers, in the Province of Texas," dated January 15, 1825, to Capt. Huan Novale, "a principal chief of the Lapan [sic] nation of Indians." This letter is not noted in the Austin Papers. I do not find this message in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Sabin 95011.; Locations:: TxWFM (lacks p. 13-23). TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

General Order.
[Nacogdoches? Printed at the Texas Chronicle Office?]. [1838]
287; [Text begins:] Nacogdoches Texas. August 11th. 1838. With all the moderation and humanity which can be exercised, war carries with it sufficient calamities. ... The army and soldiers of the Republic will in no case molest the peaceful citizens ... [Signed at end:] Sam. Houston. H. McCleod, Adjutant General.; Broadside. 23.5 x 18 cm.; The note to this general order in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 272, says that "H. McCleod" undoubtedly refers to Hugh McLeod whom Houston, before the expiration of his first administration, had appointed as Adjutant General. The appointment was not confirmed by the Senate until January, 1840.; Locations: TxDaHi.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

General Order's [sic].
[Nacogdoches? Printed at the Texas Chronicle Office?]. [1838]
287.1; [Text begins:] Nacogdoches Texas, Aug. 12th, 1838. The President expressly prohibits the impressment of any horse, arms, or any other property of the citizens of Texas, unless by order of a field officer ... [Signed at end:] Sam Houston, Commander-in-Chief. H. McLeod, Adjutant General.; Broadside 32.5 x 20 cm.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 4

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Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Message from the President and Documents in reference to Boundary Line ... 1838.
See entry No. 269.

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

... Message from the President of the Republic.
Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838
289; May 12th, 1838. To the House of Representatives, giving his reasons for not signing the bill entitled, "An Act to Define and Limit the Issue of Promissory Notes."; 9 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 21.7 cm.; At head of title: Printed by order of the Senate. This lucid and well-reasoned message on the evils resulting from currency inflation is as applicable today as to the Texas of 1838. Houston comments that under the present "depreciated value of our currency ... the prices of merchandise in Texas, are from one to two hundred per cent higher than in the United States of the North, or Mexico, or, probably any other country." The bill, which provided for the issuance of promissory notes for the current expenses of the government and other purposes, should be distinguished from an act relating to a limited amount of promissory notes approved by President Houston on May 18, 1878. This bill was passed over the veto by the House, but failed in the Senate. The message is preceded, on p. [3], by the bill which Houston vetoed. On May 15, 1838, the Senate ordered the printing of 500 copies. The message, but not the bill, is reprinted in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 220-225, from the manuscript in the Texas State Library and newspaper sources, this separate publication apparently not having come to the attention of the editors. It is one of the messages reprinted in Messages and Other Communications, Made to the Honorable Congress, Houston, 1838, entry No. 291, and is printed in the House Journal of the adjourned session of the Second Congress at p. 119-124. I know of no reprinting of the bill.; Sabin 95013.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. NHi. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

... Message from the President of the Republic, concerning Indians Relations; and Accompanying Documents, transmitted to the Senate, May 22d, 1838.
Houston: Telegraph Press. MDCCCXXXVIII
288; 23 p. 21.3 cm.; At head of title: Printed by order of the Senate. This Message of President Houston's is dated May 21, 1838, and was transmitted to the Senate May 22. It is a stern message, upholding his policy of friendship towards the Indians east of the Trinity, and the treaty made by him and John Forbes with the Cherokees on behalf of the Provisional Government on February 23, 1836. Houston includes in the documents the pledge made by the Consultation on November 13, 1835, to respect the "just claim" of the Indians to the so-called Indian lands north of the San Antonio Road and west of the Angelina and Sabine rivers, and says those "Indian lands are the forbidden fruit in the midst of the garden; ... [which] excite the speculators, whose cupidity ... by goading those Indians to desperation ... hazard ... [the] honor of our country." The various resolutions and instructions given by the Council of the Provisional Government to Houston, Forbes and Cameron regarding a treaty with the Cherokees, and the resulting treaty of February 23, 1836, are printed in full. Though on December 16, 1837, the Senate of the Second Congress, as recorded in the Secret Journals of the Senate, Austin, 1911, at p. 101, had declared the Cherokee Treaty of February, 1836, to be null and void, the final document here is an opinion of John Birdsall, the Attorney General, that the treaty gave the Indians a vested right to the lands assigned them by that treaty. For a review of the making of the treaty of February 23, 1836, and of the events which followed, including the engagement of July 15, 1839, with the Cherokees, see "The First Treaty of the Republic of Texas" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1948, Vol. LII, p. [32]-48. On May 22, 1838, the Senate ordered the printing of 500 copies of this Message. The message, without the eight documents which were said to be unavailable, was reprinted out of its regular order in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 55-60. This reprinting is evidently from the edition of Houston's Messages and Other Communications, entry No. 291, published by him at Houston in 1838. For Houston's Message of November 19, 1838, to the Third Congress reiterating the stand taken in this Message of May 22, 1838, see entry No. 290.; Sabin 95014.; Locations: CU-B. DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

A Message from the President, relative to Indian Affairs, with Accompanying Documents.
Houston: [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 500. 1838
290; Printed by order of Congress.; 13 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 21.2 cm.; This Message, dated at the beginning November 19, 1838, is a defense by Houston of his order of October 10, 1838, to Major General Rusk to run the boundary line with the Cherokees called for by the Cherokee Treaty of February, 1836. As mentioned in the note to entry No. 288, President Houston's Message of May 21, 1838, the Senate had on December 16, 1837, called the Cherokee treaty null and void. In this Message, Houston asserts that the rebellion of the Mexicans around Nacogdoches and the calamities in eastern Texas were due to the Militia Law, passed over his veto in December, 1837, which gave to Congress instead of to the President the right to appoint the Major General in charge of the Militia. Rusk had been put in charge of the militia by Congress. Included in the Message is copy of "A Talk" sent by Houston to the Alabamas and the Coushattas, and a report by Colonel Alexander Horton on the boundary line and on "a battle" between Texans under Major General Rusk and the Indians. This Message is also given in House Journal, Third Congress, p. 87-96, with 500 copies ordered printed. It is reprinted, without the accompanying documents, in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 299-304.; Sabin 95015.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). TxSaDR. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Message of the President to both houses of congress.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 216; Received September 28, 1837.; [3] p. 19.8 cm.; Caption title.; A "called" or special session of the Second Congress met at Houston on September 25, 1837, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President dated August 10. After the organization preliminaries, this message of the President was received on September 28. Here the President said that after the First Congress had adjourned, word came that the United States was ready to run the boundary line between the two countries and that as some of the land districts were within areas over which the United States had exercised civil jurisdiction, there might be conflicts if the land offices were opened on October first, as provided in the law passed by the First Congress. On September 29 a joint resolution postponed the opening of the land offices until further action by Congress. Five hundred copies of this message were ordered printed by the Senate, and Cruger & Moore charged for them under date of September 29, 1837 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The message is printed in the House Journal, called session, Second Congress, p. 15-17, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 141-143.; Sabin 95006.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Message of the President to Both Houses of Congress, June 8, 1837, in relation to an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to establish a general land office'".
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 215; [Signed at end:] Sam. Houston.; Broadside in two columns. 26.8 x 20.2 cm.; The supplementary act, and some of its history, is given in entry No. 206. Houston says that he cannot see the point of sectionizing the vacant lands by the new scheme of a base line and four meridian lines when it is expressly stated that no past or future surveys shall be affected by this, and criticizes the bill for want of protection against spurious claims. As said here in the note to the supplementary act, the bill was passed over Houston's veto by both houses. The text of this veto message is given in House Journal, First Congress, second session, p. 128-131, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 118-121.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat at TxU.

Reel: 3

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Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

... Message of the President, to both houses of Congress.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 214; Delivered, Nov. 21, 1837.; 8 p. 21.9 cm.; Caption title, with heading: Second Congress --- Second Session. This is the annual message, usually made at the beginning of the regular session of each Congress. The communication of this message to the Second Congress was delayed until this time by reason of "a renewed and violent attack of my late protracted illness," of which Houston had advised a joint committee of the two houses on November 1. Five hundred copies were ordered printed by the House on November 21, and on the same day the Senate ordered 500 copies printed "in extra form, and the Printing Committee was instructed to request it to be printed in the Telegraph." Thus far no copy of the message in "extra," presumably broadside, form has been located. Cruger & Moore charged the Senate for their 500 copies under date of November 30, 1837 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). This message is printed in House Journal, Second Congress, regular session, p. 151-161, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 152-161.; Sabin 95007.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Messages and Other Communications, Made to the Honorable Congress of the Republic of Texas. Houston: National Banner Office -- Niles & Co., Printers. 1838
291; By the Executive. At the Adjourned Session, which commenced in 1838.; 58, [1] p., blank leaf. 20.4 cm.; This is a separate publication by President Houston in one volume of eleven of his messages or letters, and a letter and also an opinion of John Birdsall, his Attorney General, which the Texas Congress, as Houston says in his "Prefatory Remarks" had "neglected or refused to have spread upon the Journals of the two Houses." The "Prefatory Remarks" are given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 46, and twelve of the thirteen messages and documents are found in the Writings of Sam Houston, in the order in which they were dated in April and May, 1838 (the last one is undated), as follows: Vol. IV, p. 44-45, p. 46-54; Vol. II, p. 210-211, p. 212-216, p. 216-217, note 2, p. 218-220, p. 220-225, p. 228-230, p. 232-234; Vol. IV, p. 55-60; Vol. II, p. 236-237; Vol. IV, p. 60-62. A letter of John Birdsall, found on p. 6-9 of this Messages and Other Communications, is not given in the Writings of Sam Houston. Two of the documents in this Messages and Other Communications were, in fact, separately published. One is Houston's Communication ... explaining His Reasons for withholding the execution of Land Patents, dated at end May 4, 1838 (entry No. 283, and p. 23-29 of Messages and Communications). The other is the veto message in the bill for the further issue of promissory notes, dated May 12, 1838 (entry No. 289, and p. 33-40 of Messages and Other Communications). Niles & Co.'s bill of July 7, 1838, has a charge for printing 500 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95016.; Locations: TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

President Houston's Speech, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 217; (Printed by Order of the House of Representatives.); 8 p. 19.8 cm.; Caption title.; One thousand copies were ordered printed for the House on May 5, 1837.; Sabin 95008.; Locations: NH. TxWFM.

Reel: 3

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

President Houston's Speech, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas. [Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 217A; Another issue [of entry No. 217] printed by order of the Senate. No copy located, but 500 copies were ordered printed for the Senate on May 9, 1837. Charges for printing both the House and the Senate issues appear under date of May 19 in Cruger & Moore's bill covering the period May 19-August 26, 1837 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). This is the President's message delivered on May 5, 1837, on the occasion of the organization of the adjourned session of the First Congress. The message is printed in the House Journal, First Congress, second session, p. 9-16. It is given, differing somewhat in wording, in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 82-90.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Proclama El Presidente de la Republica de Texas a sus habitantes, hace saver: Que, [1838]. Spanish text, with caption, published as part of entry No. 282, a broadside with English text at left of sheet and Spanish at right.

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Proclamation.
[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 218; [Ordering an election for Senator from the Brazoria district on February 6 next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Collinsworth. Dated and signed at end:] Done at Columbia, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1837 ... Sam Houston. J. Pinckney Henderson, Acting Secretary of State.; Broadside. 16 x 21 cm.; Collinsworth (1806-1838), at this time still a young man who had already been a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of Houston's staff at San Jacinto, secretary of state for a brief time under Burnet, and one of the commissioners sent to Washington to seek recognition of Texas, had resigned his seat as Senator from Brazoria to accept his election by Congress as the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. He had been elected a senator at a special election only a short time before, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of William H. Wharton as one of the commissioners to the United States. A year and a half later, when a candidate for president to succeed Houston, he died, probably a suicide, though John Henry Brown in his History of Texas denies this. Probably the reason is given in the comment made by Yoakum, Vol. II, p. 250, where, after speaking of Collinsworth's fine talents and scrupulous integrity, Yoakum continues, "He had emigrated to Texas to rid himself of a false habit, which unfortunately pursued him, and brought him to a premature grave." There is an endorsement on the copy of this proclamation at the Texas State Library that 25 copies were printed. I do not find this proclamation in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Entered from a copy at Tx now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

[Proclamation offering rewards for the recapture of James Humphreys, charged with the murder of Captain Joseph Powell, and Charles Richards, charged with the murder of a friendly Indian, Captain Toby].
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 219; [Dated at Houston August 17, 1837, and signed by President Houston, and R.A. Irion, Secretary of State.]; No copy located, but Cruger & Moore submitted a bill for printing this proclamation, and for printing "400 hand bills ad[vertising] Richards & Humphreys" (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). There is a manuscript copy of the proclamation in the Texas State Library in the Proclamations of the Presidents, Republic of Texas; Documents under the Great Seal, Record Book No. 37, p. 10-11.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Proclamation. In the name and by the authority of the Republic of Texas.
[Nacogdoches? Printed at the Texas Chronicle Office?]. [1838] 291.1; [Text begins:] Whereas it has been represented to the President, that a number of the citizens of the county of Nacogdoches, are assembled with arms, under the pretext, that they apprehend danger at their homes ... [Dated and signed at end:] Done at Nacogdoches in the Republic of Texas, this the 8th of August A.D. 1838, and the third year of independence. Sam Houston.; Broadside 40 x 21 cm.; Text in Spanish, with heading: Proclama, follows the English. Houston urges them to return to their homes and seek redress of any grievances through the civil authorities. There is an account of this somewhat mysterious and short-lived rebellion in Yoakum, Vol. II, p. 245-246.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

Rules and Regulations promulgated by the President, for the direction of the Army and Navy of Texas.
Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1838 292; 7 p. 24.3 cm.; These rules and regulations, forty in number, some of which do not apply to the Army or Navy, are dated at the end City of Houston, February 6, 1838, and signed Sam Houston. With one or two exceptions they are explicit and to the point. While they seem reasonable, the note to them in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 43, says that they were subject to caustic criticism by the editor of the Telegraph in whose editorial sections they were printed. The Rules and Regulations are given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 39-44.; Sabin 95017.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 4

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Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

To the Chief Justice of the County of Bexar.
[1838]

293A. Variant [of entry No. 293] addressed: To the Chief Justice of the County of Bexar. No copy located, but the text of entry Nos. 293 and 293C indicates that a copy was addressed to the Chief Justice of the County of Bexar, and another to the Chief Justice of the County of Goliad.; These regulations were designed to prevent surprise attacks on Bexar and the interior by military forces from Mexico calling themselves traders. Twenty-four-hour notice had to be given of approaching arrival of any groups of over ten persons. Such groups were to check their arms with the Chief Justice of the county on arrival, and so on. I do not find this proclamation in the Writings of Sam Houston.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

To the Chief Justice of the County of Goliad.
[1838]

293B; Variant [of entry No. 293] addressed: To the Chief Justice of the County of Goliad.; Broadside. English text at left of sheet, Spanish at right. 41.5 x 52 cm.; Caption of Spanish text: Al Juez Superior del Canton de Goliad: ---; These regulations were designed to prevent surprise attacks on Bexar and the interior by military forces from Mexico calling themselves traders. Twenty-four-hour notice had to be given of approaching arrival of any groups of over ten persons. Such groups were to check their arms with the Chief Justice of the county on arrival, and so on. I do not find this proclamation in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

To the Chief Justice of the County of San Patricio.

[Houston: Printed at the National Banner Office?].
[1838]

293; [Communication in English and Spanish giving seventeen regulations for the conduct of trade between the frontier settlements near the Rio Grande and Bexar and other interior points of Texas. These are to be posted at the Seat of Justice in Bexar, Goliad, San Patricio and Victoria counties. Text begins:] Sir, -- Inasmuch as many citizens claimed by this Republic reside near to the Rio Grande, and should ... have the benefits of Trade and Commerce with the interior of Texas ... [Dated at Houston, June 13, 1838, and signed:] Sam Houston. R.A. Irion, Secretary of State.; Broadside, English text at left of sheet, Spanish at right. 42.5 x 53.7 cm.; Caption of Spanish text: Al Juez Superior del Canton de San Patricio: --; These regulations were designed to prevent surprise attacks on Bexar and the interior by military forces from Mexico calling themselves traders. Twenty-four-hour notice had to be given of approaching arrival of any groups of over ten persons. Such groups were to check their arms with the Chief Justice of the county on arrival, and so on. I do not find this proclamation in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

To the Chief Justice of the County of Victoria.
[1838]

293C; Variant [of entry No. 293] addressed: To the Chief Justice of the County of Victoria.; Broadside, English text at left of sheet, Spanish at right. 43 x 53.7 cm.; Caption of Spanish text: Al Juez Superior del Canton de Victoria: --; These regulations were designed to prevent surprise attacks on Bexar and the interior by military forces from Mexico calling themselves traders. Twenty-four-hour notice had to be given of approaching arrival of any groups of over ten persons. Such groups were to check their arms with the Chief Justice of the county on arrival, and so on. I do not find this proclamation in the Writings of Sam Houston.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1836-1838 (Houston).

[Valedictory Address delivered to the Two Houses of Congress, Dec. 10, 1838].

[Houston]. [1838]

294; No copy located, but 500 copies of this address were ordered printed by the House, December 12, 1838, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Houston and request a copy for this purpose. This is the "deliberately planned, tedious, long speech" about which an amusing story is recorded in the note to entry No. 295. The Valedictory Address is not printed in the Writings of Sam Houston.

Reel: 4

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (David G. Burnet, acting for Mirabeau B. Lamar).

Message of the President, on the Subject of Our Mexican Relations.

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1840]

421; 4 p. 22 cm.; Caption title.; In this Message, dated at the beginning, Austin, Dec. 16th, 1840, and signed, David G. Burnet, Burnet, who was acting as President in the absence of Lamar, reports that intelligence received the evening before from the west was that Mexico was "again marshalling her forces for the invasion of Texas." The pamphlet includes a report to Burnet of the same date by Major General Huston recommending raising a force to meet the invasion and the joint report of a committee of the Senate and House adopted December 17. Also included is a joint resolution offered by the committee. The Senate Journal for December 19, 1840, p. 82, records that fifty copies of the message, documents and resolutions were ordered printed and these texts, except for the resolutions which do not seem to have been printed, are given in the House Journal for December 17 and 18, 1840, p. 292-294, and 300-301. Later the Senate Journal for January 15, 1841, records a resolution "that the Senate take 200 copies of the printed message and accompanying documents from the President, on the subject of a war with Mexico." For a slightly later message on the Mexican invasion see entry No. 454.; Sabin 95023.; Locations: Tx. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Address of His Excellency Mirabeau B. Lamar, to the Citizens of Santa Fe.

Austin City Gazette Office. [1841]

480; 14 p., blank leaf. 21.3 cm.; This is the famous proclamation which the leaders of the Santa Fe Expedition carried to New Mexico. It is signed by Lamar, dated at the beginning, Executive Department, Austin City, June 5, 1841, and addressed, "To the Inhabitants of Santa Fé and of the other portions of New Mexico, to the East of the Rio Grande." It is followed on p. 12-14 by Lamar's letter of April 14, 1840, addressed, "To the Citizens of Santa Fe: Friends and Compatriots." The April 14, 1840, letter is of the same date as the Texan Secretary of State's letter to Capt. Dryden and Messrs. Rowland and Workman of Santa Fe (entry No. 472), asking them to explain to the people of New Mexico the peaceful objects of the expedition Lamar intended to send to Santa Fe. The June 5, 1841, letter, written in Lamar's customary grandiloquent style refers to the earlier April, 1840, letter and invites the citizens of Santa Fe to become citizens of Texas. These two letters, translated into Spanish, are part of the pamphlet Proclama de ... Lamar, a los Ciudadanos de Santa Fe, entry No. 483. The April 14, 1840, letter is No. 1773 in the Lamar Papers, Vol. III, p. 370-371, and the June 5, 1841, letter is No. 1972 in Vol. III, p. 488-495, with slight variations from the contemporary printed text. For other references see the note to Letters of Secretary of State to Commissioners to Santa Fe, entry No. 472. Whiting's charge of June 16, 1841, was for 500 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95025.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

[Address to the army on the subject of desertion, dated:] Executive Department, Austin, March 14, 1840.

[Text begins:] Soldiers:---I am constrained by feelings of deep regret and mortification, to address you in the language of admonition. ...; Published with "General Order, No. 6. Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Austin, March 14th, 1840.", with which it is entered as entry No. 426.

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

The Annual Message of Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas, communicated to both houses of Congress, Nov. 3d, 1841.

Austin: Printed by S. Whiting--Congress Avenue. 1841

481; 20 p. 21 cm.; In this interesting Message Lamar defends his sending the expedition to Santa Fe and his ordering the navy to coöperate with Yucatan. At this time the tragic outcome of the Santa Fe Expedition was not known in Texas. Among other policies for which Lamar takes credit is the encouragement of trade with the region bordering on the Rio Grande; and there are reports on the treaty with Great Britain. The reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 9, records that 300 copies of the Message were ordered printed by the House, and the Senate Journal for November 3 records (Vol. I, p. 26) that 150 copies were ordered printed by the Senate. The Message is reprinted in this Senate Journal on p. 7-25, with various helpful notes by the editor, Miss Smither. Only a short extract from the Message is given in the Lamar Papers.; Sabin 95026.; Locations: TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

The Inaugural Address of Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas, to both Houses of Congress.

Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press [sic]. 2000. 1838

295; By order of Congress. 11 p. 21.5 cm.; This inaugural includes the various lofty sentiments regarded at that time as necessary for such an address. It is, however, an important state paper for it comes out specifically and strongly against annexation. The text is given in No. 913 of the Lamar Papers (Vol. II, p. 316-323) from a somewhat imperfect printed copy in the Lamar Papers, with missing letters and whole words supplied in brackets. A copy of the address in Lamar's hand is also said to be in the Lamar Papers. The House Journal for Monday, December 10, 1838, records that owing to Lamar's indisposition the inaugural address was read at a joint session that day by the Assistant Secretary of the Senate. Graham, in his Life and Poems of Mirabeau B. Lamar, Chapel Hill, 1938, has an amusing tale on p. 50 of a legend that Houston, knowing that Lamar became impatient and nervous under delay, deliberately planned a tedious, long speech which finally caused Lamar to have his speech read for him "to an exhausted and disappointed audience." On December 11, 1838, the Senate ordered 1,000 copies of the address printed, and on the following day the House ordered 500 copies printed.; Sabin 95018.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). NHi. NcU (Southern Pamphlets). Tx (frayed; title lacks date; a few words of text affected). TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Letter from the President of Texas, to the Governor of Yucatan.

[At end:] S. Whiting, Printer, Austin. [1841]

482; 3 p. 20 cm.; Caption title.; A copy of this letter of Lamar's, dated July 20, 1841, saying that the ports of Texas were open to the vessels and commerce of Yucatan and suggesting "more permanent and specific relations of amity," had been requested by the House in a resolution adopted December 4, 1841; and on the same day 100 copies were ordered printed, reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 90. The Letter is reprinted on p. 91 of the same Journal.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Letter of His Excellency the President, to Col. Bowles and Others.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1839] 360; Printed by order of the Senate.; 7 p. 20.8 cm.; In this important document, undated either at the beginning or end in the printed copy, but dated "May 26, 1839" in the copy in the Lamar Papers, Lamar goes much further than in his message of December 21, 1838 (entry No. 296), in reversing the policy of Houston towards the Cherokees. Then he had claimed that the treaty of February 23, 1836, with the Cherokees was not legally binding on Texas. Here he again says the treaty "was a nullity," but he goes on to say that Texas is looking forward to the time when some peaceable arrangement can be made for the removal of the Cherokees from Texas, but that in any event their final removal beyond the Red River "is certain." Negotiations with Bowles followed the letter, but broke down sometime before July 15, 1839. In an engagement with the Indians on July 16, Bowles was killed and soon after the scattered and dispersed Cherokees left Texas. The Annual Report of the Secretary of War. November, 1839, [Austin, 1839], entry No. 371, tells the military part of the story. Houston's Message ... concerning Indian Relations transmitted to the Senate, May 22d, 1838, Houston, 1838, entry No. 288, gives the story of events leading up to the treaty of February 23, 1836, and the text of that treaty. Miss Anna Muckleroy, in Chapter V of her "The Indian Policy of the Republic of Texas" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1922, Vol. XXVI, refers on p. 135-136 to the manuscript copy of this letter in the Texas Archives, and was apparently unfamiliar with this little pamphlet. Whiting charged for 250 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The letter is reprinted in the Lamar Papers, No. 1297, Vol. II, p. 590-594.; Sabin 95021.; Locations: RPB TxGR. TxH. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Message from the President of the Republic of Texas to the Two Houses of Congress, at their Annual Session, commencing on the 2d Monday of November, 1839.
Austin City Gazette -- S. Whiting, Printer. 1839 361; 32 p. 20.5 cm.; This lengthy Message is dated at the beginning, Executive Department, City of Austin, Nov. 12, 1839. To me its most interesting feature is a section towards the end, p. 30-31, in favor of an expedition to Santa Fe. I have not run across any earlier statement by Lamar in the Lamar Papers on such an expedition, but in a letter to Lamar from W. Jefferson Jones in those Papers, dated February 8, 1839 (No. 1049, Vol. II, p. 437-440), Jones advances excellent reasons for such an expedition and in a letter of April 19 of the same year (Lamar Papers, No. 1199), Jones writes, "I must return to Houston before I start on the Santa Fe expedition. That expedition is universally approved and it will be the most glorious event in the history of your political life." Considerable space is taken up in the Message, p. 23-28, with recommending the organization of "a new Department of Government, to be called the Home Department" to perform some of the functions of the State Department, and there is a defense of his policy towards the Indians, in which he states, "In my opinion, the proper policy to be pursued towards the barbarian race, is absolute expulsion from the country." This is certainly the complete opposite of the Houston policy. The difficulty of administering the land laws is given as an excuse for not issuing land patents; and the unsuccessful mission to Mexico to discuss peace is among the other matters commented on. The modern Journals of the Fourth Congress record (Vol. II, p. 7) that 1,000 copies of the Message and 500 copies of the accompanying reports of departments were ordered printed by the House on November 12, 1839, and half that number of each by the Senate the next day. Though Lamar mentions an accompanying report of the Attorney General, I have no record of a printed copy. The Message is reprinted in Vol. III of the Lamar Papers, No. 1529, p. 159-183, and in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, p. 6-31.; Sabin 95020.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 5

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Message of His Excellency, the President, in reply to a Resolution of the Senate; with accompanying documents.

[On verso of p. 7:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840] 420; Printed by order of the Senate.; 7, [1] p., 2 inserted leaves (one a folding table). 19.5 cm.; This is President Lamar's Message, dated January 3, 1840, in which he defends his right to make Naval appointments during the recess of Congress, p. [3]-6. It is followed by a report on the number of officers appointed submitted to Lamar by Louis P. Cooke, Secretary of the Navy, and dated December 28, 1839, p. 6-7. These are printed in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 200-203, and Lamar's Message is also printed as No. 1673, Lamar Papers, Vol. III, p. 296-299. The first of the inserted leaves mentioned in the collation is a letter from Cooke to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, dated December 16, 1839, submitting a "Navy List." (The letter is printed in the above Journals, Vol. I, p. 188, but the "List" is not printed here or in the Journals.) The second leaf is an "Estimate of Officers and Men for the Vessels in Service" (printed in the Journals, Vol. I, p. 189), and is referred to in Cooke's report to Lamar as an accompanying document. Five hundred copies of this Message and the report of the Secretary of the Navy were ordered printed by the Senate on January 3, 1840. For the minority report on the message by the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and the report of the majority of that Senate Committee, see entry No. 405.; Sabin 95022.; Locations: TxWFM. DeGolyer.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Message of the President, Submitted to Both Houses, December 21, 1838.

Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 3000. 1838
296; Published by order of Congress.; 32 p. 22.5 cm.; Dr. Barker in Chapter XXIV, written by him, of Johnson and Barker's Texas and Texans, devotes considerable space to this message which, he comments, "has become justly famous for its strong advocacy of public education." After recommending the appropriation of land for the purpose of general education, Lamar calls the time "a propitious moment, to lay the foundation of a great moral, and intellectual edifice, which will in after ages be hailed as the chief ornament and blessing of Texas" (p. 6). Several pages are devoted to advocating an entirely government-owned National Bank of Texas whose profits "might reasonably be expected to diminish, and ultimately to abolish the whole tariff of duties, and internal taxation" (p. 25). The message calls for a severe policy against the Indians and says that the pledge of the Consultation of 1835 and "the treaty consequent upon it ... can in nowise be legally considered as binding" (p. 11-12). Gouge, in his Fiscal History of Texas, Philadelphia, 1852, devotes p. 87-92 to a criticism of Lamar's plan for a government bank and notes that on January 21, 1839, a bill carrying out Lamar's views was laid on the table by a vote of sixteen to fourteen. This Message is No. 948 in the Lamar Papers where it is given in full (Vol. II, p. 346-369), and it is also given in full in the House Journal for the Third Congress, p. 167-195, with a record of 2,000 copies ordered printed. Though the Message is dated December 21st, both the Senate and House Journals record that it was read on December 20 and the Senate Journal records that 1,000 copies were ordered printed by the Senate.; Sabin 95019.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. MH. NhD. RPB. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Message of the President, to the Fifth Congress of the Republic, Submitted Nov. Fourth, 1840. Printed by order of Congress. -- Sentinel print. [Austin]. [1840]
422; 12 p. 18.7 cm.; This annual Message is dated at the beginning, Nov. 1st, 1840, and was read at a joint session of the House and Senate held November 4, 1840. There is little in it calling for comment here, except that it does explain why the act of the previous session of Congress providing for laying up the navy was not carried into effect. The House had a hard time deciding how many copies of this Message and the reports of the departments which accompanied it should be printed. A resolution adopted November 4 for printing five hundred copies of the Message and accompanying reports was reconsidered the next day and the number of accompanying reports reduced to two hundred and fifty. On November 6 there were various votes about the number of copies of the Message to be printed, but at the end the number stood as before. On the same day the Committee on Printing recommended (Journal, p. 37), that the accompanying departmental reports be referred to appropriate committees and abstracts prepared for the press. The Journal of the Senate for November 9, p. 10, records passage of a resolution for printing 500 copies of the President's Message and the accompanying documents. The Message is reprinted in the House Journal ... Fifth Congress, p. 15-26, and in Vol. III of the Lamar Papers, No. 1932, p. 464-470.; Sabin 95024.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

President's Veto Message on Bill to detect Fraudulent Land Certificates with Accompanying Bill.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1840] 423; By order of the House of Representatives.; 14 p., blank leaf. 21.3 cm.; The Message, which is dated at the beginning, Austin, 27th January, 1840, is followed by a "Supplementary Message," dated January 28th, 1840, and at the end, p. 10-14, is the text of the act which was vetoed and a record of its passage over the veto. One of Lamar's objections was what seems to me to have been a valid one to Section Six of the bill, providing that the patent for a head-right claim should be made out in the name of the original claimant. His other objection was to Section Eight, which had been struck out while the bill was before him. The text of the veto and supplemental veto messages is given in Vol. III of the Lamar Papers, Nos. 1699 and 1701, p. 315-316 and 317-320. The two messages are also printed in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. II, House, p. 315-317 and 319-322, and 500 copies were ordered printed on January 27, 1840. The act, as submitted to Lamar, is printed in Laws ... Fourth Congress, p. 139-143, with the repeal of Section Eight approved by Lamar on p. 143.; Locations: PHi. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Proclama de Su Excelencia [sic] Mirabeau B. Lamar, a los Ciudadanos de Santa Fe. Imprenta de la Gazeta de la Ciudad de Austin. [1841] 483; 14, [11]-47 p. 21.5 cm. Signatures: [A], 4 B, 6 C-F.4.; Here Lamar's letters of April 14, 1840, and June 5, 1841, to the Citizens of Santa Fe, given in his Address to the Citizens of Santa Fe, entry No. 480, are given in a Spanish translation with the "Constitucion de la Republica de Tejas. Junio, 1841," following, in both Spanish and English, on p. [11]-45. The pamphlet ends with text in Spanish and English of "An Act concerning the Catholic Churches," approved January 13, 1841, on p. 46-47. In No. 2033, Vol. V, p. 474, of the Lamar Papers, is a letter from Reuben M. Potter to Lamar, dated San Antonio, 29th May, 1841, enclosing a draft "of a proclamation to the people of Santa Fé which I have drawn up in Spanish and English according to Your request." It well may be that this draft written by Potter is for the letter of June 5, 1841, printed here. The printer's charge of June 16, 1841, was for 500 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95027.; Locations: Tx. TxU. DeGolyer. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

A Proclamation by the President of the Republic of Texas.
[In upper right corner:] Whiting's Print, Austin. [1839]
367; [It appearing that the seat of Daniel Parker, representative from Shelby County, had been declared vacant by the House and that Emory Raines, a senator from Shelby, Sabine and Harrison counties, had resigned, this proclamation orders a new election to fill these vacancies. Text begins:] Whereas, by a resolution of the House of Representatives ... the election of Daniel Parker . . . has been declared illegal . . . [Dated at end at Austin, November 18, 1839.]; Broadside. 25 x 19.5 cm.; Locations: CU-B.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

[Proclamation enjoining strict neutrality on citizens of Texas in the struggle in Mexico between the centralists and the federalists].
[Austin?]. [1840?]
424; No copy located, but described by Yoakum (History of Texas, Vol. II, p. 288) as follows:; President Lamar, believing it incompatible with the true interest and honor of Texas that her citizens should intermeddle with that contest, issued his proclamation, warning them not to invade Mexico ... until by public notice it should be announced that active hostilities were to be renewed ... declaring that any citizen who should invade the Mexican republic ... should be considered without the protection of the Texan government.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

Proclamation, by the President of the Republic of Texas.

[At end:] Intelligencer Office, Houston. [1839] 364; [Orders the civil and military authorities to refrain from exercising any jurisdiction within territory over which the United States has previously exercised jurisdiction, until the boundary is agreed upon. Text begins:] Whereas, by the Convention entered into between the Government of the United States and the Republic of Texas ... [April 25, 1838] it was agreed ... [Dated at end, Houston, June 3, 1839, and signed:] By the President, Mirabeau B. Lamar. David G. Burnet, Acting Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 28.5 x 22.5 cm.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

[Proclamation, by the President of the Republic of Texas, and Letter, from the President "To the Citizens of Liberty County," both dated July 9, 1839 and both on Indian affairs].

[Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office]. [1839]

366; No copy located, but Samuel Whiting submitted a bill under date of July 11 for printing "200 Proclamations and Prests. letter on Indian affairs." These may have been printed as two separate broadsides, since the proclamation is general, while the letter is addressed "To the Citizens of Liberty County, residing near the Cushatta Towns and Villages." The manuscript of the proclamation is in the Texas State Library in the Proclamations of the Presidents, Republic of Texas; Documents under the Great Seal, Record Book No. 37, p. 44-45. The letter is printed in the Lamar Papers, No. 1362, Vol. III, p. 39-40.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

[Proclamation, by the President of the Republic of Texas, opening a trade with the Mexican citizens on the Rio Grande, dated at Houston, February 21, 1839, and signed by President Lamar, and James Webb, Secretary of State].

[Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office]. [1839]

362; No copy located.

Reel: 5

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

[Proclamation, by the President of the Republic of Texas, opening a trade with the Mexican citizens on the Rio Grande, dated at Houston, February 21, 1839, and signed by President Lamar, and James Webb, Secretary of State].

[Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office]. [1839]

363; Another edition [of entry No. 362], in Spanish.; No copy located.; Samuel Whiting submitted charges under date of February 22 for printing 150 copies in English and 150 copies in Spanish (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The text, in English, is printed in the Lamar Papers, Vol. II, p. 457-458.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1838-1841 (Lamar).

[Proclamation, by the President of the Republic of Texas, ordering elections for Senators and Representatives to be held on September 2, 1839, dated at Houston July 5, 1839, and signed by President Lamar and James Webb, Secretary of State].

[Houston: Printed at the National Intelligencer Office]. [1839]

365; No copy located, but under date of July 12 Samuel Whiting submitted a bill for printing 50 copies "for Chief Justices of different counties." The manuscript of the proclamation is the Texas State Library in the Proclamations of the Presidents, Republic of Texas; Documents under the Great Seal, Record Book No. 37, p. 45.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Address of the President of the Republic to the People of Texas.

[At end:] Houstonian Press. [Houston]. [1842] 538; 8 p. 18.5 cm.; Caption title.; This Address, dated at the beginning, Executive Department, City of Houston, April 14th, 1842, and made at a time when there was great excitement over the taking of San Antonio by the Mexicans, calls for volunteer companies of fifty-six men each who will remain at home until called into service. All troops who attempt to visit the frontier "will be acting in violation of law." Houston was definitely "sitting on the lid." This Address is printed in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 26-32, from manuscript sources, where this pamphlet is not mentioned, and in the Telegraph and Texas Register for April 20, 1842.; Sabin 95029.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

By the President of the Republic of Texas.
[Houston]. [1842]
539; A Proclamation. [Calling for special session of Congress to meet at Houston on June 27, 1842. Dated at end, Houston, May 24, 1842, and signed:] Sam Houston. By the President: Anson Jones, Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1], in two columns. 25 x 19.5 cm.; The full text of this proclamation, calling Congress to meet in special session because "a crisis has now arrived in our affairs with Mexico," is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 58.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat at TxU.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

By the President of the Republic of Texas.
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1843]
573; A Proclamation. [Ordering Congress to assemble in annual session on December fourth, next, at Washington, instead of at Austin, peace with Mexico not yet having been established, and the latter city being situated upon "the extreme frontier." Dated at end, Washington, Nov. 4, 1843, and signed:] Sam. Houston. By the President, Anson Jones, Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 25.5 x 19.5 cm.; This proclamation is printed in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 441-442.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

... By the President of the Republic of Texas.
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1843]
572; A Proclamation [of an Armistice with Mexico. Text begins:] Whereas an official communication has been received ... from Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d' Affaires...announcing to this Government the fact that the President of Mexico would forthwith order a cessation of hostilities ... [Dated at end, Washington, June 15, 1843, and signed:] Sam. Houston. By the President: Anson Jones, Secretary of State.; Broadside. 20.7 x 12.5 cm.; At head: Vindicator--Extra. The proclamation states that Texas had been officially advised by the British Chargé d' Affaires at Texas that Mexico would order a cessation of hostilities. President Houston therefore orders what he characterizes as an armistice, which will continue while negotiations for peace are pending between the two countries and until due notice of an intention to resume hostilities has been formally announced through the British Chargé d' Affaires at the respective governments. This was followed in September, 1843, by Houston's appointment of two commissioners to arrange with commissioners from Mexico for "preliminary articles for the formation of an armistice" (see Texian Democrat, Extra of May 10, 1844, entry No. 612). The proclamation is printed in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 409-410.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2).

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

By the President of the Republic of Texas.
[Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1842]
540; A Proclamation. [Calling the regular session of the Seventh Congress to meet at Washington, Texas, instead of at Austin, on December 5, 1842. Dated at end, November 21, 1842, and signed:] By the President, Sam Houston. Anson Jones, Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1], in two columns. 21.8 x 16.2 cm.; In calling the regular session, Houston notes that for reasons unknown to him no quorum had assembled for the special session he had called to meet at Washington on November 14, and cites a provision of the constitution under which he had moved the seat of government from Austin to Washington. The House had a quorum for the first time on November 24 and the Senate on November 30. The text of this proclamation is given from a manuscript and also a newspaper source, but with no mention of this broadside, in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 199-200. The call for the special session referred to above is on p. 179 of the same volume.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Letter of Gen. Houston to Santa Anna, together with the letter of the latter written at Orazimbo, in 1836, and the Veto Message of President Houston, delivered to the First Congress at Columbia. [At end:] Telegraph Power Press--Houston. [1842?] 542; Another edition [of entry No. 541], in 18 pages but with same caption title except that "Orozimbo" is spelled "Orazimba", and with same imprint at end.; 18 p. 20.3 cm.; There is a long note giving the background of this letter in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 527-528, while the letter itself, dated March 21, 1842, is there in full on p. 513-527. Beginning in 1839, President Lamar had sent various unofficial missions to Vera Cruz to negotiate for Texas independence. Two who had acted as commissioners, Colonel Barnard E. Bee and James Hamilton, thought that bribery would be effective and on January 13, 1842, Hamilton had written a letter to Santa Anna in which this idea of bribery was quite plainly set forth. Santa Anna, then in power, seized this as an opportunity for a grandstand play and in the *Diario del Gobierno* at Mexico City published the Hamilton letter of January 13 and a scathing reply. The text of the Hamilton letter of January 13 and of the Santa Anna reply are given in the issue of *Niles' Register* for March 26, 1842. This caustic open letter of Houston to Santa Anna, written when Texas was smarting under the March, 1842, raid of Mexico on San Antonio, is Houston's reply to the Santa Anna letter. It ends with the bombastic statement, "believe me, Sir, ere the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float upon the banks of the Sabine, the Texian standard of the single star, borne by the Anglo-Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in Liberty's triumph, on the isthmus of Darien." The Houston letter is followed by a printing of Santa Anna's letter to Houston, dated Orazimba (the preferred spelling seems to be Orozimbo), November 5, 1836, when Santa Anna was a prisoner in Texas, with the text in both English and Spanish, and a printing of Houston's message of November 6, 1836, to the Texas Senate regarding Santa Anna, referred to in the title as "the Veto Message of President Houston." This March 21 open letter of Houston put an end to the unofficial negotiations for recognition of Texas independence started by Lamar in 1839. The text of the "veto Message" is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, p. 469-474, and the text of the Santa Anna letter of November 5, 1836, in Brown's *History of Texas*, Vol. II, p. 119-120. The three letters given in this pamphlet, together with a letter from James Hamilton to Santa Anna, dated March 21, 1842, were reprinted in Yucatan in 1842, entry No. 987. Houston's letter of March 21, 1842, was reprinted at the Congressional Globe Office, Washington, D.C., in 1852 in an eight-page pamphlet entitled *Letter of General Sam Houston, to General Santa Anna*; Sabin 95030.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Letter of Gen. Houston to Santa Anna, together with the letter of the latter written at Orozimbo, in 1836, and the Veto Message of President Houston, delivered to the First Congress at Columbia. [At end:] Telegraph Power Press--Houston. [1842?] 541; 8 p., printed in double columns. 29.6 cm.; Caption title.; There is a long note giving the background of this letter in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 527-528, while the letter itself, dated March 21, 1842, is there in full on p. 513-527. Beginning in 1839, President Lamar had sent various unofficial missions to Vera Cruz to negotiate for Texas independence. Two who had acted as commissioners, Colonel Barnard E. Bee and James Hamilton, thought that bribery would be effective and on January 13, 1842, Hamilton had written a letter to Santa Anna in which this idea of bribery was quite plainly set forth. Santa Anna, then in power, seized this as an opportunity for a grandstand play and in the *Diario del Gobierno* at Mexico City published the Hamilton letter of January 13 and a scathing reply. The text of the Hamilton letter of January 13 and of the Santa Anna reply are given in the issue of *Niles' Register* for March 26, 1842. This caustic open letter of Houston to Santa Anna, written when Texas was smarting under the March, 1842, raid of Mexico on San Antonio, is Houston's reply to the Santa Anna letter. It ends with the bombastic statement, "believe me, Sir, ere the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float upon the banks of the Sabine, the Texian standard of the single star, borne by the Anglo-Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in Liberty's triumph, on the isthmus of Darien." The Houston letter is followed by a printing of Santa Anna's letter to Houston, dated Orazimba (the preferred spelling seems to be Orozimbo), November 5, 1836, when Santa Anna was a prisoner in Texas, with the text in both English and Spanish, and a printing of Houston's message of November 6, 1836, to the Texas Senate regarding Santa Anna, referred to in the title as "the Veto Message of President Houston." This March 21 open letter of Houston put an end to the unofficial negotiations for recognition of Texas independence started by Lamar in 1839. The text of the "veto Message" is given in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. I, p. 469-474, and the text of the Santa Anna letter of November 5, 1836, in Brown's *History of Texas*, Vol. II, p. 119-120. The three letters given in this pamphlet, together with a letter from James Hamilton to Santa Anna, dated March 21, 1842, were reprinted in Yucatan in 1842, entry No. 987. Houston's letter of March 21, 1842, was reprinted at the Congressional Globe Office, Washington, D.C., in 1852 in an eight-page pamphlet entitled *Letter of General Sam Houston, to General Santa Anna*; Sabin 95031.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

... Message of Gen. Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas.

[Austin: Printed at the Texian Office]. [1841] 484; [Dated:] Executive Department, Austin, December 20th, 1841. [Text begins:] Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives: It affords me great pleasure to salute you as the representative of the nation. ... [Signed:] Sam Houston.; Broadside in three columns. 56 x 37.5 cm.; At head of first column and above title, cut of eagle on a monument inscribed: The Constitution and Laws of our Country. This broadside edition of the great message Houston delivered to Congress shortly after the beginning of his second term as President was printed from the same setting of type as that used to print the message on p. [2] of the Weekly Texian (Austin), December 22, 1841 (original in the Library of Congress), except for the caption title which, in the newspaper, has no cut at the head and reads "Message of President Sam Houston." For reference to its contents, see note to entry No. 485.; Locations: Tx (printed on yellow silk).

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of His Excellency the President in relation to the Removal of the Archives. Executive Department, Washington, January 4th, 1843. [Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1843] 574; 8p. 22.5 cm.; Caption title.; The Message tells of the effective resistance of an armed mob on December 30, 1842, to the removal of the archives from Austin, which had been ordered by the President. It is printed in the House Journal for Jan. 5, 1843 and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 262-267. 500 copies were ordered printed and that number was charged for by Thomas Johnson. (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library); Locations: Tx.

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of his Excellency the President, delivered to both houses of Congress December 20, 1841. [Austin: Printed at the Texian Office]. [1841] 486; Another edition [of entry No. 485], printed for the use of the Senate. No copy located, but the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. I, p. 142, record that 500 copies were ordered printed by the Senate on December 21, and on December 22 the Secretary of the Senate acknowledged receipt of 500 copies printed by G.H. Harrison (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library). These may have been copies of entry No. 484, a broadside edition printed by Harrison, but it seems more likely that the Senate edition, like that printed for the use of the House, was in pamphlet form, and that the broadside was printed by Harrison on his own account for sale to the general public.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of his Excellency the President, delivered to both houses of Congress December 20, 1841.

Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1841

485; By order of the House of Representatives.; 11 p. 20.3 cm.; This is the pamphlet edition of Houston's message to Congress delivered shortly after he began his second term as President of Texas. The entry No. 484 records its printing as a broadside. Houston's characterization of the situation he found when becoming president reads in part (p. 6), "There is not a dollar in [the] treasury; ... We are not only without money, but without credit; and, for want of punctuality, without character ... Patriotism, industry and enterprize are now our only resources, apart from our public domain and the precarious revenues of the country." Lamar's expenditures for protection against the Indians are criticized, with the claim that better results can be secured at a quarter of the expense. Reduction in direct taxes and requirement that import duties be receivable only in gold or its equivalent are recommended. The reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 196, record that 800 copies of the Message were ordered printed by the House on December 20. The Message is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. I, p. 133-141, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 399-408. The importance of the Message is recognized by Yoakum who summarizes it in Vol. II, p. 336-339.; Sabin 95028.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of the President and Accompanying Document.

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1842]

543; 4 p. 20 cm.; Caption title.; I have entered this message under 1842 for it is dated at the beginning, Executive Department, City of Austin, Dec. 30th, 1841, and the order to print 150 copies was voted by the House on December 31. These were charged for in Whiting's bill of January 20, 1842 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). The "accompanying" document is a report of George W. Hockley, Secretary of War and Navy, dated December 22, 1841, p. 3-4 here, stating that Mexico has two naval vessels building in the United States. It recommends the acquisition by Texas of cannon to defend the approaches to Galveston and Matagorda Bay. The message, but not the Hockley report, is printed from manuscript sources in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. II, p. 415-416, and both are printed in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 173-175, and Vol. II, House, p. 237-239.; Locations: TxH.

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Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of the President and Accompanying Document. [Austin. 1842].
See entry No. 543.

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of the President of the Republic of Texas. Published by Authority.
Washington. Thomas Johnson, Public Printer--Ferry Street. 1843
575; 16 p. 22.5 cm.; This annual Message was delivered personally by President Houston at a joint session of the Eighth Congress held on December 13, 1843. On the same day the House ordered 1,000 copies printed, and the Senate 250 copies. The Message begins with comment, quite different from that of Houston's previous messages, "upon the present promising aspect of our affairs. Abroad, we are at peace with all the world; at home, plenty fills the land. Our population is increasing, and our settlements rapidly extending." The Message is printed in the Journals ... House ... Eighth Congress, p. 13-28, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 459-474.; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets). TxU (lacks p. 9-16).

Reel: 9

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

[Message of the President Vetoing the Bill to Fix the Place for Holding Sessions of the Supreme Court].
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]
605; The Journals of the Senate. Eighth Congress for January 24, 1844, print the Message, dated at the beginning, Executive Department, Washington, January 20th, 1844, at pages 159-162, and record (p. 162) that 300 copies were ordered printed. It was not printed in the Writings of Sam Houston.; No copy located.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

Message of the President, in relation to the Cherokee Lands.
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]
604; 4 p. 23.5 cm.; Caption title.; This Message advocating "the entire repeal of all laws on the subject of the Cherokee Lands," and the repeal which was voted a few days later in an act approved January 27, 1844, marks the end of a chapter, so to speak, relating to the rich lands once held by the Cherokees in northeast Texas, which were granted to them by the treaty of February 23, 1836, made with the Cherokees by Houston and John Forbes, acting for the Provisional Government. For the earlier part of the story see President Houston's Message on Indian Relations of May 21, 1838, entry No. 288, his Message of November 19, 1838, entry No. 290, and President Lamar's Letter ... to Col. Bowles and Others, entry No. 360. In this 1844 Message, President Houston calls attention to the fact that the law of February 1, 1840, authorizing the sectionizing and sale of the Cherokee Lands, and the law of July 23, 1843, authorizing the survey and sale of 400,000 acres of the lands have never been carried out. The Message, dated, Executive Department, Washington, January 22d, 1844, was read in the House on January 24, 1844, and after considerable debate 500 copies were ordered printed. On February 5 Thomas Johnson billed the Senate for 300 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library). It is reprinted in the Journals ... House ... Eighth Congress, p. 314-316, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 524-527.; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets).

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

... President Houston's Annual Message, to the Ninth Congress of the Reptblic [sic] of Texas.
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]
607; Another edition [of entry No. 606]. No copy of this official edition printed by Thomas Johnson has been located, but on December 4 the House ordered 1500 copies of the message and 500 copies of the accompanying documents printed, and on the next day the Senate ordered 500 copies of the message printed. On January 4, 1845, the Committee on Public Printing of the House reported that it had made a contract with Thomas Johnson for the printing of this message and other items.

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Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

... President Houston's Annual Message, to the Ninth Congress of the Reptblic [sic] of Texas. [Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1844]
606; Broadside in three columns. 43.9 x 31.3 cm.; At head: Texas National Register--Extra. Washington, December 4, 1844. This final message of Houston as President, dated, Executive Department, Washington, December 4th, 1844, is most cheerful--at peace in all but the name with Mexico--the finances of the country in a "most healthy and prosperous condition." Houston comments that the total expenditures by his administration to November 1, 1844, have been \$460 thousand odd dollars and the receipts \$466 thousand odd dollars. The message was reprinted in the House Journal, Ninth Congress, p. 10-16, and in the Senate Journal, p. 9-15, and also in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 392-398.; Locations: TxU ("Republic" for "Reptblic"). TWS ("Reptblic").

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

President's Message.
[At end:] Telegraph Power Press--Houston. [1842]
544; (Printed by order of the House of Representatives.); 4 p., printed in double columns. 26 cm.; Caption title.; This Message dated, Executive Department, City of Houston, June 27, 1842, was delivered in person by President Houston at the June 29 meeting of the special session of the Sixth Congress, called to assemble on June 27. It calls upon Congress to decide whether to declare war on Mexico, or to give him power at a comparatively trifling expense to maintain a force on the southwestern frontier to guard against invasion. Other subjects include a defense by Houston of his order for moving the archives from Austin. The Message is printed in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 99-107, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 74-83, from manuscript and newspaper sources. This pamphlet is not mentioned in these reprints.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

President's Message.
[At end:] Telegraph Power Press--Houston. [1842]
544A; Another issue [of entry No. 544], printed by order of the Senate. No copy located, but Cruger & Moore submitted a charge against the Senate under date of June 30, 1842, for printing 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).

President's Message to the Seventh Congress.
[Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1842]
545; 4 p., printed in three columns. 32 cm.; Caption title.; The Message, dated at the beginning, Washington, Dec. 1, 1842, vividly portrays the state of affairs in Texas, "We find ourselves ... utterly destitute of credit, without a currency, without means and millions in debt." Referring to the lack of means to provide mail service, Houston remarks, "Texas, at this time, furnishes the singular fact, of a government without the means of conveying intelligence, or distributing the laws, throughout the Republic." What are characterized as "flagrant violations of all civil rule" in the case of preventing the removal of the archives is among the other subjects dealt with. The Message is printed in the Journals ... House ... Seventh Congress, p. 16-28, and in the Writings of Sam Houston, not mentioning this separate printing, Vol. III, p. 203-216. A printing bill in the Journals ... Senate ... Seventh Congress, p. 53, for December 29, 1842, has a charge for printing 1,000 copies. This entry marks the first appearance of Thomas Johnson in the bibliography. Though he is credited with more imprints here in 1843 and 1844 than any other printer and was elected public printer over Whiting in January, 1843, yet, as I comment in the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information], I have not been able to learn anything about him before 1842 or after 1844.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2).

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Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).
Proclamation of blockade, March 26, 1842.
See entry No. 985.1.

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).
[To "The Moderators and Regulators" of Shelby County].
[San Augustine? Printed at the Red-Lander Office?].
[1844]
608; [Proclamation dated at beginning, Executive Department, San Augustine, August 15, 1844, and signed, Sam Houston, ordering hostilities to cease, and commanding all citizens of the county "engaged therein to lay down their arms, and retire to their respective homes."]; [Broadside?]; Mr. Winkler tells me that in a typed copy, now in the University of Texas Library, of a manuscript, The History of the War between the Regulators and Moderators by Dr. Levi Henderson Ashcroft, Dr. Ashcroft in referring to this proclamation, p. 120-121, says: "This little document was printed and couriers dispatched with copies to be delivered to the commanders, and distributed generally through the disaffected section." By "commanders" Dr. Ashcroft undoubtedly meant the leading men of the two factions. As President Houston was in San Augustine at this time, the proclamation was probably printed there on the press of the Red-Lander. No separate printed copy located, but printed from manuscript in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. IV, p. 361.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). President, 1841-1844 (Houston).
... Veto Message of the President of the Republic of Texas to the Bill "authorising offensive war against Mexico and for other purposes".
[At end:] Telegraph Press--Houston. [1842]
546; 4 p., printed in double columns. 23.8 x 23 cm.; Caption title, with "1,000" and "Copies." at head, on left and right respectively. In this Message, dated at the beginning, Executive Department, City of Houston, July 22d, 1842, Houston, while expressing appreciation for the confidence in him shown by the powers granted in this bill, gives excellent reasons for its veto. For the committee report recommending the bill, see entry No. 530. This veto message is printed in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 168-175 (1,000 copies were ordered printed), and in the Writings of Sam Houston, without mention of this separate publication, Vol. III, p. 116-124. A note on p. 124-125 follows, quoting in full a letter of Andrew Jackson to Houston, dated from the Hermitage, August 17, 1842, praising the veto.; Sabin 95034.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

... By President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation.
[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
655; [Dated June 4, 1845, giving an account of peace negotiations with Mexico, and proclaiming a cessation of hostilities until Congress, meeting on June 16, and the Convention, on July 4, can take action on the preliminary proposals of the Texan government already agreed to by Mexico. Signed at end]: Anson Jones. By the President: Eben'r Allen, Attorney General, and Acting Sec'y of State.; 4-page folder printed on p. [1], in two columns. 27 x 20.5 cm.; At head: National Register --- Extra.
Washington, Friday, June 6, 1845. President Jones says in his proclamation that peace negotiations with Mexico were the result of formal offers of their good offices made by Great Britain and France at the end of March, and that he had made it clear that the only peace he would submit to the people of Texas was peace without conditions. He further states that he has "authentic proof" that Mexico is prepared to discuss a peace treaty on that basis. What was agreed to by Ashbel Smith for Texas on March 29, 1845, is given in Jones' Memoranda and Official Correspondence relating to the Republic of Texas, New York, 1859, p. 473-475, and in Correspondence relating to a Treaty of Peace between Mexico and Texas upon the Basis of an Acknowledgement of the Independence of the Latter, Washington [Texas], [1845], entry No. 648. It appears that though Mexico was to acknowledge Texas independence, Texas was to stipulate in the treaty with Mexico "not to annex herself or become subject to any country whatever." The House and Senate assembled for the extra session on June 16. On June 19 the Senate passed unanimously a joint resolution "giving the consent of the existing Government of the Republic of Texas to the admission of the same, as a State, into the Federal Union of the United States of America." There seems to have been no discussion of the peace negotiations with Mexico which had been outlined in this proclamation of June 4, 1845. Miller & Cushney's charge of June 6, 1845, was for 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The proclamation is reprinted in Journals of the Senate of the Extra Session, Ninth Congress, p. 35-37.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

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Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

... By the President of the Republic of Texas. [Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
653; A Proclamation. [Dated April 15, 1845, calling a special session of Congress to meet at Washington, on June 16th next, to consider Annexation. Text begins:] Whereas, since the close of the last session ... a Joint Resolution respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States has, by their Congress been adopted ... [Signed at end:] Anson Jones. By the President, Eben'r Allen. Acting Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1], in two columns. 27 x 21.7 cm.; At head: National Register. --- Extra. Washington, Wednesday, April 16, 1845. The proclamation calls a special session of the Congress of Texas to consider the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States providing for the annexation of Texas, and "to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of Texas." Miller & Cushney submitted a charge under date of April 16, 1845, for printing 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 2). TxU.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

... By the President of the Republic of Texas, A Proclamation. [Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
654; [Dated May 5, 1845, calling for an election to be held June 4th next, in the counties of the republic, to choose "Deputies" to assemble in convention at Austin on the Fourth of July, for the purpose of considering Annexation and of framing a Constitution. Text begins:] Whereas, the people of Texas have evinced a decided wish that prompt and definite action should be had upon the proposition for annexation ... [Signed at end:] Anson Jones. By the President, Eben'r Allen, Attorney General, and Acting Sec'y of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1], in two columns. 27 x 20 cm.; At head: National Register --- Extra. Washington Thursday, May 8, 1845. Jones points out in the preamble that "no authority is given by the Constitution of this Republic, to any branch of the Government to call a Convention." Consequently President Jones "recommends" holding on June 4 the election for delegates to the Convention and says he is taking the responsibility of stating the number of delegates to be chosen in each county. Miller & Cushney submitted a charge under date of May 8, 1845, for printing 300 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation. [Austin: Printed at the New Era Office]. [1845]
656; [Dated August 28, 1845, directing polls to be opened on October 13th next to take "the sense of the people" in regard to the proposed Constitution, Annexation, and the Ordinance in relation to Colonization Contracts. Signed at end:] Anson Jones. By the President. Eben'r Allen, Secretary of State.; Broadside. 3.5 x 19 cm.; The proclamation states that the convention to consider annexation which met at Austin on July 4 had adopted "the subjoined Constitution" on August 28, and on August 27 an ordinance, "also subjoined," in relation to colonization contracts. The proclamation directs polls to be opened on Monday, October 13, next to take the sense of the people of Texas on "the adoption or Rejection of the said Constitution: also ... their opinions For and Against Annexation: ... also ... on the adoption or rejection of the aforesaid Ordinance." Miner & Cruger's charge of August 28, 1845, was for 250 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: DNA (State Department, Miscellaneous Letters, September 5, 1845). TxH.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation. [Austin: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
658; [Dated Austin, November 10, 1845, reciting the ratification of the Constitution at the election held October 13 and calling for the election of state officers at elections to be held on December 15. Signed at end:] Anson Jones. By the President. Joseph C. Eldredge, Acting Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 27.3 x 22 cm.; The proclamation states the number of senators and representatives to be elected from the various named districts, and provides for the conduct of the elections. On November 10, 1845, Ford & Cronican submitted a bill for printing 200 copies of this and the preceding proclamation (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxU.

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Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A Proclamation.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
657; [Dated Austin, November 10, 1845, announcing that a majority of votes at the election held October 13 had been cast in favor of ratifying the Constitution adopted by the Convention of Deputies, August 28. Signed at end:] Anson Jones, By the President. Joseph C. Eldredge, Acting Secretary of State.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 27.6 x 21.7 cm.; The state constitution having been ratified, Jones proclaims that it will "go into operation and ... be of force and effect, from and after the organization of the State Government under it." On November 10, 1845, Ford & Cronican submitted a bill for printing 200 copies of this and the following proclamation (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: DNA (Records of the U.S. Senate, 29th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

[Message of the President, dated June 16, 1845, and Accompanying Documents].
[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
659; The Anson Jones proclamation of June 4, 1845, entry No. 655, had called a special session of Congress to convene June 16 to take action on peace negotiations with Mexico and had not mentioned any annexation proposals by the United States. In this message, delivered at a joint session on the 17th, the President transmits the propositions made by the United States for the annexation of Texas, including a letter from Donelson, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, dated as late as June 13, 1845. Also transmitted with the Message is the proclamation of June 4. As said in the note to the entry for the June 4 proclamation, on June 19, 1845, the Senate unanimously passed the joint resolution accepting annexation with no record of any discussion of the Mexican offer. While I have not found a separate of this message, it is reprinted in the Journals of the Senate of the Extra Session, Ninth Congress, p. 5-8, with the accompanying documents reprinted on p. 8-37, and on June 17 1,000 copies were ordered printed by the Senate and 3,000 by the House.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

[Message on the State of the Republic, dated, Washington, December 16, 1844, and signed, Anson Jones].
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]
609; No copy located, but 1500 copies were ordered printed by the House, and 500 by the Senate, Dec. 18, 1844. The message was also printed in both House and Senate Journals for December 18. See also House Journal for Jan. 4, 1845, for report on contract for its printing by Thomas Johnson.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

Presi[d]ent's Mes[s]age, Vetoing "An Act Amendatory of the Several Acts Relative to Fraudulent Land Certificates".
[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1845]
660; 4 p. 20 cm.; Caption title.; The bill vetoed by President Jones had extended the time in which individuals could contest decisions of the Board of Land Commissioners that this or that head-right certificate held by the individual was fraudulent. Jones points out that in the course of the three years already allowed under the laws proofs of fraudulency held by the government had become less accessible and opportunities for fraud had increased. This message was printed in the House Journal for January 27, 1845, p. 312-314, and the same day 150 copies were ordered printed (p. 315). These were charged for in Thomas Johnson's bill of January 29, 1845 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 11

Texas (republic). President, 1844-1846 (Anson Jones).

[President's Message, Vetoing An Act Directing the President and Heads of Departments to Return to the City of Austin].
[Washington: Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]
661; No copy located, but Miller & Cushney's bill of January 27, 1845 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library), covering printing for the House from December 14, 1844, includes a charge under date of January 17 for printing 160 copies. The message, dated January 8, 1845, is printed in the House Journal of the Ninth Congress at p. 181-183.

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Texas (republic). President, March-Oct. 1836 (David G. Burnet).

Inaugural Address of the President, on Taking the Oath of Office.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens].
[1836]

172; [Text begins:] Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention, Any attempt to express my sensibilities on this impressive occasion, would be more difficult than useful ... [Signed:] David G. Burnet.; Broadside in three columns. 35 x 25 cm.; The journal of the Convention of March, 1836, as printed in Gammel (Vol. I, p. [821]-904) does not record Burnet's election as President of the ad interim government, or the delivery of this inaugural address. The journal as printed by Gammel does record that Houston's letter announcing the fall of the Alamo was read to the members of the Convention on the night of Tuesday, March 15. That the news of the fall of the Alamo reached Washington, on the Brazos, on March 15 and not on March 16, as stated by Burnet in his article written over twenty years later for the Texas Almanac (see below in this note), is stated in the diary of Colonel W.F. Gray in From Virginia to Texas, 1835, Houston, 1909, p. 131. This is confirmed by a letter from George C. Childress to a friend in Nashville, Tennessee, written from Washington on March 15 and printed in the Nashville Republican for April 9, 1836 (this letter reported to me by Dr. Malcolm McLean). The Convention had adjourned the afternoon of the 15th to meet the next morning, but apparently it was called together to hear the tragic announcement. According to Burnet's account (Texas Almanac for 1860, p. 51, quoted at some length in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 395-396), the news came on the night of Wednesday, the 16th. Though here Burnet is incorrect, he is correct in saying that on the night of the 16th the Convention passed the ordinance establishing the interim government and elected the president and other officers. "The inauguration of the new government," Burnet continues, "was completed at about two o'clock in the morning of 17th March, the Convention having been in session all the night. Mr. Burnet delivered a pertinent address of some length, and on the ensuing day issued a proclamation. ... Both these documents were published at San Felipe, in fugitive handbills, a very few of which are now extant." As Binkley points out in Vol. I, p. 511, note, "If the plan for the ad interim government was worked out as hastily as Gray's account indicates, it is difficult to understand how Burnet could have had an inaugural address ready to present at four o'clock in the morning, when the choice had been made after midnight." Binkley points out that the fact that this address and the Burnet proclamation of March 18, entry No. 174, were printed on the same sheet indicates that it was not printed immediately and may have been written up after its extemporaneous delivery. According to the printer's endorsement on the copy at the Texas State Library, 1,000 copies of the address and the proclamation were printed. Long extracts from the inaugural are given in Kennedy's Texas, Vol. II, p. 195-197, and it is reprinted in full in Binkley, Vol. I, p. 508-511. Brown, in his History of Texas, says (Vol. I, p. 594) that the election of Burnet and the other officers was held on March 18. The sketch of Burnet by Charles W. Ramsdell in the Dictionary of American Biography gives several sources for material on him. Other sources include an interesting contemporary sketch by Foote in his Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 48-54, note, ending

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with an account of Burnet in the Cherokee campaign of 1839, "shouldering his musket as a volunteer, and fighting in the thick array of battle, in a manner which called forth the admiration of all his young associates in arms," which gave me, at any rate, a new and favorable impression of the man. There is also a full-length account of Burnet by Dorothy Louise Fields in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for October, 1945, Vol. XLIX, p. 215-232, with additional references. An interesting sidelight on Burnet is given by Professor S.W. Geiser in his "David Gouverneur Burnet, Satirist," an article in the *Quarterly* for July, 1944, Vol. XLVIII, p. 33-37; and in 1944 Houston Wade edited and published at La Grange, Texas, a collection entitled *David G. Burnet Letters*; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). President, March-Oct. 1836 (David G. Burnet).

Message of the President, to the First Congress, of the Republic of Texas.

[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 173; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; The assembling of the elect representatives of a free and sovereign people, within the late department of Texas, is an event that calls for the warmest gratulations of every patriot heart. ... [Signed and dated at end:] David G. Burnet, Columbia, 4th October, 1836. [Followed by report of Auditor and Controller, signed and dated at end:] A. Brigham, Auditor. H.C. Hudson, Controller. Velasco, 29th Sept., 1836.; Broadside in four columns. 56.5 x 41.5 cm.; Some copies were dated at the end: September 30, 1836. This important message gives an admirable review of the events of President Burnet's administration. One thousand copies of the message were ordered printed by the House on the date of delivery. One thousand copies of the report of the Auditor and Comptroller were ordered printed on October 5, 1836. The message and the report of the Auditor and Comptroller were reprinted in Falvel, *An Accurate and Authentic Report*, 1836, p. [9]-20 and 20-21, respectively, in the *Journals* as printed at Houston in 1838, on p. 11-22 and 22-24, respectively, and in the *Lamar Papers*, Nos. 456 and 451, Vol. I, p. 453-462 and 451-452, respectively. The message alone was reprinted in *Niles' Register*, November 9, 1836, Vol. LI, p. 189-191.; Locations: Tx (29th Sept.). TxU (September 30).

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). President, March-Oct. 1836 (David G. Burnet).

Proclamation.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

174; [Text begins:] Citizens of Texas, But recently called to discharge the executive duties of your government, it is with inexpressible regret that I observe the slightest indication of alarm among us. ... [Signed and dated at end:] David G. Burnet, President of the Republic. Washington, March 18, 1836.; Broadside in two columns. 30 x 24.5 cm.; This proclamation calls on Texans to rally to the standard of their country. "While the army is between your families and the enemy, they are safe. ... The government will remove to Harrisburgh, but that removal is not the result of any apprehension that the enemy are near us." As stated in the note to entry No. 172, 1,000 copies of this proclamation were printed. It is reprinted in Binkley, Vol. I, p. 515-516.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). President, March-Oct. 1836 (David G. Burnet).

Proclamation.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836]

175; [Text begins:] Whereas several officers were appointed in the Army and Navy of Texas by the late provisional Government, and also by this Government, who have not entered upon the discharge of their duties ... [commissions issued to officers not now in actual service are revoked. Dated and signed at end:] Done at Velasco this 14th day of July, A.D. 1836. David G. Burnet. A Somerville [sic], Sec. of War, and Acting Sec. of the Navy. [Followed by another Proclamation, dated Velasco, July 9, 1836, signed by Burnet and Somervell, limiting the impressment of property for the public service to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the heads of the several departments of the government.]; Broadside in two columns. 21.5 x 28.5 cm.; A statement in Yoakum of the condition of affairs in Texas at this time gives the background for these two proclamations, especially the one of July 9. Yoakum says (Vol. II, p. 189), "Texas had a large army to support, a growing navy, and also a civil list, and an empty treasury. The practice of impressment had grown so burdensome that it had exhausted itself." Somervell (1796-1854) came to Texas in 1832 and was a partner in business with James F. Perry, Austin's brother-in-law. After taking part at San Jacinto he became secretary of war in Burnet's cabinet and in 1839 was made a brigadier general. In 1842 he had command of the Somervell Expedition, so called, into Mexico. The Mier Expedition directly followed. The proclamations are printed in Binkley, Vol. II, p. 864 and 853-854, from the manuscript *Executive Records*, Book 35. There the proclamation of July 9 is dated July 12. Gray's bill of September 1, 1836 has a charge under July for printing this proclamation (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: TxHJSM.

Reel: 2

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Texas (republic). President, March-Oct. 1836 (David G. Burnet).

To the People of Texas ... Proclamation.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1836]
176; [Text of proclamation begins:] Citizens of Texas
-- The Enemy are again preparing to invade our soil.
... Urea [sic], the cold blooded, heartless murderer of
the gallant Fannin and his noble band, leads the
returning vandal host ... [Orders "every able bodied
man" between the ages of 16 and 50 to "enroll
himself for military duty." Dated and signed at end:]
Done at Velasco, the 20th day of June, 1836. David
G. Burnet, President. A. Somerville [sic], Secretary
of War. [Preceded by two letters written from
Matamoros, June 9, 1836, one by Henry Teal,
endorsed by H.W. Karnes, and the other by Major
W.P. Miller.]; Broadside in two columns. 41.5 x 28.5
cm.; After the victory at San Jacinto, Colonel Henry
W. Karnes and Captain Henry Teal had been sent as
commissioners to Matamoros to negotiate for the
exchange of prisoners called for by the treaty of
Velasco. There they found Urrea preparing for
another invasion of Texas and though imprisoned,
managed, with Major W.P. Miller, also a prisoner, to
send out letters warning of the proposed invasion.
These were concealed in a whip-handle and so are
sometimes referred to as the "whip-handle dispatch."
The letters caused great excitement in Texas and led
to this proclamation of June 20. A letter of R.M.
Potter, giving an account of the escape of Karnes and
Teal from Matamoros, is given in the Quarterly,
Texas State Historical Association, for October,
1900, Vol. IV, p. [71]-84, and there are sketches of
Karnes, Teal and Miller, and an account of the
"Whip-handle Dispatch" in the Handbook of Texas.
Gray's bill of September 1, 1836, has a charge under
date of June 20 for printing this proclamation (Ms.,
Archives, Texas State Library). Locations: CtY. TxU.
TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). State Department.

See entry No. 648.

Texas (republic). State Department.

See Texas (republic). Department of State, entry No.
351.

Texas (republic). State Department.

See entry No. 409.

Texas (republic). State Department.

See entry Nos. 268 and 269.

Texas (republic). Supreme Court.

Rules of the Supreme Court, and of the District
Courts, of the Republic of Texas.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1840]
425; Adopted by the Supreme Court, at the January
Term, 1840.; 13, [1] p. 20.2 cm.; The certification at
the end is dated, "City of Austin, this 27th day of
January, A.D. 1840," and is signed by Thomas J.
Rusk as Chief Justice and by John T. Mills, Edward
T. Branch, Anthony B. Shelby, William J. Jones, and
John Hemphill as Associate Judges. The certificate is
attested by W.F. Gray, Clerk. These Rules were
advertised for sale in the Telegraph and Texas
Register of July 8, 1840, and Cruger & Moore billed
the Government for 1000 copies (Ms., Archives,
Texas State Library). Mr. Winkler has called my
attention to the fact that in the printing of these Rules
in Vol. I of Texas Reports, Galveston, 1848, p. [845]-
847, Rule XII, relating to inspection by the Supreme
Court of papers filed in the District Court, has been
omitted.; Sabin 95044.; Locations: CtY. MH-L (lacks
title page). TxU. Graff.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Travelling Commissioners Appointed under the "Act to Detect Fraudulent Land Certificates."

See entry No. 453.

Texas (republic). Travelling Commissioners for the Detection of Fraudulent Land Certificates.

See entry No. 400.

Texas (republic). Treasurer.

[Report].

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator
Office]. [1844]
610; [52 p.]; No copy located, but 1000 copies
charged for in Thomas Johnson's bill approved
January 5, 1845 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 10

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Treasurer (Asa Brigham).

... A Condensed View of the Books of the Treasurer of the Republic of Texas, April 27, 1838. [At end:] Telegraph Press, Houston. [1838] 297; [Preceded by short letter of transmittal, dated, "Treasurer's Office, City of Houston, Republic of Texas, 3d May, 1838," from A. Brigham, Treasurer, to the Hon. President and Members of the Senate.]; Broadside. 42 x 27 cm.; This gives the status of appropriations totalling \$650,000 made from December 5, 1836, to December 28, 1837, by the First and Second Congresses, together with statement of cash received from December 1, 1837, to April 26, 1838, and comments that by order of the President the amount of disbursements for the Civil List "exceeds that which was contemplated by the acts of Congress." The letter containing this Condensed View was received by the Senate May 10, 1838, and 300 copies ordered printed. The printer's charge of May 14 against the Senate was for 200 copies, and their charge of the same date against the House for 500 copies (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library).; Locations: Tx. TxWFM.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Treasurer (Asa Brigham).

... Treasurer's Report to Honorable Henry Smith, Secretary of the Treasury, September 30th, 1838. [In upper right corner:] Telegraph Press 200. [Houston]. [1838] 298. [Tables, "Notes of Reference," and "Remarks," signed:] Respectfully submitted ... A. Brigham, Treasurer. N.B. Howe, Chief Clerk ...; Broadside. 42.5 x 27 cm.; In upper left corner: House of Representatives, 1838. This lists total "audited claims" against the government of \$1,969,161.18, of which some \$767,000 had been paid, \$427,000 had been funded and \$775,255.73 remained unpaid. One of the footnotes comments that the excess of \$34,069.59 over the authorized \$650,000 of treasury bills in circulation was due to "the exigencies of the times" which "demanded this deviation ... to sustain the officers of Government."; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat at Tx.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Treasurer (J.W. Simmons).

Annual Report of Treasurer of the Republic of Texas, for 1841. Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1842 547; By order of the House of Representatives.; 10 p., blank leaf. 19.5 cm.; This gives quarterly statements of debits and credits for each of the four quarters, the last being for the quarter ending September 30, 1841, with a statement on p. 10 of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1841. This is signed at the end, J.W. Simmons, Treasurer. The foregoing report is reprinted from the original pamphlet in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 339-343. Vol. III of the reconstructed Journals also gives, p. 303-317, the annual report of John G. Chalmers, the Secretary of the Treasury, to which this report of the Treasurer is a supporting document. The Chalmers report, which as far as I know was not printed separately, is followed, p. 317-338, by other supporting documents. Very little is known about Simmons and that little makes one want to learn more. He was one of the few, if not the only man, prominent in Texas affairs in the days of the republic who had been an undergraduate at Harvard. Clifford K. Shipton, Custodian of the Harvard Archives, has written me that Simmons was a member of the class of 1820 and one of their "lost" men, of whom they know very little except that as a freshman he was "a most troublesome student, frequently punished for neglect of his studies and duties and for wearing illegal garments." All this resulted in his rustication and in November, 1817, at the beginning of his sophomore year, he left Harvard for good. Very little also seems to be known about his activities in Texas, except that he was comptroller of the republic from 1839 to 1840 and treasurer under Lamar until November, 1841, when he returned to the United States. A very brief sketch in the Handbook of Texas shows that he published three volumes of poetry, two of them in 1821 and the third in 1852. Whiting's charge of January 20, 1842, was for 120 copies (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95053.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837] 221; [Abstract of Documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury]; No copy located, but the House Journal for Nov. 30, 1837, prints letter of that date of Henry Smith, Secretary of the Treasury, and records reference of the documents to a committee of five to make abstracts of same "and have published 500 copies.".

Reel: 3

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

[Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, November, 1841].
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office].
[1841]
487; [14 p. of text, 6 p. of tables.]; No copy located, but on November 6, 1841, the House adopted a report of the Committee on Finance recommending the printing of this report, and on November 10 Samuel Whiting charged for printing 250 copies with pagination as given above (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). It covers the year to September 30, 1841, and is printed in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. [303]-317.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. November, 1839.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print. [Austin]. [1839] 368; Printed by order of Congress.; 12 p. 19.2 cm.; This report, dated at the beginning, Austin, Nov. 3, 1839, and signed at the end, Jas. H. Starr, Secretary of the Treasury, shows expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1839, of \$1,965,169.58 of which \$1,902,690.36 was said to be in promissory notes of the government. The receipts, partly estimated, for the fiscal year are stated to be \$637,708.78, and the public debt to be \$2,860,041.65. Receipts of the government in the current fiscal year are estimated at \$1,300,000. None of the various exhibits referred to in the text accompany this printed report, but they have been assembled from manuscript and other sources and are included in the reprinting of the annual report in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. [35]-72. A biography of Starr by John N. Cravens, James Harper Starr: Financier of the Republic of Texas, was published in Austin in 1950 by The Daughters of the Republic of Texas. In November, 1839, Whiting charged the House for 500 copies and the Senate for 250 copies (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95050.; Locations: DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). PHi. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Annual Report of the Treasury Department, to the 9th Congress of the Republic of Texas.
[Washington:] Printed at the Vindicator Office. 1844 611; 29 p., verso blank, blank leaf, 3 folding tables. 22.5 cm.; This report is addressed To His Excellency Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas. It is dated at the beginning, Treasury Department, Washington, December 1st, 1844, and signed on p. 4, J.B. Miller, Secretary of the Treasury. Eight statements follow. A House resolution of December 4, 1844, ordered the printing of 500 copies of the documents accompanying the President's message and the House Journal, Ninth Congress, records on p. 146, under date of January 4, 1845, a report of the Committee on Public Printing that they had contracted with Thomas Johnson for printing 500 copies of the documents. Presumably this report of the Secretary had already been printed when the committee report was made. The report, including the folding tables, is reprinted in the Appendix ... Journals ... Ninth Congress, p. [3]-27. For a sketch of Miller see the note to entry No. 577.; Sabin 95055.; Locations: TxH. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 10

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Circular.
[Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos Farmer Office]. [1843]
576; [Dated:] Treasury Department. Washington, May 12, 1843. To Sheriffs: [Deals with the sale of property in satisfaction of the direct tax under the law, approved February 5, 1842, and urges the prompt return of monies collected. Signed:] James B. Shaw, Act'g Sec'y, &c.; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 15.7 x 9.2 cm.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 9

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with an Accompanying Document, in answer to a Resolution of Congress. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 100. 1838

300; Another, and probably later, edition [of entry No. 299] with same title except that "By order of the Senate" is substituted for "By order of Congress". 16 p. 22.3 cm.; This is an answer of Henry Smith, Secretary of the Treasury, dated at the beginning November 29, 1838, to a request by the House for his views on increasing the issues of promissory notes, on abolition of the tariff, and on a system of direct taxation. In a more or less rambling reply Smith states his objections to promissory notes and to abolition of the tariff, and proposes a funding scheme which at this time seems quite impracticable.

Included is a statement of total audited drafts as of September 3, 1838 (a little over \$2,060,000), and of estimated 1838 and 1839 revenues. Attached is a rather interesting statement, partly estimated, by the Second Auditor, of the civil and contingent expenses of the government for the year 1838, the total being approximately \$317,000. On page 12 the Secretary complains that his reports heretofore made to Congress have not been published. The two editions are printed throughout from different settings of type. The "By order of Congress" edition is addressed "To the honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives," and 500 copies were printed in accordance with a resolution of December 4. The "By order of the Senate" edition is addressed "To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the Senate," and 100 copies were printed, presumably in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of December 24 directing the Secretary of the Senate to procure 100 copies of each report of the different heads of departments.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with an Accompanying Document, in answer to a Resolution of Congress. Houston: [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Peses [sic]. 500. 1838

299; By order of Congress.; 16 p. 20 cm.; This is an answer of Henry Smith, Secretary of the Treasury, dated at the beginning November 29, 1838, to a request by the House for his views on increasing the issues of promissory notes, on abolition of the tariff, and on a system of direct taxation. In a more or less rambling reply Smith states his objections to promissory notes and to abolition of the tariff, and proposes a funding scheme which at this time seems quite impracticable. Included is a statement of total audited drafts as of September 3, 1838 (a little over \$2,060,000), and of estimated 1838 and 1839 revenues. Attached is a rather interesting statement, partly estimated, by the Second Auditor, of the civil and contingent expenses of the government for the year 1838, the total being approximately \$317,000. On page 12 the Secretary complains that his reports heretofore made to Congress have not been published. The two editions are printed throughout from different settings of type. The "By order of Congress" edition is addressed "To the honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives," and 500 copies were printed in accordance with a resolution of December 4. The "By order of the Senate" edition is addressed "To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the Senate," and 100 copies were printed, presumably in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of December 24 directing the Secretary of the Senate to procure 100 copies of each report of the different heads of departments.; Sabin 95048.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

[Instructions to County Treasurers, and Act relative thereto].

[Washington:] Printed at the Texas National Register Office]. [1845]

662; No copy located, but Miller & Cushney submitted a charge for printing 50 copies under date of March 16, 1845 (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 11

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

[Report from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the Auditor's Report of Defaulters from the Commencement of the Government]. [Austin]. [1842]
548; No copy of this interesting report with its letter of transmittal dated Treasury Department Austin Jan'y 7th 1841 [i.e., 1842] and signed E. Lawrence Stickney Act Sec'y of Treasury has been located, but the text of the letter of transmittal is given in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress for January 8, 1842, Vol. II, p. 349, with the order to print 250 copies given on p. 350. The text of the auditor's report is given in Vol. III of the Journals, p. 345-349. The total of the amounts in default came to over \$416,000. This includes a charge against Commodore E.W. Moore for \$113,493, with accompanying comment.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Report of the Appropriations and Expenditures of the Government since its Organization.
Austin: S. Whiting, Public Printer--Congress Avenue. 1841
488; By order of the House of Representatives.; 7 p. 20.5 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, City of Austin, Treasury Department, Nov. 14, 1841, and is signed John G. Chalmers, Sec. Treasury. It states that the appropriations of the first three Congresses totalled \$3,368,000 and a Comptroller's report dated November 10, 1841, gives the aggregate of Warrants drawn on the Treasury and Certificates issued from January 1, 1836, to September 30, 1841, as \$7,102, 593.90. It appears from the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. II, p. 39, that on November 17, 1841, 250 copies of this report were ordered printed by the House, and the report is reprinted in this same Journal on p. 39-42. The final figures of appropriations and warrants, on p. 7 of the pamphlet and on p. 42 of the reprinting, are, in each case, incorrectly and also differently subtracted.; Sabin 95052.; Locations: Tx. TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 301; 8 p. 21.8 cm.; Caption title. At left and right, respectively, of the word Report: "House of Rep. 1838."; and "Telegraph, 200." This report, dated Treasury Department, City of Houston, November 3, 1838, and signed on p. 8 by Henry Smith as Secretary of the Treasury, is a careful and somewhat detailed statement of the finances of the Republic as of September 30, 1838. The various headings are accounts of foreign agents and status of land scrip, special liabilities, audited claims, direct taxes, import duties, land dues, funded debt, and promissory notes. At the end is a list of seventeen documents accompanying the report which apparently were not printed. It is an interesting report. The House Journal for November 8, 1838, p. 34, records that 250 copies were ordered printed.; Sabin 95049.; Locations: DLC. TxWFM.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Printed at the Vindicator Office. Washington [Texas]. [1843]
577; 20 p. 19.5 cm.; This report on one page of text followed by various statistical tables is dated at the beginning, Treasury Department, Washington, Dec. 4th, 1843, and signed at the foot of the page, J.B. Miller, Secretary of Treasury. The tables are for various periods of the year ending October 31, 1843. Miller (died 1854) came to Texas in 1829 from Kentucky and played an important part in the affairs of the Republic, being the first political chief of the Department of the Brazos and Secretary of the Treasury in Houston's second term. Though when he came to Texas he practiced as a physician, in 1843 he was made Chief Justice of Fort Bend County. In the Convention of 1845 he was Chairman of the Special Committee on Finance. The House Journal of the Eighth Congress for December 15, 1843, p. 35-36, has a report as to the documents attached to the Secretary's report which should be printed and on the costs of printing from 500 to 1,500 copies of the reports. It recommends that certain documents be omitted and that 1,000 copies of the resulting report should be printed, the printing cost being \$100. The Journal states that the report was adopted.; Sabin 95054.; Locations: NcU (Southern Pamphlets). TxH. TxWFM.

Reel: 9

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

... Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, October 13, 1837.
Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph. 1837 222; Printed by order of Congress.; 10 p., blank leaf. 21.9 cm.; At head of title: Second Congress-First Session.; Henry Smith, Secretary of the Treasury, points out that the law to fund the public debt, adopted on his recommendation by the previous Congress and approved on June 7, 1837, had in effect been repealed by a law authorizing an issue of promissory notes passed two days later, on June 9. He now recommends the repeal of the promissory notes law and the creation of an issue of Treasury Notes with a provision that all the revenues of the Republic should be paid in gold or silver or these new Treasury Notes. On p. 9-10 there is a supplementary message by Smith, dated October 15, urging a heavy tax on all bank notes of foreign, that is, United States, banks. For favorable action on the Secretary's recommendations by a joint committee of the Congress see entry No. 198, Report of the Committee on Finance, October 18, 1837. On October 16, two hundred copies of this report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered printed by the House, and on October 22 Cruger & Moore charged the Senate for 200 copies.; Locations: DLC. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 3

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

[Report relating to Custom Houses].
[Houston]. [1838]
302; No copy located, but in the House, May 12, 1838, 300 copies were ordered printed.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

Special Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print. [Austin]. [1839] 369; November, 1839. Printed by order of Congress.; 12 p. 19.8 cm.; The text of the Special Report, giving estimates of expenditures for the year 1840, is addressed to David G. Burnet, President of the Senate, and signed on p.5, J.H. Starr, Sec'y of Treasury. Various departmental estimates of expense are given from p. 5 to the end. The total current expenses are estimated at \$1,497,839, with \$449,818 more "on account of previous liabilities." This report is reprinted from the Grand Lodge copy in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress in Vol. I, Senate, p. 101-108, in the proceedings for December 7, 1839. On the same day it was ordered that 500 copies be printed. The modern Journals of the Fourth Congress in Vol. II, House, print the report in the proceedings for December 3, 1839, p. 126-133, from a manuscript copy in "Financial Papers" and on the same day the Journal records that 300 copies were ordered printed. The copy in Financial Papers is reported to be endorsed "Two Hundred copies ordered to be printed." In the printing, from the manuscript, in the House Journal, the report is addressed to David S. Kaufman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and there is a different arrangement of the estimates which come after the main text. No copy of an edition printed for the House has been located. There may have been no difference in the copies printed for the use of the House, or none beyond the form of the address at the beginning.; Sabin 95051.; Locations: DLC. DNA (State Department Diplomatic Despatches, Texas, Volume 1). RPB. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Treasury Department.

[Table of Quarterly Gross and Net Receipts of Customs and List of Officers].
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1841]
489; No copy located, but Samuel Whiting's bill covering printing for the House of Representatives from December 17, 1841-January 1, 1842 (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library), has a charge under date of December 22 for printing 250 copies.

Reel: 8

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Texas (republic). Treaties, Etc.

Agreement between Santa Anna and the Texian Government.
[At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1836] 177; [Text of English version begins:] Articles of an agreement entered into between His Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part; and His Excellency General Santa Anna, President General in Chief of the Mexican Army, of the other part: --... [Dated and signed at end of English text:] Port of Velasco, this 14th day of May, 1836. David G. Burnet, President, Jas. Collinsworth, Sec'y of State. Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna. B. Hardiman, Sec'y Treasury. P.W. Grayson, Att'y Gen'l.; Broadside, text in English and Spanish in parallel columns.; 47 x 21 cm.; This agreement, though little more than an armistice, marks the culmination of the Texan struggle for independence, even if many years were to pass before this was formally recognized by the Mexican government. It provides that hostilities shall cease and that Mexican troops shall evacuate "the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte," and that Santa Anna "will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper." There are other provisions about exchange of prisoners and the like and a secret agreement, not given here, which was even more favorable to Santa Anna. The agreement has often been reprinted, with Yoakum (Vol. II, p. [526]-527) giving the most accurate transcription of the English text. Kennedy (Vol. II, p. 233-235) gives a translation into English of the Spanish text, and Brown, *History of Texas*, Vol. II, p. 62- 63, gives the English text with some of the inaccuracies one expects to find in his transcriptions. Foote (*Texas and the Texans*, Vol. II, p. 318-320) has quite a different version of what he calls the final draft, which on investigation proves to be a draft of an undated agreement the Texas cabinet had submitted to Santa Anna at the beginning of their negotiations with him after the battle of San Jacinto. This was a much stiffer document, in favor of Texas, than the agreement of May 14 Santa Anna signed. It provided that the four generals, Filisola, Urrea, Sesma and Gaona should also sign what was in effect a formal treaty which recognized the independence of Texas and fixed its boundaries, including for the western boundary the right bank of the Rio Grande to its source. Santa Anna reprints the text of a translation into Spanish of this document in the appendix of his *Manifiesto Que de Sus Operaciones en la Campaña de Tejas*, Vera Cruz, 1837 (entry No. 930), p. 90-94, and in the text, p. 30-32, he has considerable pleasure in pointing out the mild nature of the document he did sign. When one realizes the insistence of leaders like Lamar that Santa Anna be put to death (see entry No. 126), his success in inducing the Texans to accept the mild armistice of May 14, 1836, was a remarkable achievement of a remarkable man.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). Treaties, etc.

Convention between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas ... Relative to Publick Debt. Signed ... November 14, 1840. ..., London, 1842. See Great Britain. Treaties, etc., entry No. 1415.

Texas (republic). Treaties, etc.

Texas in 1842, or The Emigrant's Guide ... 1842. See Lawrence, A.B., entry No. 1361A.

Texas (republic). Treaties, etc.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade. Signed ... November 16, 1840. ..., London [1844]. See Great Britain. Treaties, etc., entry No. 1416A.

Texas (republic). Treaties, etc.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade. Signed ... November 16, 1840. ..., London, 1842. See Great Britain. Treaties, etc., entry No. 1416.

Texas (republic). Treaties, Etc.

[Treaty between the Netherlands and Texas.] [Austin, 1841]. See entry No. 448.

Texas (republic). Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of Texas. Signed ... November 13, 1840. ... London [1842]. See Great Britain. Treaties, etc., entry No. 1417.

Texas (republic). Vice-President, 1838-1841 (Burnet).

Address of the Hon. David G. Burnet, pronounced over the remains of the late Hon. John A. Wharton, published by order of Congress. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 500. 1838 303; 8 p. 20.3 cm.; The letter of the committee of the House dated December 18, 1838, asking for a copy of this speech, and Burnet's reply of the same day are on p. [3]-4, followed by the Address, p. [5]-8. The address, which begins, "The keenest blade on the field of San Jacinto is broken!" is a fine example of a funeral oration at its best.; Raines, p. 36. Sabin 94962.; Locations: DLC. TxWFM.

Reel: 4

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Texas (republic). Vice-President, 1838-1841 (Burnet).

Address of the Honorable David G. Burnet, to the Senate, on taking his seat as President of That Body. Houston. [On verso of title:] Telegraph Power Press. 1000. 1838
304; 8 p. 23.7 cm.; Also issued with "Telegraph Power Press. 500" on verso of title.; Burnet appears to have been much better in writing addresses such as this than in everyday life, where he seems, to me at least, to have been quite ineffective. This address is on a very elevated plane, perhaps too high a plane for the occasion. After a few graceful lines asking that he be excused for his ignorance of parliamentary law, he continues with advice to the Senate, all on the lofty plane just mentioned. In the course of his remarks he inquires if "a cunning and mischievous spirit of speculation has gone abroad in the land; has infected even our halls of legislation, and has grossly perverted the judgements, if not corrupted the hearts of some, who have occupied the high places of the nation?" I do not know of any extended account of Burnet. Of three sketches of him in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly -- that by Julia Beazley in Vol. XLIV (1940-1941), p. 245-248; by S.W. Geiser in Vol. XLVIII (1944-1945), p. 33-37; and by Dorothy Louise Fields in Vol. XLIX (1945-1946), p. 215-232 -- the last, that of Miss Fields, is the most helpful. On December 12, 1838, the day of the Address, the Senate ordered 1,000 copies printed.; Sabin 94969.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. TxU. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 4

Texas (republic). Vice-President, 1838-1841 (Burnet).

Address Pronounced by the Vice-President on Taking His Seat in the Senate.
[At end:] Gazette Office Print. [Austin]. [1839]
370; 3 p. 19.5 cm.; This short address, delivered November 11, 1839, is reprinted in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. [1]-3. Burnet comments appropriately on this first meeting at the new seat of government at Austin, and pronounces some elevated sentiments on the duties of legislators. On November 12 the Senate ordered 500 copies printed.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). Vice-President, 1838-1841 (Burnet).

Reprimand ... to Hon. Robert Wilson ... 1839.
See entry No. 344.

Texas (republic). Vice-President, 1838-1841 (Burnet).

[Valedictory Address of the Hon. David G. Burnet].
[Austin: Printed at the Texian Office]. [1841]
490; [8 p.]; The text of Burnet's address as delivered in the Senate on December 4, 1841, is given in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. I, p. 92-97, and on the same day the Senate ordered 250 copies printed. No copy located, but on December 10, 1841, the Secretary of the Senate acknowledged receipt of 250 copies from G.H. Harrison the printer, and described the pamphlet as in eight pages (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library).

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). War and Marine Department.

See entry Nos. 599 and 600.

Texas (republic). War and Marine Department.

See entry Nos. 532 and 533.

Texas (republic). War Department.

[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1837]
223; [Form of commission:] City of Houston, -----
1837]. To ----- [Text begins:] Sir--You are hereby appointed a ----- in the regiment of mounted gunmen of Texas, to be raised for the space of six months, for the defence of the frontier, unless sooner discharged. ... The accompanying law and instructions are intended to govern the corps to which you are attached. ... [On page (2):] List of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate [for officers in the Corps.]; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages. 29.5 x 21 cm.; The copy of the form of commission and "List" at the Texas State Library is filed with Cruger & Moore's bill covering the period May 19 through August 26, 1837, which includes a charge under date of June 9 for printing this piece (Ms. bill, Archives, Texas State Library). The "accompanying law" of the blank commission is the "Act for the better protection of the northern frontier" approved June 12, 1837 (Laws, Houston, 1838, Vol. I, p. 274-275), under which the regiment was raised. The text of the act is followed by short instructions to those given commissions. The nominations listed on page [2] are for a colonel commanding, a lieutenant colonel, and a major of the entire regiment, and for a captain, and first and second lieutenants for ten companies from ten different counties. Joseph Bennett was named Colonel, and Alexander Horton Lieutenant Colonel.; Locations: Tx. TxHSJM.

Reel: 3

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). War Department.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Press, Austin. [1839] 371; November, 1839.; Printed by order of Congress.; 52 p. 20.8 cm.; The report, dated at the beginning, City of Austin, Nov. 1839, and signed on p. 10, A. Sidney Johnston, Secretary of War, gives a full account of the relations with the Cherokees and of the engagements beginning July 15, 1839, which resulted finally in the removal of the Cherokees from Texas. There are fifteen appendices (numbered 1-12 and 14-16), some of considerable interest, especially those relating to the Cherokee campaigns and to engagements with the Comanches. These include No. 14, Colonel Burleson's report of the engagement with the Mexicans and Indians on the St. Gabriel in May, 1839. There is an account of this engagement, with a map, in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1951, Vol. LV, p. [30]-42, where Walter Prescott Webb is quoted as calling this "one of the most important Indian fights that ever took place in Texas," and J.W. Wilbarger as saying that it "was second only in importance to Texas to the battle of San Jacinto." Number 9 is a printing of the August 2, 1839, "Treaty with the Shawnee Indians." Johnston later had a distinguished career in the United States Army and at the time of the War between the States resigned his commission in that army and became one of the chief officers of the Confederate Army. He was killed at Shiloh in 1862. In January, 1840, Whiting charged the Senate for 500 copies and the House for 250 (Ms. bills, Archives, Texas State Library). The original pamphlet report is reprinted in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. III, p. [73]-116.; Sabin 95056.; Locations: RPB. Tx. TxU. TxWFM. DeGolyer. Graff. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). War Department.

General Order, No. 6.
[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1840]
426; [Dated at head:] Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Austin, March 14th, 1840. [Text begins:] The subjoined address of the President of the Republic, to the Army, is designed as an admonition to past and a warning to all future deserters. ... Printed copies of the President's address will be transmitted to each Post, and distributed by the commanding officers among the men ... [Signed:] By order of the act'g Sec'y of War. H. McLeod, Adj. and Insp. General. [The order printed at the left of the sheet, the address of the President at the right, dated:] Executive Department, Austin March 14, 1840. [Text begins:] Soldiers: -- I am constrained by feelings of deep regret and mortification, to address you in the language of admonition. ... [Signed at end:] Mirabeau B. Lamar.; Broadside. 25.2 x 41.2 cm.; The General Order relates that the death penalty had been imposed in Court Martial proceedings on many deserters who then had appealed to the mercy of the Executive because of the rigor of the winter and their destitution without proper clothing or supplies. The order warns that proper supplies are on the way and the plea for mercy will no longer be granted. Lamar's address says that pardons for desertion cannot continue in the future, but that a pardon is guaranteed to deserters who now return to duty. Lamar's address of March 14, 1840, is reprinted in Vol. III of the Lamar Papers, No. 1745, p. 352-353.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). War Department.

General Regulations for the Government of the Army of the Republic of Texas. Printed in Accordance with a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved January 23rd, 1839. By order of the Secretary of War.
Houston: Intelligencer Office -- S. Whiting, Printer. 1839

372A; Another issue [of entry No. 372]. Leaf of title, verso blank, inserted leaf of errata, index, 3 p., verso blank; General Regulations, 187 p., 2 plates; Uniform of the Army ..., 16 p. including half title. 18.2 cm. Cloth, with printed label on spine: Army Regulations.; Plates as in entry No. 372.; These regulations were printed in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved by President Lamar on January 23, 1839, that 1,000 copies be printed. Except for the section at the end, "Uniform of the Army," they follow closely the General Regulations for the Army of the United States, City of Washington, 1835 (copy in my collection). These sixteen pages on the uniform appear to be a revision of the material issued in a twelve-page pamphlet, entry No. 374, and like that pamphlet are preceded by General Order No. 5, dated Houston, May 23, 1839, ordering the adoption of the uniform. The title page of the first of the two entries here is, as shown by the lining of the titles, entirely different from that of the second entry, and Sabin is in error in stating that they are the same, but with "General Regulations for the" cut away in the first. Otherwise the makeup of the two issues is the same. The order here of the two entries [entry Nos. 372 and 372A] is based on the fact that the words of "General Regulations for the" at the beginning of the second title seem to fill an obvious lack in the first. My copy, which is in the original muslin cloth binding, has no leaf of errata, and no sign that such a leaf was ever present. If this binding was done in Texas, those copies with the original binding are the earliest examples of Texas binding of which I have a record. However, see my note to Bonnell's Topographical Description of Texas, Austin, 1840, entry No. 380A, for a further discussion of the beginnings of bookbinding in Texas. In the report of the Adjutant General of the Army dated November 9, 1839 (this is a part of the Secretary of War's Annual Report, November, 1839, entry No. 371), it appears that Whiting's price for printing the 1,000 copies was \$2,000, on which a heavy loss was sustained, and that \$1,450 more was asked as just compensation for the actual cost of printing.; Raines, p. 127. Sabin 95057.; Locations: DW. NN. TxGR (lacks leaf of errata). TxH (first four leaves defective in one copy; second lacks p. 7-16). TxU. TWS (lacks leaf of errata).

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). War Department.

Government of the Army of the Republic of Texas, printed in accordance with a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved January 23d, 1839.
Houston: Intelligencer Office -- S. Whiting, Printer. 1839

372; By order of the Secretary of War. ; Leaf of title, verso blank, index, 3 p., verso blank; inserted leaf of errata; General Regulations, 187 p., 2 plates; Uniform of the Army of the Republic of Texas, Prescribed and Published by Order of the President, 16 p. including half title.; 18 cm.; Plates: Order of Encampment for a Regiment of Infantry; Order of encampment for two squadrons of Cavalry.; These regulations were printed in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved by President Lamar on January 23, 1839, that 1,000 copies be printed. Except for the section at the end, "Uniform of the Army," they follow closely the General Regulations for the Army of the United States, City of Washington, 1835 (copy in my collection). These sixteen pages on the uniform appear to be a revision of the material issued in a twelve-page pamphlet, entry No. 374, and like that pamphlet are preceded by General Order No. 5, dated Houston, May 23, 1839, ordering the adoption of the uniform. The title page of the first of the two entries here is, as shown by the lining of the titles, entirely different from that of the second entry, and Sabin is in error in stating that they are the same, but with "General Regulations for the" cut away in the first. Otherwise the makeup of the two issues is the same. The order here of the two entries [entry Nos. 372 and 372A] is based on the fact that the words of "General Regulations for the" at the beginning of the second title seem to fill an obvious lack in the first. My copy, which is in the original muslin cloth binding, has no leaf of errata, and no sign that such a leaf was ever present. If this binding was done in Texas, those copies with the original binding are the earliest examples of Texas binding of which I have a record. However, see my note to Bonnell's Topographical Description of Texas, Austin, 1840, entry No. 380A, for a further discussion of the beginnings of bookbinding in Texas. In the report of the Adjutant General of the Army dated November 9, 1839 (this is a part of the Secretary of War's Annual Report, November, 1839, entry No. 371), it appears that Whiting's price for printing the 1,000 copies was \$2,000, on which a heavy loss was sustained, and that \$1,450 more was asked as just compensation for the actual cost of printing.; Sabin 95058, with erroneous note.; Locations: TxAuDR. TxH. TxU.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). War Department.

Letter of the Secretary of War, to the President and Cabinet of the Republic of Texas ... 12th May 1836.

See entry No. 126.

Texas (republic). War Department.

Reply of the Secretary of War to a resolution of the Senate, passed Dec. 10, 1839, instructing him to report a plan for the defence of our Northern and South-Western Frontiers.

[At end:] <Whiting's Press, Austin>. [1839]

373; 4 p. 19.2 cm.; Caption title.; This reply, dated at the beginning, December 18, 1839, and signed at the end, A. Sidney Johnston, Secretary of War, recommends setting up twelve posts along the frontier, to be manned by one to four companies of troops, the total requirement being a frontier regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. Two hundred and fifty copies of the report were ordered by the Senate to be printed and the text is given in the modern Journals of the Fourth Congress, Vol. I, Senate, p. 156-159.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). War Department.

Report of the Secretary of War.

[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print, Austin. [1840] 427; November, 1840. Printed by order of House of Representatives.; 32 p. 19.2 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, City of Austin, Sept. 30th, 1840, and is signed at the end on p. 11, B.T. Archer, Secretary of War. In the pamphlet, reports follow (p. 12-26) of H.M. McLeod, Adjutant and Inspector General, of William L. Cazneau as Acting Quarter-Master General and as Commissary General, and of J. Snively as Pay-Master General. These are followed (p. 27-32) by Documents G, H, and K through M. The text of the foregoing, together with additional Documents A through F and Documents I and J, are reprinted in the Appendix ... Journals ... House ... Fifth Congress, p. [115]-183. These documents in the Appendix, not given in the pamphlet report, include accounts of various engagements and campaigns during the previous twelve months. Document M, given in the pamphlet report, is a two-page letter from President Lamar, To the Citizens of Santa Fe, dated Austin, April 14, 1840. Whiting's charge of December 1, 1840, was for 250 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library).; Sabin 95060.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). War Department.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Texian office--Austin. [On verso of last leaf:] Printed by order of the House of Repr's. [1841]

491; September, 1841.; 11, [1] p. 19.2 cm.; This report is dated at the beginning, War and Navy Department, City of Austin, Sept. 30, 1841, and signed on p. 11, B.T. Archer, Secretary of War and Navy. Under an act approved January 18, 1841, the office of the Secretary of the Navy had been abolished and its duties assigned to the Secretary of War. This gloomy report includes the statement that the force for the protection of the frontier had had to be disbanded because of no appropriation for its support, and that the militia was in a disorganized condition. Archer also stated that the appropriations for the past year, because of the depreciation of the currency, were far short of the necessary expenditures. Archer, 1790-1856, is well known in Texas history. That he was Secretary of War under Lamar is not noted in the brief sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas. On November 24, 1841, the Chief Clerk of the House acknowledged receipt of 250 copies (Ms. receipt, Archives, Texas State Library). This report is reprinted in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. [355]-364. Following reprint of the report, various documents submitted with it are printed on p. 364-439.; Sabin 95061.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas (republic). War Department.

Uniform of the Army of the Republic of Texas, Prescribed and Published by Order of the President. Houston: Intelligencer Office -- S. Whiting, Print. 1839

374; 12 p. 18.7 cm.; These regulations on the uniform of the Texas army seem to be a first draft, which was considerably revised in General Regulations for the Government of the Army, entry No. 372A. The arrangement in the General Regulations is much more logical than here.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (republic). War Department.

War Department, City of Austin, June 6, 1840:
Fellow Citizens: Information has been received by the Department, of such a nature as to render necessary an appeal to arms.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1840] 428; [Proclamation signed by B.T. Archer, Secretary of War, publishing:] General Order, No. 24. Adjutant and Insp'r Gen's Office, Austin, June 5th, 1840. The Brigadier Generals of the First and Second Brigades are required to immediately bring into the field, the full militia of the counties named below . . . By Order of the Sec'y of War. Geo. W. Hockley, Acting Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.; Broadside. 25.5 x 15.5 cm.; The Federalist revolt of Canales and others against the Centralists commanded by General Arista was active in the year 1840 and is the subject of several entries here. In his proclamation, Archer reports that Arista is believed to be approaching San Patricio with a considerable force, and that the Comanches, Cherokees and other Indian tribes are concentrating a large force on the upper Brazos "with a view doubtless of attacking our towns and settlements." The order which follows, calling out the first and part of the second brigade, applies to fourteen of the counties located west and south of the Trinity. There is an interesting article by David M. Vigness in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1954, Vol. LVII, p. [312]-321, entitled "Relations of the Republic of Texas and the Republic of the Rio Grande," which tells of the revolt of Canales. Cruger & Bonnell's bill of June 6, 1840, charged for 150 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library); Locations: TWS.

Reel: 6

Texas (republic). War Department.

War Department, Columbia, December 31, 1836.
General Orders.
[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836?] 179; [Text begins:] From information received at this department, from brigadier-general Felix Huston, and also the two McNeallys and Brown, prisoners lately escaped from Matamoras, it is beyond a doubt that our blood-thirsty enemies are making formidable preparations again to attack us ... [At end:] The chief justices of the different counties are required to take immediate measures to organize the militia ... By order of the President, [signed:] William S. Fisher, Secretary of War.; Broadside. 31.8 x 19.7 cm.; This was also a false alarm. I have entered this under the year 1836 as one having the broadside would be apt to look for it under that date, but it was probably not printed until Monday, January 2, 1837, the date of the printer's endorsement on the copy at the Texas State Library that 200 copies were printed at a cost of \$12. The order is printed in full in the Telegraph and Texas Register for January 3, 1837.; Entered from a copy at Tx now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas (republic). War Department.

War Department. Columbia, November 30, 1836.
General Orders.
[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836] 178; [Text begins:] It has been reported to the president by general Felix Huston, commanding the army of Texas, that the Mexicans are engaged in active and formidable preparations for the immediate invasion of Texas. ... [Signed at end:] By order of the president, Wm. G. Cooke, Acting Secretary of War.; Broadside. 20.5 x 16 cm.; The difference between treatment of supply then and now is shown by the part of the text which reads: "I am directed by president Sam. Houston, to order, that every able bodied man subject to military service, shall provide himself with a good rifle or gun, for service, and one hundred rounds of ammunition, with a good horse, if he can be procured." The immediate organization of the militia was ordered. The original copy at Texas State Library was endorsed with a notation that 50 copies were printed, costing \$5. The full text of the order is given in the issues of the Telegraph and Texas Register for November 30 and December 6, 1836.; Entered from a copy at Tx now missing; photostat in TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (state). Constitution.

... Message from the President of the United States [December 9, 1845], transmitting a copy of the Constitution of the State of Texas. [Washington]. [1845] 1613; 28 p. 23 cm. (29th Cong., 1st Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 16.) In Serial No. 482. Caption title. December 9, 1845. Read, and referred to the Committee on the Territories. The letter of Anson Jones, dated November 10, 1845, transmitting the Constitution "with the proper evidence of its adoption" and President Polk's message of December 9, sending it to the House, is followed by: the text of the Constitution; the ordinance adopted on July 4 by the Texas constitutional convention, reciting the entire text of the annexation resolution approved by President Tyler on March 1, 1845, and the assent of the convention to its first and second sections; certificate by Anson Jones of the unanimous adoption of the Constitution by the convention on August 28; proclamations of Anson Jones calling for state elections as required by the Constitution; certificate of the Secretary of State of Texas dated November 10, that at the election held October 13, 1845, 4254 votes were polled for annexation and 267 votes were against it; and copy of joint resolution presented in the House by Stephen A. Douglas for the Committee on Territories reciting, "That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever." This resolution passed the House by a vote of 141 to 56 and in the Senate on December 22, by a vote of 31 to 14. On December 29, 1845, the resolution was signed by the president, and, subject to a few formalities, Texas became one of the states of the American Union. On February 16, 1846, the Lone Star flag of the Texas Republic was replaced by the Stars and Stripes, and James Pinckney Henderson was sworn in as the first governor of Texas.

Reel: 37

Texas (state). Constitution, 1845.

Constitucion del Estado de Tejas. Adoptada en Convencion, en la Ciudad de Austin, 1845. Austin: Impreso en la Oficina de la "Nueva Era". 1845 663; Traducida de orden de la Convencion, por Geo. Fisher.; 34 p., blank leaf. 24.5 cm.; The Journals of the Convention, Austin, 1845, record (p. 287) on Friday, August 22, 1845, an order that 500 copies of the Constitution "be printed in the Castilian language, for the use of the population on our western frontier," and on Monday, the 25th, the employment of George Fisher to translate the Constitution into Spanish at the rate of \$2 a page was authorized. However, the Constitution was not then in final form and slight changes were made as late as Wednesday, August 27. The report of the committee appointed to superintend the enrollment was made on Thursday morning, the 28th, when the Constitution was unanimously adopted and signed by the delegates to the Convention. Fisher must have finished his translation by Monday, September 1, for his certificate to the correctness of his translation is dated that day. The Journal (p. 376) shows that Fisher was paid \$74 for his translation and that Miner and Cruger, publishers of the New Era, were paid \$127.50 for printing the edition in Spanish.; Sabin 95063.; Locations: CSmH. NN. TxH. TxU.

Reel: 11

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (state). Constitution, 1845.

Constitution of the State of Texas.

Austin: Printed at the Office of the "New Era". 1845 664; Adopted in Convention, at the City of Austin, 1845.; 32 p. 21.5 cm.; This is one of the great Texas documents, it being the first edition in English of the first constitution of the State of Texas and probably the first separate printing of the constitution in final form in either English or Spanish. The translation into Spanish of the edition listed in entry No. 663 was, as stated in the note, not certified to until September 1, while the English text was available for printing three or four days earlier. Although the Constitution is dated at the end, Austin, August 27, 1845, it was not formally adopted until August 28. On that day it was signed by President Rusk and the other delegates to the Convention. It is given on p. [3]-31 of this pamphlet, and is followed by "An Ordinance" adopted August 27, calling for an investigation by the Attorney General of all colonization contracts entered into with the President of Texas and the annulment of all not completed according to their terms, or which were fraudulently obtained, p. 31-32. This ordinance was to be voted on by the people at the same time they voted on the constitution. This ordinance was also given in the later edition printed at Houston, entry No. 665. The final provision of the Constitution, Sec. 13 of Article 13 on p. 31 reads: "The ordinance passed by the Convention on the fourth day of July, assenting to the overtures for the annexation of Texas to the United States, shall be attached to this Constitution, and form a part of the same." This ordinance is not printed in either this edition or in the Spanish edition, but is included in the Houston edition, entry No. 665.; Sabin 95064.; Locations: CSmH. MH-L (trimmed; title page defective, lacks imprint). TxDaHi. TxU-L. TWS.

Reel: 11

Texas (state). Constitution, 1845.

Constitution of the State of Texas.

Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office. 1845 665; (Adopted unanimously in Convention, at the City of Austin, 1845.) An Ordinance in relation to Colonization Contracts. An Ordinance assenting to the Proposals of the United States' Congress for the Annexation of Texas.; 32 p. 20 cm.; In this later edition, printed at Houston, the Constitution, p. [3]-28, is dated and signed as in the first or Austin edition; but here, as in the Convention Journal, signatures of sixty members of the Convention follow Rusk's signature as President. The Constitution is followed by "An Ordinance," undated, assenting to the proposals of the United States' Congress for the annexation of Texas, p. 29-30 (this as adopted by the Convention on its opening day, July 4, 1845), and by "An Ordinance" in relation to colonization contracts, p. 31-32. The assenting ordinance was not printed in the first or Austin edition, though the ordinance in relation to colonization contracts came after the text of the Constitution in that edition, and neither was printed in the Spanish edition. The text of the Houston edition is reprinted in Gammel, Vol. II, p. 1275-1306.; Raines, p. 231. Sabin 95065.; Locations: IU. NN. TxH. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 11

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas (state). Constitution, 1845.

Constitution of the State of Texas.
Houston: Telegraph Print. 1845
666; Another edition [of entry No. 665], with title:
<Adopted unanimously in Convention, at the City of
Austin, 1845.> An Ordinance in relation to
Colonization Contracts. An Ordinance assenting to
the Proposals of the United States' Congress for the
Annexation of Texas.; 32 p. 19.5 cm.; Though this
edition of the Constitution, like entry No. 665, was
printed at the office of the Telegraph, it is from an
entirely different setting of type. Pages [3]-32 of this
later edition are printed from the same setting of type
as the corresponding pages ([3]-32) of the
Constitution published as signatures [96]-99 of the
Debates The Texas Convention ..., Houston.
Published by J.W. Cruger. 1846. In this separate
edition the signatures run [A]4, B-D4, instead of
[96]4, 97-994. The leaf of title here is a cancel and
the title differs typographically from the title without
imprint found on p. [1] of the Debates for which it is
substituted. Apparently the "Telegraph Office"
edition listed in entry No. 665 was published before
this edition, a certain number of copies printed, and
the type distributed. It is believed that the Debates
were set in type late in 1845. When it was discovered
that the demand for copies of the Constitution was
greater than the supply of the "Telegraph Office"
edition, extra copies of signatures [96]-99 of the
Debates, the Constitution, were run off and issued,
with a cancel title carrying an imprint with an 1845
date, before the volume itself, which has an 1846
imprint, was issued. The printing in the Debates is
incorrectly entered in Sabin, No. 95065, as a separate
edition of the Constitution, with the imprint [n.p.
1845?] supplied. There is a copy of the Debates in
my collection, and Winkler, Texas Imprints, No. 13,
locates copies at the New-York Historical Society,
the Texas State Library, the Saint Agnes Academy
Library, Houston, the University of Texas, and the
Law School of the University of Texas.; Sabin
95065.; Locations: MH-L.

Reel: 11

[Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky].

Emigration to the Trinity and Red River Colony,
Texas.
[Louisville]. [1844]
1538; [Notice to prospective emigrants. Text begins:]
The Colonizing Company of this City now give
notice to all those desirous of emigrating to the
Trinity and Red River Colony in Texas, that they
have completed their arrangements for surveying the
lands at the Forks of Trinity to such an extent as will
enable all emigrants ... to make their selections of
land ... [Signed and dated at end:] G. Gates,
President. Louisville, Jan. 4, 1844. ... ; Broadside in
two columns. 30 x 23 cm.; In its statement of
December 21, 1843, signed G. Gates, President (entry
No. 1463), the Louisville group active in the affairs
of the Peters Colony announced that the group
headed by Charles F. Mercer no longer had any
interest in the grants of the Peters Colony because of
nonfulfillment of obligations. In this broadside of a
fortnight or so later they state that the delay in
making surveys was due to failure of the London
Company, that is the Mercer group, to provide
financing. Three hundred and twenty acres are
offered to each family compared with 160 acres in
the prospectus of the English group (entry No. 1461),
but the price is not given. Interesting directions are
given on how to reach the property, and what
provisions should be taken with them by the
emigrants. It is stated that Major E.B. Ely of
Louisville is "Agent for the Company," and is
proceeding to the settlement that now numbers about
150 families. In the broadside the company is
characterized as "the Colonizing Company of this
City." For adoption of the name Texan Emigration
and Land Company see note to entry No. 1612. For
general note on the Peters Colony, see Texan
Emigration and Land Company, London, entry No.
1461.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 34

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

Texas.

[Louisville]. [1843]

1462; Trinity River Colony.; 20 p. 23 cm.; Wrapper title.; Caption title: Trinity River Colony. This pamphlet was published either late in December, 1843, or early in 1844, by the so-called Louisville group of the Peters Colony, to supplement their announcement of December 21, 1843, entry No. 1463 (printed at the end of this pamphlet), that Charles F. Mercer and the English group no longer had any interests in the colonization contracts of the Peters Colony, and to state the claim of title of the Louisville group. As a preliminary, it gives the full text of the long and complicated contract of December 3, 1842, under which ownership of the colonization contracts of the Peters Colony temporarily passed from the Louisville group to Sherman Converse and Daniel J. Carroll, representing the London group named in the act of February 4, 1841. This contract is discussed in the note to entry No. 1461. The full text is also given of the contract with Texas of July 26, 1842, extending the time for carrying out the original contract of August 30, 1841, entered into under the authority of the act of February 4, 1841. The various texts of contracts given here, especially of the contract of December 3, 1842, which does not seem to be printed elsewhere, are essential to an understanding of the early history of the Peters Colony. There are no introductory or closing remarks to these documents. The "Trinity and Red River Colony, Texas," was the name given to the former Peters Colony in the broadside of the Texas Agricultural Company dated January 4, 1844 (entry No. 1538).; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 33

Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

To All Whom It May Concern.

[Louisville]. [1843]

1463; [Statement dated at Louisville, December 21, 1843, and signed by G. Gates, President, and ten others of the Louisville company (including W.S. Peters by his attorney) that the group headed by Charles F. Mercer no longer had any interests in the colonization contract of the Peters Colony. Text begins:] Whereas, the undersigned, under, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Congress of Texas ... passed on the 4th day of February, 1841, did associate themselves together, under the name and style of the Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company ... ; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 25 x 20 cm.; This statement announces that because of nonfulfillment of their obligations incurred under the contract of December 3, 1842 (for this see note to entry under Texan Emigrants and Land Company, entry No. 1461), the English group headed by Charles F. Mercer no longer had any interests in the colonization contracts of the Peters Colony, including the one of January 20, 1843. Shortly afterward Mercer entered into the colonization contracts of January 29, 1844, that marked the beginnings of the Mercer Colony. The text of this statement of December 21, 1843, is given in full in Texas. Trinity River Colony (entry No. 1462).; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 33

Texas and Foreign Land Company.

Project for Selling Texas Lands in Europe and in the United States.

[Galveston?]. [n.d.]

666.1; [Text begins:] A Company has been formed for the purpose of Selling Texas Lands in Europe and the United States, upon the following plan: [At end:] Countersigned, ----- Secretary. ----- Trustees. Dated at Galveston, Texas. [Followed by:] Advantages to be derived by Owners of Lands in Texas, by subscribing the same to the Texas and Foreign Land Company.; Broadside. 25 x 20 cm.; Land could be turned in at an agreed valuation for stock in the Texas and Foreign Land Company. The land would be held in trust for the subscribers by five trustees "of highly respectable character" and the company would endeavor to sell its holdings at a charge for commissions not to exceed 12 1/2%. It was reported by the company's agent in Europe that large groups of persons were ready to emigrate to Texas as soon as it was annexed to the United States, or its independence was recognized by Mexico. No record of any taking over of lands by the company has been found.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 11

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Texas and Hon. J.P. Hale!.

[Nashua, New Hampshire]. [1845]

1616; The Democrats of Nashua are requested to meet at the Hall of the Washington House, on this Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the recent communication of John P. Hale, to His Constituents, upon the Subject of the Annexation Question, and to consider the expediency of recommending the Call of a State Convention, to Consider the Same Subject, and to take such further action as the exigency of the case may require. [Signed by Jesse Estey and twenty-six others.] Broadside. 55 x 39 cm.; For the wrath and indignation of the ruling group in the Democratic Party of New Hampshire at the vote of their Democratic congressman, Hale, against annexation see Remarks by John Lord Hayes, entry No. 1586. The convention referred to in the entry was held on February 12, 1845.; Locations: Nhi.

Reel: 37

Texas Association.

See Mercer, Charles Fenton, entry Nos. 1594-1599.

Texas Association.

Leftwich's Grant.

[Nashville]. [1825]

1087; [Engraved form for certificate of stock, reading:] No ----- It is hereby certified that ----- is entitled to fraction No ----- being the One ----- of Share No ----- of the Original Stock in the Texas Association. Given at Nashville by order of the Board of Directors this ----- day of ----- [Monogram for A D] 182 -- [Blanks for signatures of Prest and Secy.]; Broadside. 25 x 20 cm.; In the examples of these certificates in my collection the blanks for dates are filled out for October 15, 1825, and for president and secretary by the signatures of Felix Robertson and J.P. Erwin. The note to [Texas Association], Mexico, 1822, entry No. 692, tells of Leftwich and Erwin presenting what is "apparently the earliest separately printed petition by residents of the United States for a grant of land for the colonization of Texas which is now known." Leftwich was involved in controversy with Sterling C. Robertson over the grant that was later known as the Robertson Colony. Later there was a very serious dispute between Stephen F. Austin and Robertson over the grant, which is shown on the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) as the "Austin and Williams Grant. Febr 25th 1831 for 800 Families." Dr. Barker devotes a chapter in his Life of Austin to this. Mary Virginia Henderson in her "Minor Empresario Contracts for the Colonization of Texas" in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1928, Volume XXXI, has an account of these controversies at pages 315-324.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 19

[Texas Association].

Memorial Que Varios Ciudadanos de los Estados- Unidos de América, Presentan al Gobierno Independiente de México.

México: En la oficina de D. Alejandro Valdes, impresor de Cámara del Imperio. 1822

692; 15 p. 19.7 cm.; This is apparently the earliest separately printed petition, by residents of the United States, for a grant of land for the colonization of Texas which is now known. It is dated on page 8, "á 10 de Marzo del año ... de 1822," and signed by "N. Patteson" and sixty-nine others, residing for the most part in Davidson County, Tennessee. Ira Ingram, Sam Houston, S.C. Robertson and Robert Leftwich are among the signers. After three pages of lofty sentiments and congratulations to Mexico on having become, like the United States, a free nation, the petition states that Messrs. "D. Andres Erwin, D. Roberto Leftwich y D. Juan A. Cheatham" are to present this memorial asking for a grant of land "adyacentes á los Estados-Unidos," where the families of the petitioners may settle and become Mexican citizens. After the usual notary public attestation there follows a letter dated March 3, 1822, and signed by Governor William Carroll of Tennessee commending Messrs. Erwin and Leftwich. Other letters commending Erwin and Leftwich and also Felix de Armas of New Orleans, who evidently had replaced Cheatham as a representative of the group, follow. One dated Mexico, May 8, 1822, is from John Davis Bradburn to Juan Pablo de Anaya, and the other dated May 13, 1822, and signed by James Wilkinson is addressed to General Bustamante, Captain General of the Internal Provinces. At the end, on pages 13-15 is a petition to the Mexican Congress dated May 17, 1822, and signed by Messrs Erwin, Leftwich and Armas, referring to the original petition and the letters of recommendation, and stating that if Congress does not wish to make a grant along the United States frontier that a grant is requested along the Brazos or Guadalupe rivers. At the head of the caption title on page 3 is the statement "Traduccion del Frances" and the letter of Governor Carroll referred to above has at its head "Traduccion del original ingles al frances, y de este al castellano." Possibly these petitions and letter had been put into French at New Orleans when Erwin and Leftwich stopped there on their way to Mexico. As this petition was an early step in the founding of the Robertson Colony, Dr. Barker has dealt with it at some length in his Life of Austin, in the chapter entitled "The Robertson Colony Controversy," at pages 330-332, and there are contemporary references to the petition in the Austin Papers. Erwin, Leftwich and Austin had all arrived at Mexico City at around the end of April, 1822. Dr. Barker states that after the passage of the national colonization law Leftwich shifted his activities to Saltillo, "where on October 20, 1824, he presented a petition to the legislature of Coahuila and Texas asking for a contract to settle eight hundred families in the Brazos River basin west of the Bexar-Nacogdoches road"; Sabin 95103.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 12

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Texas Association.

Texas Colonization. [Circular ... dated Sept. 20th 1844].
See Mercer, Charles Fenton, entry No. 1520.

Texas Chronicle, Nacogdoches.

Texas Chronicle - Extra. Nacogdoches, January 4, 1838.
See No. 194A.

Texas Compiled from the latest and best Authorities. [n.p.]. [ca. 1839]
1356; Map. 27 x 32 cm. Colored. Graphic scale "of American miles": about 70 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Folded to height 11 cm. in leather covers stamped in gilt on front cover "Texas." This map, without date, imprint or name of author, but probably, because of reference to "American miles," printed in England, extends from about the 26th to about the 37th parallel and shows the same thirty-one counties as the map in the well-known Hunt and Randel Guide of 1839 (entry No. 1348), except that here Harrison County, established by the law of January 28, 1839, is not named, though its boundaries are defined. However, the county boundaries in the two maps are sometimes not the same, the difference being marked in the case of Nacogdoches County. The map is evidently from an old plate showing Texas when the Nueces River was the boundary between it and Tamaulipas, for the region below the Nueces is marked in large type Tamaulipas while the county name, San Patricio, is in small type and not readily noticeable. For a guess the present map was published in 1839. It does not show Travis County, which was created by act of January 25, 1840.; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 28

Texas Forever!!.

[New Orleans?]. [1836]

1247; [Promotion circular. Text begins:] The usurper of the South has failed in his efforts to enslave the freemen of Texas. The wives and daughters of Texas will be saved from the brutality of Mexican soldiers. Now is the time to emigrate to the Garden of America. A free passage, and all found, is offered at New Orleans to all applicants. Every settler receives a location of Eight Hundred Acres of Land [Followed by eight-line account of the siege of the Alamo by Santa Anna, stating that on March 2, the "Texian forces were marching to relieve St. Antonio."]; Broadside. 32 x 25 cm.; I have been unable to discover the name of the author of this circular, published just before news of the fall of the Alamo. It reads as if published by an agent of the Republic of Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

Texas Gazette.

[n. p.]. [1827]

[Prospectus beginning:] J.A. Bingham, Proposes to Publish a Weekly Newspaper, in the Province of Texas, to be entitled The Texas Gazette. [Dated at end:] St. Philip [i.e. San Felipe], Texas, April 2d, 1827. Although this prospectus is dated at San Felipe, Texas, the paragraph reading, "The precise town or place where the Gazette will be published, cannot, at this time, be definitely selected, but St. Philip is named, if the encouragement shall be found sufficient.", makes it clear that it was printed outside Texas. It is accordingly entered as No. 1097.

Texas Gazette and Brazoria Commercial Advertiser.

Extra. Brazoria, Monday, July 23, 1832.
[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832]

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33; [At head of first column:] Documents and Publications, explanatory of the late commotions, and present state of affairs, in Austin's Colony. [Text begins:] On the 16th inst. Col. Jose Antono [sic] Mexia ... anchored off the mouth of the Brazos river with his fleet and forces ...; Broadsheet, both sides in five columns. 52.7 x 35 cm.; This is an account of the enthusiastic reception given July 17, 1832, by the citizens of Brazoria, headed by the alcalde, John Austin, to José Antonio Mexia, leader of the Santa Anna forces in the revolution of 1832 against the Bustamante government. Mexia had learned of the capture of Velasco by the Texans headed by John Austin and had sailed from Matamoros to Texas with a considerable force to put down any revolt. He was accompanied by Stephen F. Austin and was undoubtedly relieved to be assured by him that the capture of Velasco by the Texans was in protest against Bustamante and his subordinate Bradburn, and with no thought of independence. The Gazette article includes a statement of the peace terms signed at Velasco on June 29, 1832, and ends with an account headed "Public Dinner and Ball" of a grand function staged at Brazoria on July 21 in celebration of the "Triumph of the cause of the Constitution, and in honor of its distinguished advocate, Genl. Santa Ana [sic]." Mexia and Austin were among those responding to toasts. For the invitation to the function see entry No. 26. The complete text of the Gazette article, except for the account of a declaration made June 13th, signed by Wyly Martin, John Austin and five others, and the section at the end headed "Public Dinner and Ball," is given in Communication forwarded from San Felipe de Austin, Relative to Late Events in Texas, Mobile, 1832, p. 7-11, and it and the entire Mobile pamphlet are reprinted in Mrs. Holley's Texas ..., Baltimore, 1833, p. 141-167. The first two pages of text of the Mobile 1832 pamphlet (p. [3]-4) give an account, reprinted from the Brazoria Constitutional Advocate of September 5, 1832, of a similar enthusiastic reception to Austin a few days later at San Felipe. This is followed on p. 5-7 of the Mobile pamphlet by "Exposition made by the Ayuntamiento and inhabitants of Austin's Colony, explanatory of the late commotions, and adhering to the plan of Santa Anna. Adopted, July 27th, 1832." I can find no contemporary Texas publication of this Exposition, but Raines has an entry under John Austin for its publication in "Communication from San Felipe de Austin, Pam., 8vo. Brazoria, 1832." I have never found any other reference to this alleged Brazoria pamphlet and have always thought that Raines, not knowing of the Mobile pamphlet, was misled by the fact that Mrs. Holley had reproduced its title and text without giving the Mobile imprint.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Texas Gazette, San Felipe.

[Prospectus beginning:] J.A. Bingham, Proposes to Publish a Weekly Newspaper, in the Province of Texas, to be entitled The Texas Gazette. [n.p.]. [1827] 1097; [Dated at end:] St. Philip [i.e. San Felipe], Texas, April 2d, 1827. Broadside. 32 x 20 cm.; Bingham's prospectus, which occupies the upper third of the sheet, is followed by blanks for "Subscriber's Names," "Residence," and "No. of Papers Subscribed for." The newspaper was to be "devoted to Literature, News, and the general Politics of the day." W.P. Stapp, the author of Prisoners of Perote, Philadelphia, 1845 (entry No. 1610) is one of two subscribers' names filled in on the copy in the Texas State Land Office. There is a note on this prospectus in Appendix A, "Texas Newspapers through 1845," at page 544.; Locations: TxLO.

Reel: 20

Texas in 1840, or The Emigrant's Guide ... 1840. See Lawrence, A.B., entry No. 1361.

Texas mass meeting.

[Springfield, Ill.]. [1845] 1616.1; At a meeting of the friends of Texas on Wednesday, the 12th inst. the undersigned were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the glorious event of the annexation of Texas to the United States ...; Broadside 34 x 32 cm.; Signed by J. Calhoun and four others as Committee of Arrangements.; Byrd 1000a.; Locations: CtY TxArU.

Reel: 37

Texas National Register -- Extra, Washington, December 4, 1844. See entry No. 606.

[Texas Navy Insignia].

[Broadside giving illustrations of insignia and pennants for various officers and petty officers of the Texas Navy]. Lithog. of J.T. Bowen, 94 Walnut St. Philada. [n.d.] 1631; Broadside. 69 x 54 cm.; The pennants of the Post Captain and Master Commandant are shown and the insignias of nine others, including Gunner, Boatswain and Carpenter, are numbered in order of rank.; Locations: TxGR.

Reel: 37

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The Texas Question Discussed by Prominent Individuals, of All Parties.
[n.p.]. [1844]
1539; Clay's, Polk's, C.M. Clay's, Burchard's & Lieut. Gov. Reed's Letters.; 15 p., text printed in double columns. Caption title. As stated in the title, this is indeed a discussion of annexation by individuals of all parties but from the introduction and the text it also appears to be a campaign document of the Whigs, published in New York State, attempting to capitalize for Clay the beliefs of the members of the Liberty Party who linked annexation with slavery. If only a few more New York members of that party had voted for Clay in the November, 1844, election he, and not Polk, would have won the victory. Clay's famous Raleigh letter of April 17, 1844, and Polk's letter dated Columbia, Tennessee, April 23, 1844, represent the Whigs and the Democrats. Cassius M. Clay, a Democrat but an outright opponent of annexation, in his letter printed here, dated Lexington, Kentucky, March 20, 1844, states, "It is my most decided determination to vote for Henry Clay." Charles Burchard, who had been prominent in the Liberty Party, says in his letter dated Hamilton [New York], June 25, 1844, that he intends to vote for Clay and stresses slavery as the issue presented by annexation. John Reed, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, whose letter is dated Detroit, June, 1844, apparently had been quoted as saying he would vote for Birney and the Liberty Party ticket, but here he states his intention to vote for Clay because of slavery and annexation.; Sabin 95124.; Locations: Whi.

Reel: 34

The Texas Question, Reviewed by an Adopted Citizen ... 1844.
See [Santangelo, Orazio Donato Gideon de Attellis], No. 1531.

Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company.

[At foot in the border of type ornaments:] Telegraph Print. [Columbia]. [1836]

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182. [Form for stock certificate. At head:] Texas Rail Road, Navigation, and Banking Company. No. ----- Shares. [Text begins:] Whereas the Congress of the Republic of Texas did, on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, grant to Branch. T. Archer and James Collinsworth, and their associates and assigns, a Charter of Incorporation, under the name and style of the "Texas Rail Road, Navigation, and Banking Company," which associates are the persons signing below, and who are the owners of all the stock of said institution; and who now, for the purpose of carrying said Charter into effect, certify that ----- is entitled to ----- Shares, out of the Fifty Thousand Shares into which the capital Stock of Five Millions of Dollars is divided; and that he is further entitled to ----- Shares to be created by an enlargement of the capital Stock of the Bank, over and above Five Million Dollars ... At end:] Done in the town of Columbia, this ----- day of ----- one thousand eight hundred and thirty ----- [Blanks for five signatures.]; Broadside. 40.5 x 31.9 cm. Perpendicularly in border of type ornaments at left: Republic of Texas.; It appears from a partnership agreement dated December 10, 1836 (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 472-473), that Dr. Branch T. Archer, James Collinsworth, J. Pinckney Henderson, Thomas F. McKinney, and S.F. Austin were equal partners in a project to organize the Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company, for which a charter was to be petitioned for by two of the partners, Archer and Collinsworth. The two stock certificates located here bear the signatures of these five men. The one in my collection is made out to one W.C. White for 3100 shares and that at the University of Texas to Austin for the same number of shares. A misprint in the Austin Papers says 5100 shares. Both are dated December 20, 1836. Austin was then critically ill and died a few days later, on December 27. His certificate is the last paper bearing his signature listed in the Austin Papers (Vol. III, p. 477-478). Incidentally the five autograph signatures on the stock certificate are of quite a distinguished lot of Texans. There was a provision in the charter that the capital stock of the company might be increased "if the Welfare of the Company required it" from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and in both certificates the additional stock to which the stockholder is entitled on enlargement of the capital stock is stated in manuscript to be "Three thousand one hundred and twenty five shares." Somewhat confusing statements in the Lamar Papers, Vol. VI, p. 177-178, in George L. Hammekin's "Recollections of Stephen F. Austin," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1917, Vol. XX, p. 378-379, and in an article on Henry Austin in the *Quarterly* for January, 1934, Vol. XXXVII, p. 205-206, indicate that Austin, a few days before his death, had refused to be elected president of the new company, with implications that this was done on moral grounds, and that as a result and at Archer's demand he had "relinquished" some sort of an interest in the company only two days before he died. That this "relinquishment" was not of the 3,100 shares of stock seems apparent from the presence of the certificate in the Austin Papers and certainly Austin's desperate illness is an obvious enough reason for his declining the presidency. Houston had

charged that Thomas Jefferson Green had sold out his interest in the enterprise at a large profit before it failed. Green in his Reply ... to the Speech of General Sam Houston, in the Senate of the United States, August 1, 1854, [n.p., 1855], makes an indignant denial and in turn charges Houston with corruption and sharp dealings in connection with the enterprise. These charges and counter charges need not concern us, but Green's Reply is of interest for its account of the efforts of the remaining partners to finance the enterprise and of the new people brought into the picture. Green says that for some months participations in the company sold at from \$12,000 to \$20,000 and that the collapse was due to Houston's unexpected demand that the \$25,000 payment due Texas eighteen months after the grant of the charter be paid in specie instead of in Texas currency. Gouge in his *Fiscal History of Texas*, Philadelphia, 1852, p. 60-61, has some caustic comments on the enterprise and an account of the profits made by one of the promoters through the sale of stock. For more on this enterprise see entry Nos. 180 and 181.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company.

Charter of the Texas Rail-Road, Navigation and Banking Company.

[At foot in the border of type ornaments:] Telegraph Print. [Columbia]. [1836]

180; Passed the Sixteenth December, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Six.; Broadside in two columns. 40.1 x 31.6 cm.; This company, one of the first organized west of the Mississippi to build a railroad, had a short but stormy career as indicated by the note to the next entry. The charter provided that the company should have "banking privileges, with a capital stock of five millions of dollars, as well as the right of connecting the waters of the Rio Grande and the Sabine, by means of internal navigation and railroads." A payment by the company to the state of \$25,000 within eighteen months of the passage of the act was stipulated and Branch T. Archer and James Collinsworth and their associates named as incorporators. The text of the charter is given in the Laws of Texas, Houston, 1837, Vol. I, p. 128-132, with the same reference for the Houston, 1838, edition of the Laws; also Gammel, Vol. I, p. 1188-1192.; The pamphlet, which was undoubtedly issued to aid the promotion of the company, gives the text of the charter and a brief statement of its legislative history, and says that on December 24, 1836, Branch T. Archer was elected president and that General Thomas J. Green, Wm. Christy of New Orleans and S.M. Williams "were appointed commissioners to negotiate the funds to put said Institution in operation." While Robert Mills in his Treatise on Inland Navigation, Baltimore, 1820, had commented that with "rail roads across the [Rocky] mountains" the journey from Washington, D.C., to the coast could be accomplished in little more than sixty-five days, and Tarascon published in 1824 his pamphlet An Exposition ... for the Opening of a Waggon Road, from the River Missouri to the navigable waters of the River Columbia ..., Louisville, 1824 (Sabin 94382), this seems to be about the first pamphlet to outline plans for a railroad to the Pacific. The project is described in a letter on p. 8-12, dated Columbia, Texas, December 26, 1836, from General Thomas J. Green, addressed to Archer as president of the new company. The letter, after outlining the great profits which would result from the company's banking operations, explains how it would form an important section of the new route from New Orleans to the Pacific. It was all very simple. About 100 miles of railroad construction would be required to connect Opelousas, towards which a Louisiana railroad was building, with the Sabine Lake, and less than thirty miles of canals on the Texas coast would be required to make possible inland navigation from the Sabine Lake to Matamoros on the Rio Grande. Steamboats running from Matamoros to the head of navigation on the Rio Grande would link there with a 450-mile railroad to be built to Guaymas on the Gulf of California "whence, (allowing me a small figure of speech) you may converse with the people of China through a speaking trumpet." Green's extravagant claims in this letter did the company no good, and it became an issue in the 1837 Texas elections. Herbert Gambrell in his Anson Jones, the Last President of Texas, Garden City, 1948, gives an entertaining account of this in his Chapter IX, entitled "A Mammoth Scheme," but plays down the connection of Austin and J. Pinckney Henderson with the enterprise a little more than the partnership agreement referred to in the note to entry No. 182

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seems to justify. Mr. Gambrell does not even include Austin and Henderson in his list of the original incorporators. Andrew Forest Muir in his "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1944, Vol. XLVII, p. 339-370, has an interesting account of this enterprise and of its ending, when in June, 1838, President Houston directed that only gold and silver were acceptable under the provision of the charter requiring the company before going into operation to pay to the Treasurer of Texas "a bonus, in gold or silver, as shall be required, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars."; Locations: Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 2

Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company.

Charter of the Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company; together with Other Papers therewith Connected, passed by the Congress of the Republic of Texas, and Signed by the President on the Sixteenth Day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Six.

[Columbia: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1836]

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181; Another edition [of entry No. 180]; 12 p. 21.6 cm.; The pamphlet, which was undoubtedly issued to aid the promotion of the company, gives the text of the charter and a brief statement of its legislative history, and says that on December 24, 1836, Branch T. Archer was elected president and that General Thomas J. Green, Wm. Christy of New Orleans and S.M. Williams "were appointed commissioners to negotiate the funds to put said Institution in operation." While Robert Mills in his Treatise on Inland Navigation, Baltimore, 1820, had commented that with "rail roads across the [Rocky] mountains" the journey from Washington, D.C., to the coast could be accomplished in little more than sixty-five days, and Tarascon published in 1824 his pamphlet *An Exposition ... for the Opening of a Waggon Road, from the River Missouri to the navigable waters of the River Columbia ...*, Louisville, 1824 (Sabin 94382), this seems to be about the first pamphlet to outline plans for a railroad to the Pacific. The project is described in a letter on p. 8-12, dated Columbia, Texas, December 26, 1836, from General Thomas J. Green, addressed to Archer as president of the new company. The letter, after outlining the great profits which would result from the company's banking operations, explains how it would form an important section of the new route from New Orleans to the Pacific. It was all very simple. About 100 miles of railroad construction would be required to connect Opelousas, towards which a Louisiana railroad was building, with the Sabine Lake, and less than thirty miles of canals on the Texas coast would be required to make possible inland navigation from the Sabine Lake to Matamoros on the Rio Grande. Steamboats running from Matamoros to the head of navigation on the Rio Grande would link there with a 450-mile railroad to be built to Guaymas on the Gulf of California "whence, (allowing me a small figure of speech) you may converse with the people of China through a speaking trumpet." Green's extravagant claims in this letter did the company no good, and it became an issue in the 1837 Texas elections. Herbert Gambrell in his *Anson Jones, the Last President of Texas*, Garden City, 1948, gives an entertaining account of this in his Chapter IX, entitled "A Mammoth Scheme," but plays down the connection of Austin and J. Pinckney Henderson with the enterprise a little more than the partnership agreement referred to in the note to entry No. 182 seems to justify. Mr. Gambrell does not even include Austin and Henderson in his list of the original incorporators. Andrew Forest Muir in his "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1944, Vol. XLVII, p. 339-370, has an interesting account of this enterprise and of its ending, when in June, 1838, President Houston directed that only gold and silver were acceptable under the provision of the charter requiring the company before going into operation to pay to the Treasurer of Texas "a bonus, in gold or silver, as shall be required, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars."; Sabin 94991.; Locations: CU-B. TWS.

Reel: 2

[Texas Republican].
[Nacogdoches: Printed by Eli Harris]. [1819]
[August 14, 1819, through September 11, 1819, and perhaps later.]; Brigham in his *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*, Worcester, 1947, Vol. II, p. [1069]-1070, gives an account of this newspaper published by Eli Harris at Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1819, the first issue being dated August 14. Mr. Brigham cites several references by other newspapers to the issue of August 14, 21, and 28, and September 11, and in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1948, Vol. LI, p. 366-369, he gives long quotations from the first issue, taken from a Georgia newspaper. No copies of the newspaper are located by Mr. Brigham and I know of no imprints of the press.

Texas San Saba Company.

Constitution of the Texas San Saba Company. Houston. Telegraph Power Press. 1839
375; May 9th, 1839.; 13 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 19.7 cm.; Caption title.; We have here not only the constitution of "The San Saba Company," but, on p. [3]-6, an interesting "Preamble" of the "undersigned original Shareholders," whose names unfortunately are not given, designed to "make known their intentions in forwarding an expedition to explore the unknown regions of Texas." Among these objects was locating land eligible for settlement and introducing emigrants. The "Preamble" also discusses the organization of the expedition, the route to be taken, and the setting up of a new route for the Chihuahua trade through the proposed settlement, by way of El Paso.; R.L. Bieseles has an interesting article on this company, whose activities seem to have ended in 1839, and its revival in 1843 under the name of the San Saba Colonization Company, in *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1930, Vol. XXXIII, p. [169]-183. Another of its activities, according to Mr. Bieseles, was to trade with the Indians and recapture horses and other property stolen by them. He was unable to find any copy of this pamphlet in the Fisher papers at the University of Texas (Francis Henry Fisher was the Treasurer), but notes a printing bill of Cruger & Moore of \$90 for printing 250 copies. Also in this bill is a charge for printing 1,000 stock certificates, officers' commissions, and 50 handbills. No copy of these items has been located. Mr. Bieseles quotes newspaper articles and the Fisher papers to show plans made in the spring of 1839 for the expedition. The President, whose name he could not discover, was Francis Moore, Jr.; Sabin 95126.; Locations: CU-B. MH.
TxU (pages 1-8 on pale blue paper). TWS.

Reel: 6

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Texas Sentinel, Austin.

Texas Centinel ---- Extra. Austin, Thursday Evening, July 8, 1841.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Centinel Office]. [1841] 493; [At head of first column:] Important Situation of our North-Eastern Frontier. [Brief editorial note followed by official report dated, Bowie County, June 5th, 1841, signed by Wm. N. Porter, Acting Brig. Inspector, of General Edward H. Tarrant's "expedition which he has lately completed against the hostile Indians."]; Broadside in two columns. 41.5 x 21.5 cm.; For the use of "Sentinel" and "Centinel" see the account of the paper in the appendix on newspapers. Porter's report tells of the small expedition commanded by General Tarrant which had left on May 14 to attack an Indian village in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Trinity, which seemed to be the headquarters for Indian raids on the settlements. Because of the small force, only an inconclusive engagement resulted. The preceding editorial comment gives high praise to Powhatan Archer, the minor son of the Secretary of War, for a scouting trip through the Indian country to get an Indian guide for a new expedition just ordered by the Secretary to attack the Indian encampment, "and if possible, break it up." Porter's report is one of the then unprinted documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of War September, 1841, entry No. 491. It is printed in the reconstructed Journals of the Sixth Congress, Vol. III, p. 416-419.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 8

Texas Sentinel, Austin.

Texas Centinel ---- Extra. Austin, Thursday Morning, July 15, 1841.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Centinel Office]. [1841] 494; [At head of first column:] Important from the West -- Recommencement of Mexican Hostilities upon Our Inhabitants. [Editorial comment on the abduction of Captain Philip Dimitt and others by the Mexicans under General Arista, followed by a report of the proceedings of a "Public Meeting at Victoria." protesting the abduction, signed and dated at end:] Thomas Newcomb. Chairman. I.T. O'Reilly, Secretary. Victoria, July 10, 1841.; Broadside in two columns. 29.5 x 21.5 cm.; Dimitt had come to Texas as early as 1822 and been prominent in the armed revolt against Mexico in the fall of 1835. In 1836 he had maintained a small military company at Dimitt's Landing on Lavaca Bay. This extra tells of his abduction by a small Mexican force a short time before and of his being taken as a captive to Matamoros. As the Centinel was a supporter of Burnet for President in the coming 1841 election, the editorial castigates Houston and his friends for breaking up "our little army" and praises the policy Burnet advocated in 1836 for taking Matamoros. Some of Dimitt's fellow prisoners escaped at Saltillo and he is supposed to have committed suicide when told he would be shot if they did not return.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 8

Texas Sentinel, Austin.

Texas Centinel --- Supplement. By Cruger & Wing. Austin, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1841.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Centinel Office]. [1841] 497; [At head of first column:] The Bill of Abominations!! A French Fleet Controlling Our Elections!!!; Broadside in two columns. 31 x 21.8 cm.; The presidential election being only a few days away, the Centinel, a Burnet supporter, makes in this editorial a bitter attack on Houston for his support of the Franco-Textienne bill. The editorial charges that if Houston is elected President, Saligny, "that disgraced and dirty wretch," will be received again as the French Minister and "we are sold bound hand and foot, to a foreign King; and our language and laws become extinct; we lose the nationality of English descendants, and become the menials of an unknown tongue."; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas Sentinel, Austin.

Texas Centinel. Supplement. Austin, Monday Morning, August 16, 1841.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Centinel Office]. [1841] 496; [At head of first column:] Bill of Abominations, or the Bill Selling Texas to the French Nation--Called the "Franco Textienne" Bill. [Text begins:] We have several times stated that Gen. Houston was the father, or the leader, the foremost advocate of this most infamous and treasonable measure ...; Broadside in two columns. 42.5 x 24.5 cm.; The supplement states that it was published because some of Houston's friends "have the stupid audacity to deny that he, Gen. Houston, supported" the Franco-Textienne bill. Several extracts from the Journal of the House for January, 1841, are given, showing Houston's support. The issue of the supplement was probably due to friends of Burnet, to aid in his campaign against Houston in the election for President of Texas to be held the following month. For an able discussion of the Franco-Textienne bill see an article by Beatrice Denton in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1941, Vol. XLV, p. 136-146, "Count Alphonso de Saligny and the Franco-Textienne Bill."; Locations: Tx (trimmed at head).

Reel: 8

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas Sentinel, Austin.

Texas Centinel. Supplement. Austin, Thursday, July 15 [1841]. Texian Loan.
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Centinel Office]. [1841] 495; [Text begins:] We devote a large space, to-day, to the following documents in relation to the Loan ... [Reprinted] From the Austin City Gazette. ...; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 45 x 24 cm.; This gives a letter from General James Hamilton, Loan Commissioner, dated at the beginning, London, May 18, 1841, addressed to Hon. Mr. Chalmers, Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he had entered into a contract with Laffite & Co. for the Texan loan, but that after the prospectus was issued and he had left Paris for London, influential French newspapers had come out against the loan and Laffite & Co. had postponed opening the books. This is followed by the prospectus with the title, "Explanatory Notice on the Loan of Thirty-seven Millions of Francs, (Seven Millions of Dollars,) issued by the Government of Texas." Hamilton (1786-1857) had had a distinguished career in South Carolina, first as Congressman at Washington, then as governor, and afterwards as president of the nullification convention of 1832. He became interested in the Texas struggle for independence and, according to the sketch in the Dictionary of American Biography, was offered in 1836 the chief command of the Texas army. Lamar made him commissioner to negotiate loans and in 1839 he went to Europe as a diplomatic agent of Texas. When Houston became president in 1841 he repudiated Hamilton's groundwork on foreign loans and had the law authorizing the loans repealed. Hamilton acted also as commissioner for Lamar to negotiate peace with Mexico. These negotiations ended abruptly early in 1842, as set forth in the note to Letter of Gen. Houston to Santa Anna, entry No. 542. By this time Hamilton had personally advanced Texas a total of \$210,000 in gold. In the years which followed, inability to collect this from Texas caused him great financial embarrassment. He died in a marine disaster in an heroic attempt to save others. All in all he is one of the great characters in Texas history. The letter and prospectus are reprinted in the Lamar Papers, Vol. III, No. 2068, p. 548-554.; Locations: Tx. TxWFM.

Reel: 8

Texas Sentinel, Austin.

[Texas Sentinel Extra, Sunday morning, January 31st. (1841)].
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1841] 492; Later from the West. ... (News from the Texas Troops in Mexico.); [Broadside?]; No copy located, but republished from this extra in the Morning Star (Houston), February 9, 1841.

Reel: 8

Texas Sentinel, Austin.

[Texas Sentinel. Extra. Austin, Thursday, August 13, 1840].
[Austin: Printed at the Texas Sentinel Office]. [1840] 429; [(General Felix Huston's Report on the Defeat of the Indians Who Had Raided Linnville and Victoria.)]; [Broadside?]; No copy located, but republished from this extra in the Telegraph and Texas Register of August 26, 1840.

Reel: 6

Texas Times, Galveston.

[Texas Times - - Extra].
[Galveston: Printed at the Texas Times Office]. [1842] 549; [Galveston, September 20, 1842. San Antonio Taken by Thirteen Hundred Mexicans under Gen. Woll!]; No copy located, but reprinted in an extra of the Courier, Official Journal of the General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities, New Orleans, Monday, (morning.), Sept. 26, 1842 (copy, or more likely, clipping, in the Archivo General de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico City).

Reel: 8

Texas, or An Answer to the Objections Urged against Her Admission into the Union.

Georgetown: Published by James Thomas, Bridge Street. 1838

1326; 22 p. 19 cm.; This rather rambling anonymous pamphlet points out that Mexico had taken away the rights of its individual states in defiance of the Constitution of 1824. The objection that admission of Texas would increase the power of the slave states is minimized.; Sabin 95123.; Locations: PPL. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 27

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Texas. A Brief Account of the Origin, Progress and Present State of ... Texas ... 1836.
See [Wharton, William Harris], entry No. 1261.

Texas. A Compilation of Interesting Information to Emigrants to Texas; with the opinion of the Hon. James Kent ... of the Rights of Empresarios ... 1835.
See [Colorado and Red River Land Company], entry No. 1160.

Texas. Address of the Honorable Wm. H. Wharton, delivered in New York ... Also, Address of the Honorable Stephen F. Austin, delivered in Louisville, Kentucky. ... 1836.
See Wharton, William Harris, entry No. 1260.

Texas. Central Committee.

To the Public.

[Brazoria: Printed by Gray & Harris]. [1834]
50; [Text begins:] At a meeting of the Central Committee held in the Town of San Felipe de Austin on the 28th. October 1834. Members present: James B. Miller, Wyly Martin, Robert Peobles [i.e. Peebles], William Pettus, William B. Travis, William H. Jack, Francis W. Johnson. The following address to the people of Texas was unanimously adopted: ... [Signed at end:] James B. Miller, President, F.W. Johnson, Member and Sec'y.; Broadside. 30.5 x 23 cm.; This is a temperate and well-worded reply to Henry Smith's bombastic address of October 20, Security for Texas, entry No. 49, which is politely referred to as "of a revolutionary character and ... certain to produce that state of anarchy and confusion which he so much deprecates." A contrast is drawn between the prosperity Texas was then enjoying and the horrors of civil war, and reference is made to the services of Austin to Texas and to his present imprisonment in Mexico City. Peace and quiet is recommended. Though Travis was one of the members of the Central Committee who signed the report, he wrote to Smith on November 1, 1834 (Brown, Life of Henry Smith, p. 50-53): "The majority were against me and I knew it was useless to oppose them. Indeed, unless the people were more favorable to the plan than they are here, I should say let us remain quiet." In the "Perry Papers, 1832-1834," at the University of Texas, there is a receipt of "Gray & Harris," dated November 8, 1834, to James F. Perry for \$40 "in full for printing five hundred copies of the reply of the Central Committee to the Political Chief," and in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 15-16, is a letter from J.B. Miller, President of the Council, to Perry, dated October 31, 1834, asking him to attend to the printing of their reply to two documents, "one signed by the chief [i.e. Henry Smith] --and an anonymous publication which has lately appeared among the people which we think is well calculated to produce what we allready [sic] have too much of disunion and confusion." This other document may be the unrecorded handbill mentioned in the note to Smith's Security for Texas (entry No. 49).; Locations: CtY. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas. Convention, April, 1833.

[Constitution of Texas].

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1833]
40; No copy of this Constitution has been located, but an advertisement of it in the Brazoria Constitutional Advocate of May 11, 1833, and in a number of later issues, reads: "Constitution of Texas, With or without the Memorial, For sale at this Office, and at the stores of ... [naming stores in San Felipe, Montville, and Harrisburg]." There is an entry for Constitution or Form of Government of the State of Texas, Made in General Convention, in the Town of San Felipe de Austin, in the month of April, 1833. Printed at the Office of the Commercial Bulletin: New Orleans. 1833 (entry No. 1141). See entry No. 41. for Ira Ingram's letter regarding the printing of the Constitution at Brazoria.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Texas. Convention, April, 1833.

Memorial. To the General Congress of the United Mexican States.
[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1833]
41; [Text begins:] The Inhabitants of Texas, by their Representatives elect, in Convention assembled, would respectfully ... present this their Memorial, praying that the union which was established between Coahuila and Texas ... may be dissolved ... and that the inhabitants of Texas may be authorised to establish a separate State Government ...; 8+p. 18.9 cm.; Caption title.; This memorial of the April, 1833, convention states with force and eloquence the reasons why Texas should be separated from Coahuila and have its own state government, but it makes no mention of the Constitution framed by the same convention. That it was printed shortly after the Convention adjourned is shown by a letter in the Ingram papers at the University of Texas which was called to my attention by Mr. Winkler. The letter, from Ira Ingram to Roswell Ingram, dated San Felipe, April 18, 1833, says in part: "I leave here for the town of Brazoria, 70 miles below, to superintend the publication of our Memorial to the Congress, and our Constitution. From there I will write you again." My copy of the Memorial which came to me with some of the books and papers of John Henry Brown, the historian of Texas, is not complete but the full text, with some editing, can be found in the Telegraph and Texas Register of June 26, 1839, with an editorial note which reads: "The Memorial was written by our present Vice-President, the honorable David G. Burnet, and was unanimously adopted by the Convention. It was printed in pamphlet form, but we believe very few copies are now extant; and we are unwilling that a public paper of so much value to Texas, should pass into oblivion". Yoakum gives the Memorial in full in Appendix VIII of his History of Texas, Vol. I, p. [469]-482, reporting that it is signed at the end "David G. Burnet, Chairman of the Committee.", while the Telegraph reprint adds "Thomas Hastings, Secretary of Convention." Barker reprints long extracts from the Memorial in his Readings in Texas History, Dallas [1929], p. 199-208. A comparison of the eight pages of text in my pamphlet with the text as given in Yoakum, which I believe to be the same as the text in the Telegraph, shows many changes in punctuation and several changes in wording, probably the result of later editing. The eight pages of surviving text of the original pamphlet constitute a signature and end with the paragraph at the top of p. 478 of Yoakum. Probably another signature of four pages, which would be just about sufficient to complete the Memorial, was originally printed.; Locations: TWS (p.[1]-8 of probable 12 p.).

Reel: 1

Texas. Convention, October, 1832.

Proceedings of the General Convention of Delegates Representing the Citizens and Inhabitants of Texas: Held at the Town of San Felipe, in Austin's Colony, the First Week of October, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Two.
Brazoria, Texas. Published by D.W. Anthony. [1832]

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32; [Nine lines in English from the Constitution of Coahuila and Texas.] In a Republic, the People are the true conservators of the Constitution.; 35 p. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Journal & Documents Comprising the Proceedings of the Convention of Texas. Members. Stephen F. Austin, W.H. Wharton [and 54 others]. Brazoria, Austin's Colony. Published by D.W. Anthony. 1832. The tension resulting from the disturbances of 1832 led to a call, issued by the alcaldes of San Felipe, for the election of delegates from each town in Texas to meet at San Felipe on October 1, 1832. This account of what Wooten calls "the first popular convention held in Texas" is one of the fundamental Texas books. It is also the second pamphlet of more than a few pages which was printed in Texas. Austin was elected president of the Convention over William H. Wharton and the proceedings included voting to present petitions to the Mexican Congress for an amendment of the Act of April 6, 1830, and for the separation of Texas from Coahuila. Perhaps the most important action of the Convention was the setting up of a Central Standing Committee with local subcommittees in each community. William H. Wharton was selected "to bear the mission of this Convention to the State and General Government" but this final action was allowed to drop. An editorial on p. [2] of the October 17, 1832, issue of the Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser, published by Anthony at Brazoria (unique copy in my collection), praises the work of the convention and announces that a copy of the proceedings is expected in a few days "which will be published in Pamphlet Form, and must prove a store of interesting documents which every citizen of Texas will be anxious to possess." Publication began in the Constitutional Advocate of November 14 (unique copy in my collection), which stated that although the complete copy of the proceedings was not received until "Sunday last" the pamphlet "will be finished this week, and may be had at the office, or any of the stores in Brazoria." The publication of the proceedings in this November 14 issue of the Constitutional Advocate was on pages [1] and [4] and was for the first three days of the Convention, Monday, October 1st, 1832, through Wednesday, October 3. This includes the Memorial unanimously adopted by the Convention on October 3, praying for a repeal of the 11th article of the Law of April 6, 1830. The Convention adjourned on Saturday, October 6. This pamphlet is reprinted in Gammel, Vol. I, p. [475]-503. The reprint does not give the full imprint or the wrapper title and I have not compared the text with the unique copy in the Texas State Library to check on its correctness. There is an interesting account of the 1832 Convention in Chapter XIII of Barker's Life of Austin. Though other libraries are credited in the Union Catalog and Sabin with copies of the original pamphlet, these proved to be the Gammel reprint, and I know of no other copy of the first edition than the one in the Texas State Library.; Sabin 94950.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Texas. Ein Handbuch.

Texas.

Bremen, Verlag von A.D. Geisler. [On final unnumbered page;] Druck von Oskar Leiner in Leipzig. 1845
1614; Ein Handbuch für deutsche Auswanderer. Mit besonderer Rücksicht auf diejenigen, welche ihre Ueberfahrt und Ansiedlung durch Hilfe des Vereins zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas bewirken wollen. viii, 141 p., verso blank; [1] p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers; advts. on verso of back wrapper. Entered from a copy in the Rollins Collection at Princeton which is bound in second edition wrappers; wrapper title same except for the insertion of "Mit einer Karte von Texas. Zweite vermehrte Auflage." before imprint, and change of date to "1846." advts. on verso of back wrapper. The Rollins copy has the following folding map: Karte von Texas. Verlag von A.D. Geisler in Bremen. 1846. 39 x 30 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 40 miles to the inch. Inset: [The United States, Texas, Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico.]; My copy of the second edition, with imprint dated 1846, has the following map: Texas. Druck un Verlag von C. Flemming in Glogau. 40 x 32 cm. Boundaries colored. Graphic scales: about 66 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Ferro and Paris. Inset: Plan der Galveston Bay. As the title indicates, this is a handbook especially prepared for those wishing the help of the Society for the Protection of German Emigrants in Texas for transportation or settlement. Part I (p. [1]-60) gives a short general account of Texas (p. [1]-34), followed by notes on each one of thirty-two counties, or four less than listed in the 1845 edition of the Hunt and Randel Guide (entry No. 1348B). Part II gives information about the Society, including the full text of its general announcement of April 9, 1844, and its prospectus of June, 1844. There are regulations as to the deposits required of emigrants, a listing of nine advantages to Texas as a place for settlement, and answers to various objections to Texas. One section makes suggestions for those wishing to take merchandise rather than cash with them to Texas, and another discusses in rather unfriendly fashion the numerous other societies that have sprung up to help the emigrant. In the 1846 edition there are added "General Statut" for the administration of the colonial settlements (p. 82-89), and "Organisches Statut der Colonisation" (p. 90-95). The latter states the requirements for acceptance of colonists and their rights and duties and also the obligations of the Society. These are also given in Gesammelte Aktenstücke des Vereins. Mainz, 1845 (entry No. 1625), for which Ein Handbuch serves as an accompaniment.; Rader 3084.; Locations: NjP.

Reel: 37

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Texas. Great Meeting in New York [April 26, 1836].
See New York (city). Citizens, entry No. 1225.

A Texian.

See [Ganilh, Anthony], entry No. 1310.

A Texian.

Brief Remarks on Dr. Channing's Letter to Hon.
Henry Clay. ... 1837.
See [Hammeken, George Louis], entry No. 1275.

A Texian.

The Life of the celebrated Munroe [sic] Edwards
... 1842.
See Edwards, Monroe, subject, entry No. 1411.

Texian and Brazos Farmer, Washington.

[Extra published in September, 1842, giving a
brief report on the taking of San Antonio by General
Woll on September 11].
[Washington: Printed at the Texian and Brazos
Farmer Office]. [1842]
550; No copy located, but quoted in the Red-Lander
(San Augustine) of October 6, 1842.

Reel: 8

Texian Democrat, Houston.

Texian Democrat Office Houston, May 10, 1844.
[Houston]. [1844]
612; [Extra, with column of editorial comment at left
and the following documents in a column at right:
"Instructions. Department of War and Marine,
Washington, 26th Sep. 1843. To Col. G.W. Hockley
and Samuel M. Williams, Esq., Commissioners, &c."
and "Copy of the first rough sketch of the proposed
armistice," the correctness of both certified by "M.C.
Hamilton, Acting Sec'y of War. Washington, 2d
May, 1844."]; Broadside in two columns. 60 x 22.5
cm.; On June 15, 1843, Houston, because of the
efforts of the British government, had proclaimed an
armistice with Mexico (see entry No. 572), though it
was really but a suspension of hostilities with an
actual armistice to be negotiated later. The
instructions of September 26, 1843, printed in the
extra of the Texian Democrat were to arrange for an
actual armistice. These instructions were apparently
not released until the following May, when the treaty
of annexation between the United States and Texas
was before the United States Senate. One of the terms
of the draft of the armistice as published here was
that the Mexican troops would remain on the south
side of the Rio Grande and the Texan troops on the
north side of the Nueces. The editorial in the Texian
Democrat rejoices that there is nothing in the terms of
the armistice by which it is admitted that Texas could
be regarded as a department of Mexico. The
instructions and proposed armistice are reprinted in
the Lamar Papers, No. 2156, Vol. IV, Part I, p. 23-25.
The editorial comment, though listed as No. 2171, is
not reprinted.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 10

The Texian Gallopade.

New York. Published by E. Riley & Co 29 Chatham
St. [ca. 1836]
1248; 1 leaf. 31 cm.; Caption title. Sheet music, with
title and music on p. 1, verso blank. At foot:
[Publishers number] 1248. At lower right: (1). Mr.
Richard T. Wolfe of the Music Division of the New
York Public Library was kind enough to advise that
the publisher's plate number indicated this was
probably published about the year 1836.; Locations:
Nhi.

Reel: 25

Thompson, Algernon P., 1818-1871.

Elisha Floyd, vs. Henry Levenhagen, In the
District Court of Harris County, at the Fall Term,
A.D. 1844.
[On recto of preliminary leaf:] Telegraph Print --
Houston. [1844]
613; Argument of Judge A.P. Thompson, for the
defendant, upon the constitutionality of the
appointment of judges by the President.; Preliminary
leaf, verso blank, 23 p. 20 cm.; Caption title on p. [1].
Introductory note on preliminary leaf dated Houston,
23rd November, 1844, and signed A.P. Thompson.
This is a finely expressed argument claiming that
under the Texas Constitution only the Congress, on
joint ballot of the two houses, had the power to elect
the judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and
that the act of the Third Congress, authorizing the
President to fill all vacancies which may occur during
the recess of Congress in offices filled by joint vote
of both houses, was unconstitutional as far as
appointment of judges was concerned. I have not
been able to learn the final decision, if any, on this
constitutional point raised by Judge Thompson.
Apparently this case did not reach the Supreme
Court. I refer to Judge Thompson in my note to the
Coleman pamphlet, Houston Displayed, entry No.
190, and there mention the biography of him by
Andrew Forest Muir in the Southwestern Historical
Quarterly for October, 1947, Vol. LI, p. 143-153.
Some authorities give 1873 as the year of
Thompson's death, but Mr. Muir is obviously correct
in stating that he died in 1871.; Locations: TxH.

Reel: 10

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Thompson, Henry.

Oration delivered the 2d March, 1839 on the Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Texas.

Houston: National Intelligencer Office. 1839 376; By Henry Thompson, A.M.; 12 p. 20.5 cm.; This is a short and eloquent address of the type usual at such occasions a century or so ago. One sentence reads, "Among the living patriots, let Shackelford, Pettis and Karns, be recorded, and a grateful people award to them their just meed of their country's Love." It seems a little odd to have these three gentlemen the only living persons referred to in the address. Probably Karnes is so honored as Thompson's Texas Sketches is dedicated to him. Thompson was a lawyer of Houston and author of Texas. Sketches of Character: Moral & Political Condition of the Republic by Milam, Philadelphia, 1839, entry No. 1357. He was a supporter of Lamar, for whom, early in his presidential administration, he acted as private secretary. There are several references to Thompson in the Lamar Papers and Miss Elizabeth West has a note on him and his Texas . . . by Milam in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1912, Vol. XVI, p. 106-107, but I have nowhere run across any account of him before he appeared in Texas, or any notice of his death. Oddly enough there is no sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas. I sometimes wonder if this Henry Thompson was the Judge Thompson of Houston who was killed at the Council House Fight at San Antonio on March 20, 1840 (see note to the Sentinel extra of March 23, 1840, entry No. 398).; Raines, p. 204. Sabin 95515.; Locations: TxWFM.

Reel: 6

[Thompson, Henry].

Texas.

Philadelphia: Brown, Bicking & Guilbert, Printers, No. 50 North Fourth Street. 1839 1357; Sketches of Character; moral & political condition of the Republic; the Judiciary, &c. By Milam [pseudonym]. [Two lines from Landor.]; 95 p. 15 cm. Cloth, with leather label on spine lettered in gilt: Texas by Milam. These Sketches of Character, which are given for several of the well-known citizens of Texas and the accounts of current affairs there, are well done, and are a contribution to our knowledge of the Texas of the first two or three years of the Republic. There is a dedication on page [3] to "Colonel Karnes, of the Texan Army," dated Lake George, August, 1839, and it appears from a statement on page [5], "To the Emigrant," that the Sketches were first published in the Herald and Sentinel of Philadelphia. Miss Elizabeth H. West, discusses the authorship of the book in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1912, Volume XVI, at pages 106-107, and makes it clear with quotations from the Lamar Papers that Henry Thompson, a lawyer in Houston and Lamar's private secretary early in 1839, was the author. In a letter to Lamar of August 18, 1839 (Lamar Papers, Vol. III, p. 72-74), Thompson encloses the first two chapters and says they have taken very well and are reprinted in the Boston, New York and Baltimore papers. In a letter of September 19 (Vol. III, p. 112-113) he says the book "with a map ... will be out in a month," and on December 28 he writes (Vol. III, p. 214-216), "2000 copies of Texas by Milam sold in the North, 2d edition on press--Good! at last!" No second edition has been located and no map has been found with any located copy of the original edition. Colonel Karnes (Henry W. Karnes) is the subject of an article in the Handbook of Texas. Though Thompson made a rather contemptuous reference to the Judiciary of Texas on page 47, he did in fact return to Texas and practised law there until his death at the Council House fight in March, 1840.; Rader 3112. Raines, p. 149. Sabin 48913, and 95117.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. DLC. NHi. Tx.. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 28

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Thompson, Thomas M., b. ca. 1805.

T.M. Thompson's Proclamation to the Citizens of Anahuac, &c.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835]
107; [Text begins:] Having seen by advertisements posted in front of the principal stores in this city ... I, T.M. Thompson commander of the Mexican United States schooner of war Correo . . . warn all good citizens [against meeting to organize a militia. Signed and dated near foot of first column:] God and Liberty Thomas M. Thompson, July 26th, 1835. [Followed by sworn statement of A.J. Yates and two others, dated at beginning: "Velasco, August 29th, 1835."]; Broadside in three columns. 39.2 x 24 cm.; This broadside, giving the Thompson proclamation, followed by the statement of August 29 signed by A.J. Yates, I.N. Moreland and A.C. Allen, all prominent citizens of Texas, was undoubtedly published by Yates and his two associates to let their fellow Texans know of Thompson's oppressive acts. The proclamation warns the citizens of Anahuac that meetings held by them to organize a company of militia are contrary to the laws of Mexico. Thompson calls on them to "remain at home ... have confidence in the General Government and all will yet be well." The sworn statement which follows relates various oppressive acts of Thompson and tells of his offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and delivery to him "of Mr. Travis," adding that he, Thompson, would "swing said Travis at his yardarm, in less than half an hour after his delivery." Another boast of Thompson's was that he planned to get together as many Negro slaves as possible and give them their liberty after a year's service. There are interesting sketches of Yates and his two associates in the Handbook of Texas. Allen was one of the founders of the city of Houston. Yates served in the United States as loan commissioner under Austin and W.H. Wharton in their efforts to raise funds for Texas in the United States. Moreland was a captain of the regular artillery at San Jacinto and later was chief justice of Harris County. Shortly afterwards Thompson's piratical career was ended by the capture of the Correo off the Texas coast and his trial and conviction as a pirate in the United States Court at New Orleans. See Report of the Trial of Thomas M. Thompson, for a Piratical Attack upon the American Schooner San Felipe, New Orleans, 1835 (entry No. 1175). John Henry Brown prints the text of this broadside in his Life of Henry Smith, p. 63-68, except for the paragraph in Yates' statement quoting Thompson's threat to free the slaves. My copy of the broadside was formerly in the John Henry Brown papers.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Thompson, Thomas M., defendant.

Report of the Trial of Thomas M. Thompson, for a Piratical Attack upon the American Schooner San Felipe; before the United States Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
N. Orleans: Printed by E. Johns & Co. Chartres Street No. 67. 1835
1175; By John Winthrop, A.M. Counsellor at Law.; 44 p. 18 cm.; In July, 1835, after the Mexican garrison was forced by William B. Travis and his associates to retire from Anahuac, the Mexican government ordered its sloop of war Correo Mexicano to Anahuac to protect Mexican commerce. On September 1 the Correo captured an American brig, the Tremont, and on the same day the Correo was captured by the San Felipe, a Texan trading schooner owned by Thomas F. McKinney, and the captain and crew taken to New Orleans. There, in December, Captain Thompson and Lieutenant O'Campo of the Correo were tried before a jury for piracy. This is a good account of the trial, with the arguments of counsel and charge of the court. O'Campo was acquitted, but there was a disagreement on Thompson. It appears that Felix Houston was one of the counsel arguing for the prosecution. There is an account of the engagement between the Correo and the San Felipe by Dr. Dienst in his "Navy of the Republic of Texas" in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association for January, 1909, Volume XII, pages 165-173.; Locations: CU-B. PP.

Reel: 24

Thompson, Waddy, 1798-1868.

Letter of General Waddy Thompson, upon the Annexation of Texas: addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1844
1540; [Signed and dated at end:] Waddy Thompson, Jr. Washington, July 3, 1844.; 14 p., blank leaf. 23 cm.; This, like Alexander Barrow's Address (entry No. 1474), is an attack by a southern Whig and upholder of slavery, on the proposed annexation of Texas. Thompson had been appointed Minister to Mexico in 1842. His career there was most useful to the United States and he returned in 1844, a firm friend of that country. In his pamphlet he even speaks of the "many noble and generous qualities" of Santa Anna. Oddly enough the article on Thompson in the Dictionary of American Biography speaks of him as having been conspicuous "for his advocacy first of the recognition and then of the annexation of Texas," only the first part of this statement being correct. The letter is dated at the end, Washington, July 3, 1844.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. ICN. ICU. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 34

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Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas ... 1844.

See [Sedgwick, Theodore], entry No. 1533.

To the Friends of Civil Liberty!.

[New Orleans]. [1836]

1249; [Text:] The examination of the officers and Crew of the Texian Man of War Schooner Invincible, will take place at Judge Rawle's Office, on Royal Street, at 11 o'clock, to-day. The public will there have an opportunity of seeing who are the Aiders and Abettors of the Bloody Massacres of Santa Anna. [Dated:] New Orleans, May 4th, 1836.; Broadside. 20 x 29 cm.; A few weeks before the publication of this broadside, the Invincible had captured an American ship, the Pocket, that was undoubtedly carrying munitions and information to Santa Anna. After leaving the prize at Galveston the Invincible sailed for New Orleans, probably not realizing the great hue and cry that American shippers had raised about the capture of the Pocket, and shortly after its arrival there the crew were jailed for piracy. In the trial that followed the court held that no act of piracy had been committed and the men were released. See note to [Samuel Ellis] (entry No. 1201) for an account of the capture of the Pocket and reference to a long article in the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association on the whole episode.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

To the Friends of Texas.

The Annexation of Texas ... [1844].

See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C., entry No. 1492.

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and the other Twenty Members of Congress ... [1843].

See [Baker, Moseley], entry No. 1447.

To the Honorable James Kerr.

[At end:] Printed by Baker and Bordens, San Felipe de Austin. [1836]

183; [Text begins:] Sir, -- Perceiving, from your hand-bill of the 4th inst., that you have united the reputation of an author to that of counsellor ... I beg leave to ask you a few short and friendly questions ... on some of the subjects referred to in your fatherly address "To the People of Texas," ... [Signed and dated at end:] A Resident Volunteer, January 15, 1836.; Broadside in two columns. 26.5 x 18.5 cm.; This is an able and sarcastic reply to James Kerr's long address, "To the People of Texas," in favor of the Mexican Constitution of 1824, entry No. 125. One of the questions asked of Kerr reads, "Do you really think it would require 'ten millions of dollars annually,' to defray the expenses of an independent government for Texas?"; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 2

Tokeah; or, The White Rose. ... Second Edition. ... 1845.

See entry No. 1111B.

Tokeah; or, The White Rose. ... 1829.

See [Sealsfield, Charles], entry No. 1111.

Toledo y Dubois, José Alvarez de.

See entry No. 1055.

Toma de Bejar y Derrota de los Colonos en San Patricio, por el Ejército de Operaciones.

[At end:] Imprenta del C. Manuel Brambila.

[Guadalajara]. [1836]

910; Broadsheet, both sides in two columns. 30.3 x 21.6 cm.; This broadsheet under date of March 10, 1836, reprints from Suplemento Num. 124 of La Opinion of San Luis Potosí Urrea's letter to General Francisco Vital Fernandez of February 27, enclosing letter of the same date to Santa Anna regarding the engagement at San Patricio. For another publication of these two letters and comment on them in a note, see entry No. 862. The broadsheet also quotes under date of March 14, 1836, from extra No. 125 of La Opinion its short account of Santa Anna's entry into Bejar on February 23.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

Toma de la Ciudad de Bejar por el Valiente General D. Rafael Vasquez.

[At end:] Monterey. -- Impreso por F. Molina. 1842

986; [Vasquez' report to General Arista on the capture of Bexar, dated at end "San Antonio de Bejar Marzo 5 de 1842." and endorsed, "Es copia Monterey Marzo 13 de 1842. Antonio Cortazar, Srio.", followed by unsigned comment dated at end, "Monterey 13 de Marzo de 1842."]; Broadsheet in double columns. 31.2 x 21.5 cm.; The Yoakum account says that Vasquez appeared before San Antonio early in the day on March 5, 1842, and demanded its surrender. The Texan force of about 100 men under Col. John C. Hays retired to the Guadalupe, and Vasquez entered easily in the afternoon. They left, says Yoakum, on the morning of the 9th. The Vasquez report of March 5, 1842, was republished a little later, in the March 17, 1842, extra of La Gaceta de San Luis Potosi, entry No. 977.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

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[Tomkins, A.M., and others].

[Biography of General Sam Houston. ...].
See entry No. 1399.

[Tomkins, A.M., and others].

[Biography of General Sam Houston].
[New York]. [1841?]
1399; [Compiled by Col. A.M. Tomkins, and Others.]; No copy located, but the Morning Star, November 20, 1841, reports that a biography "is now in the press in New York city, and will be shortly published. ... The work will be enriched with the greater part of the General's correspondence, both public and private. The materials have been compiled by two or three gentlemen of this city, his early and constant friends and associates. A large share in the labors of the edition, has been borne by our esteemed friend, Col. A.M. Tomkins, of this country ...".

Reel: 31

Tornel y Mendivil, José María, 1797-1853.

Tejas y los Estados-Unidos de América, en Sus Relaciones con la República Mexicana. México. Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, calle de los Rebeldes N. 2. 1837
932; Escrito por el General Jose Maria Tornel.; 98 p. 21.5 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title similar; advt. on verso of back wrapper.; This is a hasty review of the history of Texas to after San Jacinto, written with considerable venom by Tornel, while he was Secretary of War and Marine. It ends with a plea for a vigorous continuation of the Texan war. Tornel says (p. 90) that the loss of Texas would mean the loss of New Mexico and the Californias. A worth-while feature of this work is a copy (p. 27-41) of a report on Texas colonization contracts from 1825 to January, 1834, made by Coahuila to the Supreme Government in June, 1834. This list is reprinted from Tornel by Filisola in the Rafael edition (1848-1849) of his Memorias ... Guerra de Tejas, Vol. I, p. 553-567. My copy has the following presentation inscription on the verso of the front wrapper: "El autor á su amigo el S. Corl D. Juan Nepo Almonte." This pamphlet of Tornel's is translated into English in Mr. Castañeda's Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution, Dallas, 1928. Tornel's Manifestacion ... al Publico, Mexico, 1833, 74 p., only has slight references to Texas and is not included here.; Rader 3145. Sabin 96208.; Locations: C-S. CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. MiU-C. MWA. TxSa-Court House. TxU. TxWB. BNM. TWS.

Reel: 14

A Tract for the Day. How to Conquer Texas, before Texas Conquers Us. 1845.
See [Hale, Edward Everett], entry No. 1583.

A Traveller.

Notes and Reflections on Mexico ... 1827.
See entry No. 1096.

Travis Guards, Austin.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Travis Guards: Adopted March First, 1840.
Austin: Cruger and Bonnell's Print. 1840
430; 16 p. 16 cm.; The constitution and by-laws of the Travis Guards are very similar to the constitution and by-laws of the Milam Guards, entry No. 325, even as to election to the Guards and fines. As was the case with the Milam Guards, the act incorporating the Travis Guards was approved some time after the organization of the Guards, the act for the Travis Guards not having been approved until January 23, 1841 (Laws ... Fifth Congress, Houston, 1841, p. 52). At the end here, on p. 15-16, is a list of the officers and privates of the Travis Guards. Some years ago Mr. Winkler made the comment to me that "the mode of induction, the initiation fee, and the dues and fines probably limited membership in this organization to Austin's elite." The Charter and Constitution of the Galveston Artillery Company, entry No. 516, has fewer of the characteristics of a social club than this constitution of the Travis Guards.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 6

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Travis, William Barret, 1809-1836.

Latest from Bejar.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens].
[1836]

184; Copy of a Letter from Col. Travis to the President of the Convention. [Text begins:] Commandancy of the Alamo, Bejar, March 3, 1836. Sir, -- In the present confusion of the political authorities of the country, and in the absence of the commander-in-chief, I beg leave to communicate to you the situation of this garrison. ... [Signed at end:] God and Texas--Victory or Death!! ... W. Barrett [sic] Travis. Lieut. Col. comm. ...; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages, in double columns. 25 x 20.5 cm.; This last message of Travis's, giving an account of the events of the siege since his official report of February 25 and again asking for aid, is followed by a postscript saying, "The enemies [sic] troops are still arriving, and the reinforcement will probably amount to two or three thousand." The message was carried through the besieging lines by John W. Smith on the night of Thursday, March 3. It is followed here by a minute of the Convention dated, Convention Hall, Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, March 6, 1836, which tells of the Convention's being called together on the arrival of the letter, and of its being read, whereupon 1,000 copies were ordered printed by Baker and Bordens of San Felipe. For Travis's messages of February 24 and 25 see the note to entry No. 132. Delays caused by the printing office being at San Felipe while the Convention headquarters were at Washington are shown by the issue of the Telegraph and Texas Register for Saturday, March 12, 1836. There it is reported that this Travis letter was not received by them until Tuesday morning, March 8, and though it was printed by that night, "We could get no one to carry it to Washington till Thursday [March 10]." The text of the March 3 message is given in Foote, Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 219-222, in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 403-404, and in Gammel, Vol. I, p. 845-846.; Locations: Tx. TxH (at TxHSJM).

Reel: 2

Travis, William Barret, 1809-1836.

To the Citizens of Texas.

[San Felipe de Austin: Printed by Baker & Bordens].
[1836]

185; [Text begins:] Commandancy of the Alamo, Bejar, Feb. 24, 1836. Fellow-Citizens, I am besieged by a thousand [sic] or more of the Mexicans, under Santa Ana [sic]. ... [Signed:] Victory or Death, W. Barret Travis, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. [Followed by:] P.S. The Lord is on our side. ... [Signed:] T.; Broadside. 25.2 x 19.5 cm.; This is the first separate printing of a great Texas document. It was printed on the same day, also with minor differences from the manuscript, as part of the broadside, Meeting of the Citizens of San Felipe, entry No. 132. In that note I mention the minor changes between the original manuscript and that printing of the Travis letter, and I likewise mention there my ownership of the original Travis letter of the day before, February 23, asking for help from Andrew Ponton and the citizens of Gonzales. Among the minor differences between this first separate printing of the Travis letter and its printing as part of the record of the February 27 meeting is the heading, which in this separate reads, "To the Citizens of Texas," and in the other, "To the People in Texas, and All Americans in the World." The latter salutation is that of the manuscript letter. For the printing of 300 copies of this on the same sheet as Governor Smith's proclamation, Texas Expects Every Man to Do His Duty, see the note to entry No. 145.; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 2

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Trespalacios.

Map of the City of Trespalacios ... Lith of E. Jones ... [1844?].
See Jones, Edward, lithographer, entry No. 1514.

Trinity River Colony ... [1843].

See Texas Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, entry No. 1462.

Triplett, Robert, 1790-1852, and Gray, William F., 1787-1841.

Memorial of the Texian Loan Contractors to the Congress of Texas.
New-Orleans: Printed by William M'Kean. 1837 1294; 14 p. 22 cm.; This Memorial, which is undated, is signed at the end, Robert Triplett, Wm. F. Gray. There is a general account of the two loans made to Texas early in 1836 in the note to Memorial and Documents concerning the First Texian Loan, Houston, 1838 (entry No. 235), and the compromise agreement of April 2, 1836, with Messrs. Triplett and Gray is entered here under Texas (republic) (entry No. 1237). Various complications arose after that agreement, with the net result that though in 1837 the creditors under the second loan of \$50,000 had received a satisfactory adjustment, the creditors under the first loan of \$200,000 had received nothing. Their claims were finally adjusted by a vote of the Texas Congress passed May 24, 1838. An apparently contemporary inscription in ink on the title page of the Grand Lodge copy and of my copy says "(Written by R. Triplett--but not presented to Congress.)" For another partnership of Triplett and Gray in the town site of Galveston see the note to Documents ... Galveston Island (entry No. 1272). There is an interesting sketch of Robert Triplett in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, for July 1912 (Vol. 21, p. 124-125). It appears that he was a successful merchant in Kentucky. He also opened coal mines and built woolen mills and cotton factories there. There is no article on him in the Handbook of Texas, but there is one for William F. Gray.; Sabin 95102.; Locations: TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 26

Triunfo del Ejército Nacional en Tejas. Vivá la patria, viva el valiente ejército mejicano, viva el bizarro general Santa-Anna!!! ... 1836.
See entry No. 864B.

Truth.

See entry Nos. 445 and 446.

Ueber d. Negersklaverei in d. Vereinigten Staaten u. in Texas.
Stuttgart. 1838

1327; No copy located, but listed by Raines, page 208.; Raines, p. 208. Sabin 97666, quoting Raines.

Reel: 27

Ugarte, Ramon G.

... Apelacion ante el público por una detraccion injusta.
[At end:] San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Gobierno á cargo del Ciudadano José Maria Infante. 1837 933; [Reply by Ramon G. Ugarte to a statement published in El Mosquito asserting that he was imprisoned in Galveston in 1832, when he was secretary for John Davis Bradburn. Dated and signed at end:] San Luis Potosí Febrero 25 de 1837. -- Ramon G Ugarte.; Broadsheet. 31.5 x 21 cm.; At head of caption title: <Gratis.>; This perhaps should not be included for while there is much about Ugarte there is little about Texas. Ugarte admits that he was sent to exile in Texas for printing a libel but says he aided in putting down a mutiny of the crew of the ship taking him there and that because of this his exile was lifted. There is a certificate at the end by Bradburn to the effect of the foregoing, with the added statement that Ugarte had been brave in the troubles with the colonists and that he had joined Mexia and the Santa Anna party.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Ugartechea, Domingo de, d. 1839.

Parte que dio el ciudadano Teniente Coronel Domingo de Ugartechea al Exmo. Sr. Comandante general, de la accion que sostuvo en el fuerte Velasco.
[At end:] Matamoros. Imprenta del procurador á cargo de sus editores. 1832 785; (1.) el 26 y 27 de junio de este año.; [5] p. 31 cm.; Caption title.; At end of text: Es copia Matamoros, Setiembre 11 de 1832. D. de Ugartechea. This is the account of Ugartechea, commander of the Mexican Fort Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos River, to Terán, Commandant of the Eastern Internal Province, of the engagement with the Texans at Velasco on June 26 and 27, 1832, which resulted in Ugartechea's surrender after considerable loss of life on both sides. The report which is dated at the end, "Boca del Rio de los brazos á bordo de la Goleta Brazoria Julio 1 de 1832," is followed by the terms of capitulation dated June 29. The report, but not the terms of surrender, is printed in translation in the Lamar Papers, Volume I, at pages 132-136. The terms of surrender are printed in entry No. 1129, note to which see for subsequent printings.; Sabin 97675.; Locations: Tx. TxU.

Reel: 13

Ultraje Hecho a la Nacion Mejicana por Algunos Habitantes de la Republica del Norte.

[At end:] Victoria de Durango: Imprenta del Gobierno a Cargo de Manuel Gonzalez. 1836 911; 4 p. 21.3 cm.; Caption title.; This folder quotes, interspersed with its own bitter comments, from a Louisiana newspaper an address on Texas by Branch T. Archer, probably made at New Orleans in January, 1836, when he was on his way to Washington as one of the commissioners of Texas.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

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Un Mexicano.

Se Nos Ha Entregado en Tejas como Borregos de Ofrenda, Mexico, 1836.
See entry No. 906.

Un Patriota.

La Verdadera a la Falsa Opinion Publica, sobre el proyecto Pendiente en el Senado, relativo á ... la guerra de Tejas.
See note to entry No. 965.

Un Soldado.

Viva el Supremo Gobierno.
[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]
907; [Text begins:] El 11 del prócsimo pasado han visto los hombres sensatos de esta ciudad con escandalo y hastio, prostituido el noble uso de los tipos de la imprenta, por un folleto indecoroso, por un rapto vilioso y acre suscrito con el apócrifo título de "Varios Militares;" ... [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Octubre 11 de 1836. Un Soldado.; Broadsheet. 29 x 21 cm.; Here "Un Soldado" takes to task "Varios Militares," whom he alleges to be one and not several persons, for a recent bitter attack on the Mexican government, and especially the Secretary of War, for its conduct of the proposed new expedition against Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

A2 Part of the Boundary between the United States and Texas, from Sabine River, Northward, to the 36th mile mound.
[Washington]. [1842?]
1441; Drawn from the Notes of Survey and copied for the use of the Commissioners under the Convention of 25th April 1838, by J Edmd Blake 1st Lieut. U.S. Topog. Engs. ... [Certificate of correctness by James Kearney, Lt. Col. T.E., and authentication by the two Commissioners, the two Surveyors, and Clerk. All signatures lithographed.]; 71 x 55 cm.; Graphic scale: 1/2 mile to the inch. The map is in three parallel sections of 12 miles each. This map is reproduced on a much smaller scale in Senate Document 199, where it is No. 3.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC. MB. NN. TWS.

Reel: 32

United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

B2 Part of the Boundary between the United States and Texas, North of Sabine River from the 39th [i.e. 36th] to the 72nd mile mound.
[Washington]. [1842?]
1442; [Drawn, certified, and authenticated, with lithographed signatures, and with same scale, as in entry No. 1441.]; 71 x 55 cm.; Graphic scale: 1/2 mile to the inch. The map is in three parallel sections of 12 miles each. This map calls for no comment. It is reproduced on much smaller scale in Senate Document 199, where it is No. 4.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC. MB. NN. TWS.

Reel: 32

United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

C2 Part of the Boundary between the United States and Texas, North of Sabine River from the 72nd mile mound to Red River.
[Washington]. [1842?]
1443; [Drawn, certified, and authenticated, with lithographed signatures, and same graphic scale, as in entry Nos. 1441 and 1442, but with "Scale of 2 inches to the Mile" added.]; 71 x 55 cm.; The map is in three parallel sections, two of 12 miles each and one of 10 miles. This map calls for no comment. It is reproduced on much smaller scale in Senate Document 199, where it is No. 5.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC. MB. NN. TWS.

Reel: 32

United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

Map of the River Sabine from Its Mouth on the Gulf of Mexico in the Sea to Logan's Ferry in Latitude 31 58' 24" North.
Lith. in colours by P. Haas, Washn. [1842?]
1439; Shewing the Boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas between said points, as marked and laid down by Survey in 1840, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose under the 1st Article of the Convention signed at Washington April 25th 1838. [Imprint.] Surveyed in 1840 by On the part of the United States. J.D. Graham Major U.S. Corps of Topl Engs Thomas J. Lee 1st Lieut. U.S. Topl Engs George G. Meade, C.E. & Asstt On the part of Texas. P.J. Pillans, Engineer. D.C. Wilber, Surveyor. A.B. Gray, Assistant Engineer. Drawn by Lieut. T.J. Lee, U.S. Top[o]graphical Engineers. In 5 sheets, each approximately 74 cm. in width, and varying in length from 73 to 90 cm., with a total length of 426 cm. Partly colored. Graphic scale: about 1 mile to the inch. Certificate of correctness of map on middle sheet signed: J.H. Overton United States Commissioner. This map is a huge affair, showing in great detail and with many legends the Sabine River boundary as far north as Logan's Ferry. The 32d parallel intersects the river about two miles above Logan's Ferry. This is reproduced on a much smaller scale in Senate Document 199, where it is No. 6. For the 1842 date of this map and those entered in entry Nos. 1440-1443, see note to entry No. 1438.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC. MB. NNA. TWS.

Reel: 32

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United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

Map of the River Sabine from Logan's Ferry to 32nd Degree of North Latitude.
[Washington]. [1842?]
1440; Shewing the Boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas between said points, as marked and laid down by Survey in 1841 ... Drawn by A.B. Gray. [Certificate in eight lines concluding, "Ne Varietur," and followed by lithographed signature:] J H Overton U.S. Commissioner.; 47 x 67 cm. Boundary colored.; Graphic scale: about 1/5 mile to the inch. This very large scale map, over five inches for one mile, marks one of the most important points of the whole boundary, the intersection of the west bank of the Sabine by the 32d parallel. At this point the boundary leaves the Sabine and runs due north to the Red River. Logan's Ferry is only about two miles below the intersection. This map is reproduced on small scale, with all its legends, in Senate Document 199, where it is No. 2.; Phillips, Maps, p. 842.; Locations: DLC. MB. TWS.

Reel: 32

United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

Sabine Pass and Mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea surveyed ... by Lieut. T.J. Lee, U.S. Topl. Engineers and Capt. P.J. Pillans, Texan Army ... 1840.
See entry No. 1438.

United States and Texas. Joint Commission for Marking Boundary.

Sabine Pass and Mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea surveyed under the direction of Major J.D. Graham, U.S. Top. Engineers by Lieut. T.J. Lee, U.S. Topl. Engineers and Capt P.J. Pillans, Texan Army attached to the Joint Commission for marking the Boundary between the United States and Texas 1840.
[Washington]. [1842?]
1438; Drawn by Lieut. T.J. Lee ... ; 66 x 46 cm.; "Scale ... 2 Inches to 1 Mile." Lithograph signatures: J.D. Graham Major U.S. Topl Engrs Thos J. Lee 1st Lieut. Topl Engineers. This map, which is on thick paper, was republished on thin paper, with same title and same scale, though with slightly less area covered, with the Journal of the Joint Commission in Senate Document 199, 27th Cong., 2d Sess., Message of March 17, 1842 (entry No. 1432). It is Map No. 1 in that reissue. In the reissue, the lithograph signatures of Graham and Lee are omitted, and W.J. Stone appears as the engraver. No engraver is noted for the original. It is the first of a series of six maps issued by the Joint Commission for marking the boundary between the United States and Texas. The other five, entries (entry Nos. 1439 - 1443) are also reproduced, though on a much smaller scale, in Senate Document 199. These six maps are most important in Texas history, in that they show the final boundary between Texas and the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River, resulting from the settlement of the boundary dispute between the two countries (for these disputes see the note to entry No. 1431). There was no question of interpretation of the boundary from the 32d parallel to the Red River, but its actual location was so little known that its survey as recorded in these boundary maps showed that quite a large area thought to be part of Arkansas was in fact part of Texas. For the order of arrangement of these six maps, see the note to Senate Document 199 referred to above. Though the map entered here has an 1840 date, it appears from a letter of J.H. Overton, United States Commissioner, dated Opelousas, Louisiana, August 10, 1841 (see entry No. 1431, Message of President, January 17, 1842, p. 59), and the reply of October 1, 1841 (entry No. 1431, p. 9), that the maps and journal of the survey had not been forwarded at that time. However, they had been received by January 15, 1842 (see entry No. 1431, p. 1), and that they were issued by March 17, 1842, is shown by the reprintings of them accompanying the President's Message of that date (entry No. 1432).; Phillips, Maps, p. 843.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 32

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

United States. Army. Western Division.

... Defence of the Western Frontier.
 [At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.
 [Washington]. [1838]
 1328; A Plan for the Defence of the Western Frontier, furnished by Major General Gaines, February 28, 1838. ... ; 58 p., frontispiece (folding map). 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Doc. No. 311.) In Serial No. 329. Caption title. April 6, 1838. Laid before the House by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Map: Map illustrating the plan of the defences of the Western Frontier, as proposed by Maj. Gen. Gaines, in his plan dated Feby 28th 1838. Compiled by David H. Burr. Draughtsman H.R.P. Haas Lithogr 60 x 37 cm. Graphic scale: about 55 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Washington. This rather egotistical report of General Gaines characterizes the frontier from the mouth of the Sabine River to the Red River and thence to the Arkansas River as most important to the United States, and calls for two forts on the Sabine. The map compiled by Burr follows the error in the Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) in placing the north-south boundary of Texas, from the Sabine to the Red River, about twenty miles too far west, thus adding a strip of that width to Louisiana and Arkansas. An interesting feature of Gaines's plan was his recommendation for various lines of railroads to and along the frontier as shown on the map, making this an important report for the early history of American railroads. The map in its general outlines is very similar, though on a slightly smaller scale, to the earlier maps described in House Document 59 of the same session (entry No. 1338). Claussen and Friis call this (their No. 239) a colored map, but in the copies I have seen the only color is in the dots giving the location of the forts.; Claussen and Friis 239.

Reel: 27

United States. Congress. House. Committee ... [On] That Part of the President's Message Which Relates to an Invasion of Our Territory by ... Spain.

Report, in part, of the Committee to whom was referred, on the third instant, that part of the President's Message which relates to an Invasion of our Territory by the Troops of Spain; and to the adoption of Measures for the Protection thereof. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1806 1036; 8 p., 1 leaf. 24 cm. [9th Cong., 2d Sess. House Report.]; December 18, 1806. Read, and referred to a committee of the whole House, to-morrow. Attached to the report is a copy of a letter dated Camp of Nacogdoches, October 11, 1806, from Antonio Cordero, Governor of the Province of Texas, to General Wilkinson, answering the latter's letter of October 4. That letter is included in entry No. 1037. Cordero still claims to the east of the Sabine. Also attached is a conciliatory but firm letter from Nemesio Salcedo, Commandant General of the Eastern Provinces, to Governor Claiborne, dated Chihuahua, September 18, 1806. Salcedo agrees, pending final adjustment, to limit the operations of his troops to patrolling the disputed lands, to prevent any settlement being made by citizens of either nation. Castañeda in Volume V of Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, at pages 268-270, summarizes and discusses this Salcedo letter in some detail.; Locations: CtY. DNA. ICU (lacks final leaf). MBAt. MH. NN (lacks final leaf). TxSa.

Reel: 16

United States. Congress. House. Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were instructed, by a Resolution of This House, of the 18th ult. "To Enquire into the Expediency of Authorising the President of the United States, to Employ Persons to Explore Such Parts of the Province of Louisiana, as He May Deem Proper."

[Washington]. [1804]
 1032; 7 p. 21cm. [8th Cong., 1st Sess. House Report.]; 8th March, 1804. Read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next.; This is an interesting report, illustrating as it does how little was known at this time about the Red River above Natchitoches and how "obscure and undefined" were the limits of newly acquired Spanish Louisiana. The report advocates exploring expeditions up the Red and Arkansas rivers and is the earliest official advocacy of the exploration of the Red River by the United States that I have seen. It was soon followed by the Freeman expedition up the Red River (entry No. 1040).; Locations: CSmH. ICN. MH. NN. TxSa. TWS.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs.

... Dividing Line between the United States and Texas and Mexico.
[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1844]
1541; <To accompany bill H.R. No. 139.> February 15, 1844. Mr. Thomasson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following Report: ... relative to the running and marking the line ... ; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. House Rep. No. 151.) In Serial No. 445. Caption title. The bill provided for further marking of the line.

Reel: 34

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs.

... Independence of Texas.
[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1836]
1250; ... Mr. Mason, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs ... made the following Report ... [on] certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, and the petitions of many citizens of the United States, asking the recognition of the independence of Texas ... ; 2 p. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 1st Sess. House Rep. No. 854.) In Serial No. 295. Caption title. July 4, 1836. Read, and the resolutions therein contained were agreed to by the House. The committee recommended the following resolution: That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

Reel: 25

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs.

... Independence of Texas.
[At foot of page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1837]
1295; ... Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs ... made the following Report: ... ; 1 leaf, verso blank. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 2d Sess. House Rep. No. 240.) In Serial No. 306. Caption title. February 18, 1837. Read, and laid upon the table. This recommends a resolution recognizing Texas and providing for the expenses of "such public agent as the President may determine to send to Texas".

Reel: 26

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Indian Affairs.

... Caddo Indian Treaty.
[Washington]. [1841]
1400; Testimony taken under a commission from the Committee on Indian Affairs, under an order of the House of Representatives of the United States, by R.V. Marye, Esq., and Judge C.E. Greneaux. ... ; 48 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Doc. No. 25.) In Serial No. 401. Caption title. December 15, 1841. Presented to the House, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed. This pamphlet relates primarily to an alleged fraud in the negotiation of the July 1, 1835, treaty of the United States with the Caddo Indians, under which they gave up their lands in the United States, but is included here because of the testimony of Haden Edwards at pages 28-31, on the events leading up to the so-called Fredonian revolt in late December, 1826. A short three-page appendix to the document, with testimony on the treaty given in 1842, is not entered.

Reel: 31

United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Territories.

... Western Boundary of Arkansas.
Gales & Seaton. Printers to House of Rep.
[Washington]. [1829]
1112; To accompany bill H.R. No. 383. January 20, 1829. Mr. Strong, from the Committee on the Territories, to which the subject had been referred made the following Report: ... [on] the expediency of passing a law extending the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas due south to the Province of Texas, so soon as the line between Texas and Arkansas may be run ... ; 1 leaf, verso blank. 22 cm. ([2]0th Cong., 2d Sess. House Rep. No. 52.) In Serial No. 190. Caption title. It was explained in the report as a reason for the proposed legislation that probably the boundary between the United States and the Province of Texas would strike the Red River west of the point where the western boundary line of Arkansas then terminated, leaving an area "south of the Red River and north of Louisiana across which the western boundary line of Arkansas will be undefined." This supposition turned out to be unfounded.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. Congress. Senate.

... In Senate of the United States.

[At foot of page:] Blair & Rives, printers.

[Washington]. [1838]

1329; ... Mr. Preston submitted the following for consideration: [resolution that "it is desirable and expedient to re-annex the said territory (i.e. Texas) to the United States."]; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 72.) In Serial No. 314; Caption title. January 4, 1838. Ordered to be printed. This resolution "to re-annex" included the provision, whenever this could be done "consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States." The resolution was laid on the table about the middle of June by vote of 24 to 14. A similar resolution offered in the House was decisively defeated after the three-weeks speech of John Quincy Adams (entry No. 1305). Texas formally withdrew its offer of annexation on October 12, 1838.

Reel: 27

United States. Congress. Senate.

... Proceedings of the Senate and Documents relative to Texas, from Which the Injunction of Secrecy Has Been Removed.

[Washington]. [1844]

1542; 119 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 341.) In Serial No. 435. Caption title. Twenty thousand copies ordered printed May 16 and 20, 1844. This useful collection of documents and correspondence includes the full text of the annexation treaty of April 12, 1844 (p. 10-13), sent to the Senate by President Tyler on April 22, 1844 (p. 5-10); official letter of Calhoun as Secretary of State to the British Minister Pakenham, dated April 18 (p. 50-53) (for Urquhart's bitter characterization of Calhoun's letter, see note to entry No. 1554), and Lt. Emory's memoir to accompany his map of Texas (p. 55-63). It also includes the exchange of correspondence with Texas, leading to the execution of the treaty; correspondence with the British Government and our own representatives on the British attitude; and correspondence and documents relating to the Mexican attitude. Practically all of this document, except certain correspondence at the end with Mexico, is reprinted in Document 271 referred June 11, 1844 (entry No. 1548). It is useful to students in giving the full text of the rejected annexation treaty. The text of that treaty, it not having been ratified, is not given in Malloy, ... Treaties, Conventions ..., Washington, 1910, and apparently is not included in any of the early or later histories of Texas or in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly. However, its various provisions, including its three main points, Texas to be annexed as a territory, not a state; the United States to control all public lands in Texas; and to assume the debts of the Texas government, are recorded in some detail in Rives, United States and Mexico 1821-1848, New York, 1913, Volume I, at pages 609-610. The text of the treaty was again transmitted in Tyler's Message of June 10, 1844 (entry No. 1548).

Reel: 34

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

... In Senate of the United States.

[Washington]. [1837]

1296; ... Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following Report: ... [on] the message of the President ... of the 6th instant, with the accompanying documents, on the subject of the present state of our relations with Mexico ... ; 4 p. 23 cm. (24th Cong., 2d Sess. [Senate Doc.] 189.) In Serial No. 298. Caption title. February 19, 1837. Ordered to be printed, and that 2,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate. Buchanan's report recommends another demand on Mexico for satisfaction. It then discusses the impropriety of Gorostiza's pamphlet and regrets that the Mexican government has publicly approved it.

Reel: 26

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

... In Senate of the United States.

[Washington]. [1845]

1617; ... Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following Report: ... on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and also [on] sundry instructions of State Legislatures, and memorials and petitions on the same subject ... ; 23 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate. [Doc.] 79.) In Serial No. 451. Caption title. February 4, 1845. Submitted, and ordered to be printed. After struggling for some time with this report I turned for help to Justin Smith's Annexation of Texas, and was relieved to see it characterized there (Smith p. 336) as "extremely long, abstract, circumlocutory and involved. According to the Globe it required some ten days to make out what was meant." Apparently the report was trying to say that the House resolution calling for annexation was unconstitutional and its terms unsatisfactory.; Raines, p. 11.

Reel: 37

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.

... In Senate of the United States ... Mr. Clay made the following Report: [from] the Committee on Foreign Relations, ... [on] resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, sundry memorials, and other proceedings of various meetings ... all recommending the recognition of the independence of Texas.

[At foot of first page:] <Gales & Seaton, print.>

[Washington]. [1836]

1251; 3 p. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 1st Sess. [Senate Doc.] 406.) In Serial No. 284. Caption title. June 18, 1836. Read, and ordered to be printed. The resolution recommended to the Senate was the same as that recommended to the House, reported in entry No. 1250. It was passed unanimously by the Senate in July.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent:
Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of
Topographical Engineers, from the best authorities.
Published by order of the U.S. Senate. [1844]
1543A; Another issue [of entry No. 1543], without
the inscription, W.J. Stone Sc. Washn, but otherwise
the same.; This map, except for the scale, is the same
in both editions and extends from the Mississippi
River to the Pacific Ocean, and on the north to the
42d parallel, but with only the Texas and New
Mexico regions shown in detail. It was prepared by
Lieutenant Emory and with his memoir was sent to
the Senate in a message of President Tyler of April
29, 1844, given at page 55 in Proceedings of the
Senate and Documents relative to Texas, from which
the Injunction of Secrecy Has Been Removed (entry
No. 1542). The Emory memoir is at pages 55-63 of
the Proceedings. It is most interesting in its outlining
in color the boundaries claimed by Texas in the law
of December 19, 1836, and in showing the
relationship of Texas to the surrounding territory. It is
also of interest in its marking of several routes across
what is now Texas and for other routes to the north,
such as that of Zebulon Pike in 1806. The route of
Albert Pike across Texas in the early thirties is not
shown. El Paso is located just above the 32nd
parallel, or about half a degree too far north, an error,
since it involved the fertile region around Mesilla and
was followed by Disturnell in the treaty map of 1847,
that was one of the reasons for the Gadsden Purchase.
The statistics of population and the authorities cited
are interesting and helpful. The importance of the
map is shown by the reproduction on a some-what
smaller scale of the edition first entered above in the
Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1946,
and January, 1947, Volume L, the east half in the
October issue and the west half in the January issue,
accompanied by an interesting memorandum by H.
Bailey Carroll in the October, 1946, issue (p. 269).
The order of priority of the two issues of the large
scale map (Nos. 1543, 1543A) and of the two
editions, one large scale (No. 1543) and the other in
smaller scale (No. 1543B), cannot now be
determined, but it is probable that the large scale map
was issued before the edition on smaller scale. A
resolution passed June 11, 1844, by the Senate called
for the publication of 1000 copies of the map
"provided it can be done for the sum of \$400," and on
December 19, 1844, the Senate voted that 5000 more
copies be furnished "provided the cost ... does not
exceed 12 cents per copy, including paper, printing,
pasting and coloring." The December vote probably
applied to the "another issue" in the entries.;
Locations: MH. NN. TxWB.

Reel: 34

United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent:
Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of
Topographical Engineers, from the best authorities.
W.J. Stone Sc. Washn. Published by order of the U.S.
Senate. [1844]
1543; For the State Department, under the direction
of Colonel J.J. Abert, Chief of the Corps; by W.H.
Emory, 1st Lieut. T.E. War Department 1844.; 53 x
83 cm. Boundary of Texas colored. Graphic scale:
about 70 miles to the inch.; Prime meridians:
Greenwich and Washington.; Text in lower left
corner with notes, statistics, list of authorities, etc.;
This map, except for the scale, is the same in both
editions and extends from the Mississippi River to
the Pacific Ocean, and on the north to the 42d
parallel, but with only the Texas and New Mexico
regions shown in detail. It was prepared by
Lieutenant Emory and with his memoir was sent to
the Senate in a message of President Tyler of April
29, 1844, given at page 55 in Proceedings of the
Senate and Documents relative to Texas, from which
the Injunction of Secrecy Has Been Removed (entry
No. 1542). The Emory memoir is at pages 55-63 of
the Proceedings. It is most interesting in its outlining
in color the boundaries claimed by Texas in the law
of December 19, 1836, and in showing the
relationship of Texas to the surrounding territory. It is
also of interest in its marking of several routes across
what is now Texas and for other routes to the north,
such as that of Zebulon Pike in 1806. The route of
Albert Pike across Texas in the early thirties is not
shown. El Paso is located just above the 32nd
parallel, or about half a degree too far north, an error,
since it involved the fertile region around Mesilla and
was followed by Disturnell in the treaty map of 1847,
that was one of the reasons for the Gadsden Purchase.
The statistics of population and the authorities cited
are interesting and helpful. The importance of the
map is shown by the reproduction on a some-what
smaller scale of the edition first entered above in the
Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1946,
and January, 1947, Volume L, the east half in the
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be determined, but it is probable that the large scale
map was issued before the edition on smaller scale. A
resolution passed June 11, 1844, by the Senate called
for the publication of 1000 copies of the map
"provided it can be done for the sum of \$400," and on
December 19, 1844, the Senate voted that 5000 more
copies be furnished "provided the cost ... does not
exceed 12 cents per copy, including paper, printing,
pasting and coloring." The December vote probably
applied to the "another issue" in the entries.; Phillips,
Maps, p. 844.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. MH.
NNA. Tx. TWS.

Reel: 34

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Map of Texas and the Country Adjacent:
Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of
Topographical Engineers [sic].
[Washington]. [1844]
1543B; Another edition [of entry No. 1543] on
smaller scale, and with slightly varying title: ... War
Department 1844.; 36 x 55 cm. Boundary of Texas
colored.; Graphic scale: about 105 miles to the inch.
Text in lower left corner as in issues of large scale
map. This map, except for the scale, is the same in
both editions and extends from the Mississippi River
to the Pacific Ocean, and on the north to the 42d
parallel, but with only the Texas and New Mexico
regions shown in detail. It was prepared by
Lieutenant Emory and with his memoir was sent to
the Senate in a message of President Tyler of April
29, 1844, given at page 55 in Proceedings of the
Senate and Documents relative to Texas, from which
the Injunction of Secrecy Has Been Removed (No.
1542). The Emory memoir is at pages 55-63 of the
Proceedings. It is most interesting in its outlining in
color the boundaries claimed by Texas in the law of
December 19, 1836, and in showing the relationship
of Texas to the surrounding territory. It is also of
interest in its marking of several routes across what is
now Texas and for other routes to the north, such as
that of Zebulon Pike in 1806. The route of Albert
Pike across Texas in the early thirties is not shown.
El Paso is located just above the 32nd parallel, or
about half a degree too far north, an error, since it
involved the fertile region around Mesilla and was
followed by Disturnell in the treaty map of 1847, that
was one of the reasons for the Gadsden Purchase.
The statistics of population and the authorities cited
are interesting and helpful. The importance of the
map is shown by the reproduction on a some-what
smaller scale of the edition first entered above in the
Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1946,
and January, 1947, Volume L, the east half in the
October issue and the west half in the January issue,
accompanied by an interesting memorandum by H.
Bailey Carroll in the October, 1946, issue (p. 269).
The order of priority of the two issues of the large
scale map (entry Nos. 1543, 1543A) and of the two
editions, one large scale (entry No. 1543) and the
other in smaller scale (entry No. 1543B), cannot now
be determined, but it is probable that the large scale
map was issued before the edition on smaller scale. A
resolution passed June 11, 1844, by the Senate called
for the publication of 1000 copies of the map
"provided it can be done for the sum of \$400," and on
December 19, 1844, the Senate voted that 5000 more
copies be furnished "provided the cost ... does not
exceed 12 cents per copy, including paper, printing,
pasting and coloring." The December vote probably
applied to the "another issue" in the entries.;
Locations: DLC. MB. MH. MiU-C. NNA. TxU.
TWS.

Reel: 34

United States. Department of State.

... American Citizens Captured near Santa Fe.
[Washington]. [1842]
1430; Message from the President of the United
States [Jan. 18, 1842], transmitting the information
required by the resolution of the House of
Representatives of the 14th instant, in relation to
American citizens captured near Santa Fe, &c. ... ; 7
p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive
Doc. No. 49.) In Serial No. 402. Caption title.
January 20, 1842. Referred to the Committee on
Foreign Affairs. This includes a letter of the
Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, dated January 3,
1842, to our envoy at Mexico asking him to try to
expedite the release of young Franklin Combs and
George W. Kendall and a letter of Manuel Alvarez,
U.S. Consul at Santa Fe, dated Independence,
Missouri, December 15, 1841, to the Secretary of
State re the capture of the Texan expedition. For note
on the Santa Fe prisoners, see under Folsom, entry
Nos. 1413 and 1433.

Reel: 32

United States. Department of State.

... Annexation of Texas to the United States.
[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.
[Washington]. [1837]
1297; Message from the President of the United
States [Sept. 30, 1837], in compliance with a
resolution of the House of Representatives of the
13th instant, respecting an Annexation of Texas to
the United States. ... ; 18 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 1st
Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 40.) In Serial No.
311. Caption title. October 3, 1837. Read, and laid
upon the table. This message, in reply to a resolution
of the House of Representatives of September 13,
asking for correspondence between the United States
and Texas, sends to the House letters of General
Hunt, envoy extraordinary of Texas, to John Forsyth,
Secretary of State, dated August 4 and September 12,
1837, and Forsyth's letter of August 25. Hunt's letter
of August 4 was a formal request that the United
States consider annexation. Forsyth's negative reply
had cited the treaty obligations of the United States to
Mexico. By an order of October 10, 1837, this
document and Doc. 42 (entry No. 1298), also read
October 3, 1837, were reissued in an edition of
10,000 copies, with new heading, "... Doc. No. 40
and 42 Reprinted," and with the joint caption title,
"Annexation of Texas and Boundary with Mexico."
Although there are other slight variations, the two
documents are printed from the same setting of type
as that used earlier and are still separately paged.

Reel: 26

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United States. Department of State.

... Boundary--United States and Mexico.
[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.
[Washington]. [1837]
1298; Message from the President of the United States [Oct. 2, 1837], transmitting the Information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, concerning the Boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. ... ; 94 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 1st Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 42.) In Serial No. 311. Caption title. October 3, 1837. Read, and laid upon the table. For reprint see note to House Ex. Doc. 40, same session, entry No. 1297. This gives correspondence or extracts from the same dated from February 15, 1824, to April 18, 1836.

Reel: 26

United States. Department of State.

... Boundary--United States and Texas.
[Washington]. [1842]
1431; Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 17, 1842], in relation to the boundary between the United States and Texas. ... ; 78 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. 51). In Serial No. 402. Caption title. January 20, 1842. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. [Ordered printed Feb. 8, 1842.--See p. 2.] This gives, pages 2-60, correspondence relating to the operation of the Boundary Commission and, at pages 60-78, Journal of the Joint Commission. Including a preliminary statement, this Journal covers the proceedings of the Commission from its organization at New Orleans on August 7, 1839. The actual survey did not begin until May 21, 1840, and after a recess of several months the survey reached the Red River on June 24, 1841. As the Melish Map of the United States, ... "improved to the first of January 1818" was by reference an integral part of the Treaty of 1819 which fixed the boundary, it is interesting to note that notwithstanding diligent efforts by the State Department to acquire a copy of the "improved to the first of January 1818" edition, at as late as June 29, 1840, no copy had been located (see p. 6, 12, 50). Whether one was found before the Commission had ended its labors is not stated. At one time I had an entry here for the first printing of the Melish map "improved to the first of January 1818," but when it developed that there were at least four editions of the Melish map with this legend, any one of which might have been the one referred to in the treaty, the entry was removed. Leaving it in would require too much explanation. In this 1842 pamphlet much of the correspondence is between Memucan Hunt, the Commissioner from Texas, and J.H. Overton, our Commissioner, as to whether the boundary was at the middle of Sabine Lake and Sabine Pass or on their west banks. In a letter to the Secretary of State written August 10, 1841 (p. 59) Overton describes the extent of the area, formerly thought to be parts of the states of Arkansas and Louisiana, that the boundary survey had shown to be part of Texas. There is an interesting article, "Some Queries Concerning the Texas-Louisiana Sabine Boundary," by Bunyan H. Andrew in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1949, Volume LIII, at pages 1-18. For the later Senate document giving on a small scale representations of the original maps see entry No. 1432, and for the original six maps see entry Nos. 1438-1443.

Reel: 32

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United States. Department of State.

... Capture of the Mexican Brig Urrea.
[Washington]. [1838]
1330; Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 8, 1838], in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, respecting the capture and restoration of the Mexican brig of war Urrea. ... ; 46 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 75.) In Serial No. 323. Caption title. January 8, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This was entered after some hesitation as the papers include the Mexican decree of January 9, 1836, declaring all Texas ports closed to foreign commerce and the coasting trade. The pamphlet concerns the capture of American ships alleged to be running the blockade and the capture by United States naval forces of the Mexican ship Urrea. The latter had captured one of the American ships. After much correspondence back and forth, the Urrea was returned by the United States to the Mexican authorities.

Reel: 27

United States. Department of State.

... Correspondence with Spain--1816 to 1820.
[Washington]. [1844]
1544; Message from the President ... [June 8, 1844], transmitting copies of correspondence between our ministers at the court of Madrid and the Department of State, between those ministers and the Spanish Secretaries of State, and between the Department of State and the Spanish ministers accredited to this Government. ... ; 51 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. House Ex. Doc. No. 277.) In Serial No. 444. Caption title. June 14, 1844. Read, and laid upon the table. This is correspondence preliminary to the Adams-Onís treaty of 1819, much of it on the boundary between Mexico, then belonging to Spain, and the United States.

Reel: 34

United States. Department of State.

... Correspondence with the Government of Mexico.
[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1836]
1252; Message from the President of the United States [May 14, 1836], transmitting Reports from the Secretaries of State and War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant. ... ; 61 p. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 1st Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 256.) In Serial No. 291. Caption title. May 14, 1836. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This relates for the most part to conditions in Texas, including correspondence with General Gaines on the protection of the Louisiana Texas frontier and correspondence with Gorostiza, the Mexican special envoy. In a communication by Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to the House, dated May 4, 1836, but not entered here, an additional appropriation of one million dollars was requested to be used for the protection of the frontier.

Reel: 25

United States. Department of State.

Documents accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, December 6, 1805. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1805 1033A; Another issue [of entry No. 1033], printed as a House document of the same session, with the same title, imprint, and collation, except that in the title a list of the members of the committee to whom the papers were referred is substituted for the Senate order as to printing dated December 9th 1805. This collection of documents is entered here because included from page 73 to the end are six affidavits made to John Sibley at Natchitoches in September, 1805, by persons of French descent, regarding the former French settlements and fort up the Red River, at the Caddo village, where they had lived as children, and by the French families "living at the Yattasse Point, so called ... on the western division of Red River ... now part of what is called the Bayou Pierre Settlement ... in the province of Taxus [sic]." One of the affidavits (p. 80-82) is by Francis Grappe, son of the former French commandant at the French settlement at the old Caddo village, from whom Sibley got much of the information on the Red River contained in his letter dated Natchitoches, April 10, 1805, to the Secretary of War. (For this letter see note to entry on President's Message of February 19, 1806, No. 1038.) Dr. Sibley played quite a part in the events on the Texas-Louisiana frontier in the early days of the nineteenth century. There is a good account of his activities in Julia Garrett's "Doctor John Sibley and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1803-1814," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1942, Volume XLV, and there is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations: MBAt. MWA. NN.

Reel: 16

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United States. Department of State.

Documents accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, December 6, 1805. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1805 1033; 82 p., blank leaf, folding table. 22 cm. [9th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Doc.]; December 9th, 1805. Printed by order of the Senate.; This collection of documents is entered here because included from page 73 to the end are six affidavits made to John Sibley at Natchitoches in September, 1805, by persons of French descent, regarding the former French settlements and fort up the Red River, at the Caddo village, where they had lived as children, and by the French families "living at the Yattasse Point, so called ... on the western division of Red River ... now part of what is called the Bayou Pierre Settlement ... in the province of Taxus [sic]." One of the affidavits (p. 80-82) is by Francis Grappe, son of the former French commandant at the French settlement at the old Caddo village, from whom Sibley got much of the information on the Red River contained in his letter dated Natchitoches, April 10, 1805, to the Secretary of War. (For this letter see note to entry on President's Message of February 19, 1806, No. 1038.) Dr. Sibley played quite a part in the events on the Texas-Louisiana frontier in the early days of the nineteenth century. There is a good account of his activities in Julia Garrett's "Doctor John Sibley and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1803-1814," Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1942, Volume XLV, and there is an article on him in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Locations: CtY. DNA. MB. MH. NN. TxSa. TxU.

Reel: 16

United States. Department of State.

... Extracts from Documents in the Departments of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, in relation to the Illicit Introduction of Slaves into the United States. Washington: E. De Krafft, Printer. 1819 1074; 16 (i.e. 14) p., blank leaf. 23 cm.; ([15th Cong., 2d Sess. House Doc.] 100.) In Serial No. 22. Page 14 misnumbered 16. January 19, 1819. Read, and referred to the committee of the whole House, on the "Bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Included because of letter of Beverly Chew dated New Orleans, April 17, 1818, to the Secretary of the Treasury, reporting on the "audacity of the piratical set," Aury and others, since they think Galveston "will not be suppressed," and letter of George Graham dated Bayou Rapide, Louisiana, September 9, 1818, to the Secretary of State, giving details of the Texas coast line from the "bay of Trinity" to Matagorda Bay, and of the importance of Galveston in the slave trade. For slight references to Galveston in connection with the slave trade see Letter from Secretary of the Navy, read January 7, 1820, 16th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 36, and Letter from Secretary of the Treasury, read January 13, 1820, same Congress, House Document 42.

Reel: 18

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 15, 1817], communicating Information of the Proceeding of Certain Persons who took possession of Amelia Island and of Galvezton, during the Summer of the Present Year, and Made Establishments there. Washington: Printed by E. De Krafft. 1817 1062; 46 p., blank leaf. 22 cm. ([15th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc.] 12.) In Serial No. 6. December 15, 1817. Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.; This has interesting letters and testimony dated from February 4 through October 17, 1817, relating to Aury's establishment at Galveston, his removal to Matagorda on April 5, 1817, and the establishment of Galveston as a base for privateering by another group on April 15. This was sponsored by Bartholomew Lafon, who is referred to at page 18 as "late of New Orleans, and engineer in the service of the United States." Lafon, when a law abiding citizen, was the compiler of what is probably the first map published in New Orleans, entry No. 1035.

Reel: 18

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 15, 1818], transmitting Copies of the Remainder of the Documents referred to in His Message of the Seventeenth Ult. Washington: Printed by E. De Krafft. 1818 1065; 147 p., 1 folding table facing p. 64, 5 folding tables following p. 147; 126 p., blank leaf, 2 folding tables facing p. 112; 34 p.; 74 p., 1 folding table facing p. 32.; 22 cm.; ([15th Cong., 2d Sess., House Doc.] 48.) In Serial No. 18. December 15, 1818. Read, and ordered to lie upon the Table.; The first section of 147 pages has reports on the Argentine and Chile, while the documents in the second section of 126 pages and the third of 34 pages continue the story of the negotiations with Spain on the territory west of the Mississippi, which in the Message of March 14 (entry No. 1064), were carried down to March 12, 1818. Here the second section gives correspondence between Adams and Onís from March 23 to November 30, 1818, while the third section gives the correspondence between Erving and Pizarro from July 8 to August 31, 1818. The fourth section of 74 pages relates to South America. The second section includes a long historical discussion of the boundary in Onís's letter to Adams of March 23, 1818, and new propositions by Onís for a treaty in his letter of October 24. In his proposition of October 24, Onís proposed that the Arroyo-Hondo line should cross the Red River at 93 west from London, "according to Melish's map," and run due north to the Missouri and then follow that river to its source. On October 31 Adams replied with a "final offer" of the present Sabine River boundary to the Red River, thence along the Red River to its source, thence along the mountains to the 41st parallel, and thence to the Pacific. The conclusion of the negotiations on the Louisiana-Texas boundary is given in "Documents transmitted ..." with the Message of December 7, 1819 (entry No. 1076).

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United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 23, 1844], communicating (in compliance with a resolution of the Senate) Copies of correspondence with the minister of the United States at France, in relation to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

[Washington]. [1844]

1547; 3 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 13.) In Serial No. 450. Caption title. December 23, 1844. Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed. Short extracts, formal and unimportant, from two letters of Calhoun to our minister, William R. King, are given.

Reel: 35

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [February 7, 1845], communicating (in compliance with a resolution of the Senate) information in relation to the official or diplomatic station of Mr. Duff Green near the Government of Texas.

[Washington]. [1845]

1620; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 83.) In Serial No. 451. Caption title. February 7, 1845. Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed. Calhoun reports that Duff Green was appointed consul of the United States at Galveston, without salary, on September 12, 1844.

Reel: 37

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 26, 1816], transmitting, pursuant to a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th Inst.

Washington: Printed by William A. Davis. 1816 1060; Information respecting a Demand made by the Spanish Government, for a Surrender of Part of the State of Louisiana. ...; 23 p. 20 cm. ([14th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc.] 32.); January 26, 1816. Read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.; Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain having been resumed, Onís complains in two letters to Secretary of State Monroe, dated Washington, December 30, 1815, and January 2, 1816, of expeditions being arranged by "Doctors Robinson," and others, and of revolutionary activities of "the traitor Toledo," and asks that their troops be dispersed and that they be prosecuted. Monroe replied on January 19, 1816, that these activities were in the wilderness between the settlements of Spain and the United States, "beyond the operation of our laws," and also asserted that the cession of Louisiana included the territory as far as the Rio Grande.; Locations: ICU. MH. MiU. TxSa. TWS.

Reel: 17

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [January 2, 1845], in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 16th December, 1844, requesting information relative to the public debt and public lands of the Republic of Texas.

[Washington]. [1845]

1618; 3 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 29.) In Serial No. 450. Caption title.; Read January 2, and ordered printed January 7, 1845.; Calhoun refers to the letter of Van Zandt and Henderson dated April 15, 1844, and already communicated to the Senate (28th Cong. 1st Sess. Senate, Doc. 341, p. 13, No. 1542) and says no increase in the debt since that date has been reported.

Reel: 37

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [January 2, 1845], in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 19th December, 1844, requesting information in relation to various treaty stipulations between Texas and other independent Powers.

[Washington]. [1845]

1619; 11 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 30.) In Serial No. 450. Caption title. Read January 2, and ordered printed January 7, 1845. Only the text of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Texas and Great Britain, signed at London, November 13, 1840, and of the treaty between Texas and France, signed at Paris, September 25, 1839, are given. Calhoun said there was no information in the files of his department on any other Texas treaties. Schmitz in his Texan Statecraft 1836-45, tells of a rather unusual agreement negotiated by J. Pinckney Henderson with Great Britain, and signed in the spring of 1838, providing for trade with Texas as if she were an independent nation, though legally a part of Mexico as far as recognition was concerned (Schmitz, p. 65-66). A similar agreement, but somewhat more favorable to Texas from the angle of recognition, was negotiated by Henderson with France in the fall of 1838 (Schmitz, p. 72).

Reel: 37

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [June 15, 1842], communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of correspondence with the Government of Mexico [respecting certain citizens of the United States captured with the Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and held in confinement in Mexico].

[Washington]. [1842]

1433; 104 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 325.) In Serial No. 398. Caption title. June 15, 1842, read, and referred to the Committee on Printing. June 16, 1842, ordered to be printed. This correspondence, for the most part between our minister at Mexico and the Mexican government, is a mine of information on the prisoners of the Santa Fe expedition. For an earlier document relating to the prisoners see American Citizens Captured near Santa Fe (entry No. 1430).

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United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [June 23, 1836], in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relating to the condition of Texas, &c. [At foot of first page:] <Gales & Seaton, print.> [Washington]. [1836]
1253; 23 p. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 1st Sess. [Senate Doc.] 415.) In Serial No. 284. Caption title. June 24, 1836. Read, and ordered to be printed. This transmits a report of the Secretary of State, which includes a copy of the Texas Declaration of Independence, its Constitution, and Houston's report on the battle of San Jacinto.

Reel: 25

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [June 3, 1844], in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of May, 1844 [transmitting a report of J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, upon the subject of a "private letter" quoted in the instructions dated August 9, 1843, of the late Mr. Upshur, former Secretary, to the chargé d'affaires of the United States in Texas]. [Washington]. [1844]
1545; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 351.) In Serial No. 436. Caption title. June 3, 1844. Read; ordered, that the injunction of secrecy be removed, that the message and report be printed, and that 20,000 copies thereof be furnished for the use of the Senate. The "private letter" was said to be from London but no copy could be found. Calhoun suggests that as the letter was "private" it was probably among the private papers of the late Mr. Upshur.

Reel: 35

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [June 4, 1844], in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d June, 1844 [transmitting a report from J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, concerning a note supposed to have been addressed to him by the diplomatic agents of the Republic of Texas]. [Washington]. [1844]
1546; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 361.) In Serial No. 436. Caption title. June 4, 1844. Read; ordered that the injunction of secrecy be removed, and that the message and report be printed for the use of the Senate. Calhoun said no note was sent and that the information was communicated to him orally.

Reel: 35

United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [March 14, 1818], transmitting the Correspondence between the Department of State, and the Spanish Minister Residing here, Showing the Present State of the Relations between the Two Governments. Washington: Printed by E. De Krafft. 1818
1064; 90, 83, 114 p., blank leaf. 25 cm. ([15th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc.] 155.) In Serial No. 10. March 14, 1818. Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.; Also issued with the first part in 91 pages, the text on pages 89-90 of the issue entered above being set in larger type with the result that it occupies pages 89-91. The papers included in this public document are a mine of information on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Texas and other parts of Mexico, and on the negotiations which finally led to the Treaty of February 22, 1819. The 90-page message of March 14 gives correspondence between Adams and Onís from July 9, 1817, to March 12, 1818, mostly relating to the Texas boundary. Onís, with a wealth of historical data, contended that the boundary of Texas, as of right, extended to the Mississippi; and as of practice, to the Arroyo Hondo. With an equal wealth of illustration, Adams asserted that the western boundary of Louisiana was the Rio Grande, and offered to accept the Colorado River as a compromise. In his lengthy letter of March 12, 1818 (p. 59-86), Adams summarizes at pages 67-68 the authorities for the conflicting claims. The lot of papers transmitted on March 28 (83 pages) included a letter dated August 17, 1817, of the Spanish minister, José Pizarro (as he was commonly known), to George Erving, the American minister at Madrid, proposing a treaty under which Spain would give up the Floridas, and the United States would cede all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi. The third lot of papers (114 pages), transmitted on April 15, give the beginning of our negotiations with Spain about the Louisiana boundary, though most of the discussion had to do with our efforts for a cession of the Floridas. In their opening letter of January 28, 1805, Pinckney and Monroe asserted that Louisiana was bounded on the west by the Rio Grande and on the east by the Perdido, and proposed a neutral ground between the Colorado and the Rio Grande. For over two months, while discussions on other points were proceeding, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Pedro Cevallos, made no reply on the subject of the western boundary of Louisiana. He finally did this in a long historical letter of April 13, 1805, which asserted that it passed between the Adaes and Natchitoches until it cut the Red River. Pinckney and Monroe repeated their claim of the Rio Grande boundary in an equally learned historical letter of April 20, and then on May 12 proposed the Colorado as the boundary, with the territory for thirty leagues on the American side to "remain neutral and unsettled forever."; Sabin 48075, first 91 p. only.

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United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [March 17, 1842], communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of the proceedings of the commissioner appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print. [Washington]. [1842]

1432; 74 p., 6 folding maps. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 199.) In Serial No. 397. Caption title. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary March 21, ordered printed March 22, and 500 additional copies ordered March 24, 1842. Maps: 1. [Chart of] Sabine Pass and Mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea. Surveyed under the Direction of Major J.D. Graham U.S. Topl Engineers by Lieut. T.J. Lee U.S. Topl Engineers and Capt P.J. Pillans Texan Army attached to the joint Commission for marking the Boundary between the United States and Texas 1840. Drawn by Lieut. T.J. Lee ... W.J. Stone Sc. Washn 57 x 45 cm. Graphic scale: "2 inches to 1 mile." In some copies the note following the title reads: Drawn by A. Zeyer from the Original Plats by Lieut. T.J. Lee ...; 2. Map of the River Sabine from Logan's Ferry to 32nd Degree of North Latitude shewing the Boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas between said points as marked and laid down by Survey in 1841, under the direction of the Joint Commission appointed for that purpose ... Drawn by A.B. Gray. W J. Stone Sc. Washn 16 x 22 cm. Graphic scale: about 3/5 of a mile to the inch. 3. A. 2. Part of the Boundary between the United States and Texas; from Sabine River, Northward, to the 36th Mile Mound. ... Drawn from the notes of survey and copied for the use of the Commission ... by J. Edmd Blake 1st Lieut. U.S. Top. Engs W.J. Stone Sc Wash. 32 x 19 cm. (size of leaf) Graphic scale: about 1 1/2 miles to the inch. (In 3 sections on same sheet.); 4. B. 2 [Same] from the 36th to the 72nd Mile Mound. ... 32 x 22 cm. (size of leaf) Graphic scale: about 1 1/2 miles to the inch. (In 3 sections on same sheet.); 5. C. 2. [Same] from the 72nd Mile Mound to Red River. ... 33 x 20 cm. (size of leaf) Graphic scale: about 1 1/2 miles to the inch. (In 3 sections on same sheet.); 6. Map of the River Sabine from its Mouth on the Gulf of Mexico in the Sea to Logan's Ferry in Latitude 31 [degrees] 58'.24". North. ... Drawn by Lieut. T.J. Lee ... W.J. Stone Sc. Washn 87 x 18 cm. Graphic scale: about 5 1/4 miles to the inch.

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United States. Department of State.

... Message from the President of the United States [March 17, 1842], communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of the proceedings of the commissioner appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

[Washington]. [1842]

1432A; ... <To be annexed to document 199 [entry No. 1432].> Message from the President of the United States [April 12, 1842], communicating, in further compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of correspondence relative to the demarcation of the boundary line between the United States and Texas. ...; [Washington. 1842.]; 5 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate [Doc.] 199.) In Serial No. 397. Caption title. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary April 14, and ordered printed, with 500 additional copies for the use of the Senate, April 20, 1842. This Senate document referred March 21, prints the correspondence and Journal, given in entry No. 1431. The short April 12, 1842, document bound in at the end gives additional correspondence that passed in May, 1840. The six maps accompanying this Senate document were originally issued as separates, and as such are individually entered here under "United States and Texas. Joint Commission for marking Boundary.", see entry Nos. 1438 to 1443 inclusive. Their importance is commented on there. The individual issues were, except for the first map listed above, on a much larger scale than the ones accompanying this document. The six maps in this Senate document are not listed continuously from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River. The first map shows the beginning of the Sabine River boundary at its mouth, and the second its ending in the short strip from Logan's Ferry to its intersection with the 32d parallel, a distance of less than half a degree of latitude. The next three maps show, from south to north, the land boundary from the 32d parallel to the Red River, and the sixth map shows the Sabine boundary from its mouth to Logan's Ferry. The large-scale, separately issued maps are entered in a continuous south to north order, with the map from the mouth of the Sabine to Logan's Ferry the second, instead of the sixth.

Reel: 32

United States. Department of State.

Message from the President of the United States transmitting the correspondence between the United States and the Government of Spain, relative to the subjects of controversy between the two nations. Washington. Printed by William A. Davis. 1817 1062.1; 77p. 20.5 cm. [14th Cong., 2nd Sess. Senate Doc.] 114.; February 22, 1817. Read and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.; This consists mainly of correspondence between James Monroe, Secretary of State, and Luis de Onis, Spanish Minister to the United States. Among the subjects discussed at length are the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase and alleged American aid to the Gutierrez-Magee expedition of 1813.; Locations: CtY TxGR.

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United States. Department of State.

... Mexico and Texas.

[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.

[Washington]. [1837]

1299; Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 25, 1837], transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, upon the subject of the condition of the political relations between the United States and Mexico; also, on the condition of Texas. ... ; 59 p. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 105.) In Serial No. 303. Caption title. January 26, 1837. Read, and ordered to be printed. Forsyth, Secretary of State, reports that no new information on Texas has come in since the return of the agent sent there to make a report, that is Morfit. Most of the correspondence has to do with seizures by Mexicans of American ships trading with Texas. On pages 47-50 is a long letter from Forsyth to Powhatan Ellis, chargé at Mexico, dated December 10, 1836, regarding Gorostiza and his pamphlet, of which a copy is enclosed. Ellis is ordered to ask for his passports if the Mexican government sanctions Gorostiza's conduct. This crossed a letter from Ellis saying that he had asked for his passports.

Reel: 26

United States. Department of State.

... Mexico--Texas--Canada.

[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.

[Washington]. [1838]

1331; Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 8, 1838], transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th of January instant, [requesting copies of instructions and correspondence "concerning the preservation of the neutrality of the United States in the civil wars and insurrections in Mexico and ... British Provinces ... since ... 1829"] &c.; 54 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 74.) In Serial No. 323. Caption title. January 8, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This gives complaints by Mexican authorities dated as early as October 21, 1835, of public meetings in the United States favoring Texas and other alleged violations of neutrality, and reports and letters by United States officials on the same subject.

Reel: 27

United States. Department of State.

Official Correspondence between the United States and Mexico, from May 12 to September 10, 1842.

[Washington?]. [1842?]

1434; Leaf of half title, verso blank, 38 p. 21 cm.; At first glance this would strike one as a Congressional public document, but such is not the case. Much of the correspondence printed here is given in the Relations with Mexico message of July 14, 1842 (House Doc. 266), entry No. 1435. The remainder, papers published in Mexico but not transmitted to Congress, are said to be marked with an asterisk. This statement is not always correct, for though Bocanegra's circular of May 31, 1842, to the diplomatic corps (see Documents entry No. 1423) is so marked, it is given in House Document 266. The pamphlet was undoubtedly privately issued by persons desirous of publicizing Mexico's own point of view of its relations with the United States.; Sabin 56764.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 32

United States. Department of State.

... Relations with Mexico.

[Washington]. [1842]

1435; Message from the President of the United States [July 14, 1842], transmitting copies of papers upon the subject of the relations between the United States and the Mexican Republic. ... ; 42 p., blank leaf. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Doc. No. 266.) In Serial No. 405. Caption title. July 14, 1842. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The relations with Mexico referred to in the title and discussed in papers dated from April to July, 1842, have to do almost entirely with the prisoners of the Santa Fe expedition and the complaint of Bocanegra, Mexican Foreign Minister, in his letter of May 12, 1842, of aid given the Texans in their rebellion against Mexico. There are two important long letters from Secretary of State Daniel Webster transmitted through Waddy Thompson, who had succeeded Powhatan Ellis at Mexico the end of April, one dated April 5, 1842 (p. 25), asking for the release of George Wilkins Kendall and certain other Santa Fe prisoners, and the other dated July 8, 1842 (p. 7), replying to the Bocanegra letter of May 12 and reviewing the relations of the United States with Texas. There is also a letter of Waddy Thompson dated June 6, addressed "to the diplomatic corps in Mexico" replying to the Bocanegra circular of May 31. (See Documents entry No. 1423, also entry No. 1434). For a bitter abolitionist attack on Webster's July 8 letter, see note to Allen, entry No. 1446A.

Reel: 32

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United States. Department of State.

... Relations with Texas.

[Washington]. [1841]

1401; Message from the President of the United States [December 8, 1841], transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, touching the relations between the United States and the Government of Texas. ... ; 2 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 12.) In Serial No. 401. Caption title. December 13, 1841. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In a resolution of September 4, 1841, the House of Representatives had asked what regulations existed by treaty or otherwise between the United States and the Republic of Texas regarding collection of debts and enforcing of legal rights by citizens of one government against those of the other. The reply stated that soon after the recognition of Texas it was agreed by the two governments that the treaty of the United States with Mexico was still mutually binding upon the United States and Texas and that there were no other special laws on the subject.

Reel: 31

United States. Department of State.

... Steamboat Columbia.

[Washington]. [1838]

1332; Message from the President of the United States [May 2, 1838], transmitting a further Report upon the subject of an Attack upon the Steamboat Columbia. ... ; 4 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 360.) In Serial No. 330. Caption title. May 3, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This relates to a minor incident of an American ship, the Columbia, running the blockade of Texas ports ordered closed by the Mexican government in its decree of January 9, 1836. That decree is discussed in the note to the entry on the capture of the Mexican brig Urrea (entry No. 1330).

Reel: 27

United States. Department of State.

... Texas.

[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, print.

[Washington]. [1845]

1622; Letters from the Secretary of State, transmitting a communication from Mr. Raymond, relative to the amount of the debt of Texas, and other matters connected with that republic. ... ; 2 p. 22 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. House. State Dept. Doc. No. 101.) In Serial No. 465. Caption title. February 5, 1845. Read, and laid upon the table. In answer to inquiries in a resolution of the House as to Texas land scrip, Texas debt, amount of usable land and so on, Calhoun refers to documents accompanying the president's messages of June 10, 1844 (entry No. 1548), and December 3, 1844 (entry No. 1552), and transmits a letter of Charles H. Raymond, chargé d'affaires of Texas, dated January 23, 1845.

Reel: 37

United States. Department of State.

... Texas.

[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.

[Washington]. [1844]

1548; Message from the President of the United States [June 10, 1844], transmitting the rejected treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, together with the accompanying documents. ... ; 110 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 271.) In Serial No. 444. Caption title. June 11, 1844. Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Texas annexation treaty executed on April 12, 1844, was finally rejected by the Senate on June 8, 1844, by a vote of thirty-five to sixteen. Two days later, President Tyler sent this message to the House, asking for annexation by act of Congress. Accompanying the message are practically all the papers accompanying his earlier message to the Senate (see Proceedings of the Senate, entry No. 1542). Congress was soon to adjourn, but this left the issue before the country.

Reel: 35

United States. Department of State.

... Texas.

[Washington]. [1838]

1333; Message from the President of the United States [May 31, 1838], in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States. ... ; 1 leaf, verso blank. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 409.) In Serial No. 330. Caption title. June 2, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of State reports that all correspondence relating to the annexation of Texas has already been communicated to the House and that the proposition of annexation made by the Texian Government had been disposed of in that correspondence.

Reel: 27

United States. Department of State.

... Texas.

[Washington]. [1842]

1436; Message from the President of the United States [July 22, 1842], transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, upon the subject of the relations between the United States and the Republic of Texas. ... ; 6 p., blank leaf. 22 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 271.) In Serial No. 405. Caption title. July 22, 1842. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This relates primarily to minor points on the status of certain of the prisoners of the Texan Santa Fe expedition.

Reel: 32

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. Department of State.

Texas Boundaries.

[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, print.

[Washington]. [1845]

1621; Message from the President of the United States [February 3, 1845], transmitting a report from the Secretary of State relative to the boundaries of Texas; and copies of treaties subsisting between Texas and the governments of France and Great Britain, &c. ... ; 11 p. 22 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 98.) In Serial No. 465. Caption title. February 4, 1845. Read, and laid upon the table. The report forwards a map of the territory of Texas by Lt. Emory, presumably the same map in entry No. 1543, and the treaties of Texas with England and France, signed in 1840 and 1839 respectively, in entry No. 1619.

Reel: 37

United States. Department of State.

... United States and Mexico.

[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.

[Washington]. [1838]

1334; Message from the President of the United States [April 26, 1838], transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, a Report of the Secretary of State upon the Existing Relations between the United States and Mexico. ... ; 23 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 351.) In Serial No. 332. Caption title. April 27, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.; The papers submitted with the July 4 message included all correspondence between the United States and Mexico since the date of the Mexican treaty of 1828 not previously communicated to the House. In the lot are quite a number of papers of Texas interest. One extensive lot, on pages 310-327, has to do with the negotiations, in 1830, of Anthony Butler, United States Minister to Mexico, for the purchase of all or part of Texas, and pages 765-819 have the correspondence with General Gaines from January 22 to September 7, 1836, on the situation along the Texas-Louisiana frontier and his sending troops to Nacogdoches. Other papers relating to Texas discuss entry of a group of adventurers into Texas, and commerce in Texas ports in 1828, pages 233-237; illegal capture of an American ship at Galveston in 1829, pages 304-306; question arising in 1830 as to boundaries of Wavell grant being in Arkansas, 650-653; other correspondence of Butler referring directly or indirectly to Texas scattered through the papers; and Proclamation of President Burnet dated Velasco, July 21, 1836, ordering blockade of the port of Matamoros, page 603. Apparently no printed copy of this proclamation was found.

Reel: 27

United States. Department of State.

... United States and Mexico.

[Washington]. [1838]

1334A; < To be annexed to document No. 351 [entry No. 1334].> ... Message ... [July 4, 1838] transmitting, in further compliance with a resolution of the House ... of the 21st of March, a Report of the Secretary of State upon the Existing Relations between the United States and Mexico. ... ; [Washington. 1838.]; 16, *17-27, 17-821 p. 25 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. [To be annexed to] Document No. 351.) In Serial No. 332, with original Message of April 26 (entry No. 1334). Caption title. July 4, 1838. Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed. The papers submitted with the July 4 message included all correspondence between the United States and Mexico since the date of the Mexican treaty of 1828 not previously communicated to the House. In the lot are quite a number of papers of Texas interest. One extensive lot, on pages 310-327, has to do with the negotiations, in 1830, of Anthony Butler, United States Minister to Mexico, for the purchase of all or part of Texas, and pages 765-819 have the correspondence with General Gaines from January 22 to September 7, 1836, on the situation along the Texas-Louisiana frontier and his sending troops to Nacogdoches. Other papers relating to Texas discuss entry of a group of adventurers into Texas, and commerce in Texas ports in 1828, pages 233-237; illegal capture of an American ship at Galveston in 1829, pages 304-306; question arising in 1830 as to boundaries of Wavell grant being in Arkansas, 650-653; other correspondence of Butler referring directly or indirectly to Texas scattered through the papers; and Proclamation of President Burnet dated Velasco, July 21, 1836, ordering blockade of the port of Matamoros, page 603. Apparently no printed copy of this proclamation was found.

Reel: 27

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. General Land Office.

... Report of the Register and Receiver of the Land District South of Red River, in Louisiana, upon the Land Claims situated between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine.

Washington: Printed by Gales & Seaton. 1826 1092; 139 p., folding table facing p. [128]. 22 cm. (19th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc. No. 50. Treas. Dep't.) In Serial No. 134. January 13, 1826. Printed by order of the House of Representatives. This, one of several United States documents relating to the "Neutral Ground" so-called, between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine, is entered because of testimony at pages 3-7 of procedure, before December 20, 1803, of the authorities at Nacogdoches in granting land titles, and as a convenient place to record other government documents on land titles in the Neutral Ground which from time to time have a Texas reference. Other documents of the first session of the 19th Congress on land claims, but not entered here, include House No. 80, ordered printed by the House February 7, 1826, and House No. 33, read January 13, 1826. The above entry, House No. 50, was reprinted in 1836 in the first session of the 24th Congress, House Document No. 49. In the second session of the 19th Congress, House Report No. 49, on the general subject, was dated January 17, 1827, and was reprinted in 1836, in House Document 93 of the first session of the 24th Congress. A report of the House Committee on Private Land Claims, made January 9, 1844 (28th Cong., 1st Sess., House, No. 4), gives references to later reports on this subject.

Reel: 19

United States. Legation. Great Britain.

... Message from the President of the United States [June 5, 1844], communicating a letter from the minister of the United States at London, with reference to the treaty of annexation with Texas. [Washington]. [1844]

1549; 2 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 367.) In Serial No. 436. Caption title. June 6, 1844. Read; and ordered, that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the message and letter, and that they be printed for the use of the Senate. This is a routine report by Edward Everett, dated May 18, 1844, on Aberdeen's remarks in the House of Lords occasioned by the news just received in England of the negotiation of the annexation treaty.

Reel: 35

United States. Post Office Department.

... Postage on Letters to Texas.

[Washington]. [1843]

1464; <To accompany bill H.R. No. 789.>; 2 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 3d Sess. Ho. of Reps. Doc. No. 146.) In Serial No. 421. Caption title. February 16, 1843. Laid before the House by Mr. Briggs, chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. A plan to improve the transmission of mail between the United States and Texas had been prepared by Wickliffe, the Postmaster General of the United States, on May 18, 1842, but this had not been satisfactory to Texas. Here, Isaac Van Zandt, the chargé from Texas, submits a plan under which no mail should be transmitted by either country unless the postage had first been prepaid, and then the mail should be transmitted to the post office or other office of the receiving country which that country had designated.

Reel: 33

United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Discoveries Made in Exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and William Dunbar, Esq. With a statistical account of the countries adjacent. With an appendix by Mr. Dunbar.

Natchez Printed by Andrew Marschalk. 1806 1038C; Another edition [of entry No. 1038]; 177 p. 21 cm.; The two letters by Dr. Sibley on Texas included in this Message, one on the Indian tribes of Texas (p. 66-86) and the other an account of the Red River and the adjacent country (p. 87-115), seem to be the first accounts of Texas in book form, except for the sketchy translation of the unsatisfactory Pagès narrative entered here under the year 1795 (entry No. 1027). Both accounts are in the form of letters written by Dr. Sibley to General Dearborn, Secretary of War, in April, 1805. In the sketch of the Indian tribes, Sibley gives a careful account of the language, characteristics, location, and population of the various Indian tribes of Texas, with some account of their relations with the French and Spanish. The account of the Red River gives a good description of the physical characteristics of the country through which it flows, from its mouth to its junction with the False Washita River (of Oklahoma) at a point some miles west of the present city of Dennison, Texas. The House edition of the Message, when accompanied by the map, is much sought after by collectors of Western Americana because of a communication from Lewis and Clark after their expedition had started.; McMurtrie, Mississippi Imprints, 35. Sabin 40825. Wagner-Camp 5, note, cites later editions not entered here.; Locations: CtY. ICN. NN. OCl. WHi. BM.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Documents accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, December 2, 1806. Washington City: Duane & Son, Printers. 1806 1037; Printed by Order of the Senate.; 24 p. 24 cm. [9th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate Doc.]; These documents, which are also given in the appendix to the House edition of Jefferson's message of December 2, 1806, relate to the crossing of the Sabine into Louisiana by Spanish troops in the summer of 1806, to the turning back of the Freeman expedition (see entry No. 1040), and to other acts of Spanish aggression. The letters and reports are dated from August 5 to October 21, 1806, and include communications from General James Wilkinson, the Spanish commander Simon de Herrera, and others. In Wilkinson's letter of October 4 he reports that the Spaniards had withdrawn across the Sabine into Texas.; Locations: CtY. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 16

United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 10, 1805], Supplementary to his Message of the Sixth Instant, communicating Documents respecting Louisiana.

City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1805 1034; 29 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 21 cm. [9th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc.]; December 10th, 1805. Referred to Mr. J. Randolph [and six others]. This gives two depositions made to Dr. Sibley at Natchitoches in October, 1805, regarding Spanish aggressions, and extracts from letters from Natchitoches written from October, 1804, to September 30, 1805, regarding events in Texas, arrival of the new governor Antonio Cordero at San Antonio, fortifications being erected by the Spaniards on the Trinity, and so on.; Locations: ICU. MH. TxSa. TWS.

Reel: 16

United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Message from the President of the United States [Feb. 19, 1806], communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a Statistical Account of the Countries Adjacent. February 19, 1806. Printed by order of the Senate.

City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1806 1038A; Another issue [of entry No. 1038] with the same title, imprint and collation as the House issue, but no map, and with a line, "Printed by order of the Senate." substituted for the line, "Read, and ordered to lie on the table."; The two letters by Dr. Sibley on Texas included in this Message, one on the Indian tribes of Texas (p. 66-86) and the other an account of the Red River and the adjacent country (p. 87-115), seem to be the first accounts of Texas in book form, except for the sketchy translation of the unsatisfactory Pagès narrative entered here under the year 1795 (entry No. 1027). Both accounts are in the form of letters written by Dr. Sibley to General Dearborn, Secretary of War, in April, 1805. In the sketch of the Indian tribes, Sibley gives a careful account of the language, characteristics, location, and population of the various Indian tribes of Texas, with some account of their relations with the French and Spanish. The account of the Red River gives a good description of the physical characteristics of the country through which it flows, from its mouth to its junction with the False Washita River (of Oklahoma) at a point some miles west of the present city of Dennison, Texas. The House edition of the Message, when accompanied by the map, is much sought after by collectors of Western Americana because of a communication from Lewis and Clark after their expedition had started.; McMurtrie, Mississippi Imprints, 35. Sabin 40825. Wagner-Camp 5, note, cites later editions not entered here.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. TWS.

Reel: 16

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United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Message from the President of the United States [Feb. 19, 1806], communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a Statistical Account of the Countries Adjacent. February 19, 1806. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1806 1038; 171, [7] p., blank leaf, folding map, 2 folding tables. 22 cm. [9th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc.]; Map: Map of the Washita River in Louisiana from the Hot Springs to the Confluence of the Red River with the Mississippi Laid down from the Journal & Survey of Wm Dunbar Esqr in the Year 1804 by Nicholas King. [At left and right of title:] Engrav'd by Wm. Kneass Philad. 20 x 84 cm. Graphic scale: about 12 miles to the inch.; The two letters by Dr. Sibley on Texas included in this Message, one on the Indian tribes of Texas (p. 66-86) and the other an account of the Red River and the adjacent country (p. 87-115), seem to be the first accounts of Texas in book form, except for the sketchy translation of the unsatisfactory Pagès narrative entered here under the year 1795 (entry No. 1027). Both accounts are in the form of letters written by Dr. Sibley to General Dearborn, Secretary of War, in April, 1805. In the sketch of the Indian tribes, Sibley gives a careful account of the language, characteristics, location, and population of the various Indian tribes of Texas, with some account of their relations with the French and Spanish. The account of the Red River gives a good description of the physical characteristics of the country through which it flows, from its mouth to its junction with the False Washita River (of Oklahoma) at a point some miles west of the present city of Dennison, Texas. The House edition of the Message, when accompanied by the map, is much sought after by collectors of Western Americana because of a communication from Lewis and Clark after their expedition had started.; McMurtrie, Mississippi Imprints, 35. Sabin 40825. Wagner-Camp 5, note, cites later editions not entered here.; Rader 3358. Sabin 40824, note. Wagner-Camp 5, note.; Locations: (Copies with map) CSmH. CtY. MH. MWA. NHi. NN. TWS. (Copies without map) CtY. DLC. MH. TxSa. TWS.

Reel: 16

United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Message from the President of the United States [Feb. 19, 1806], communicating Discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a Statistical Account of the Countries Adjacent. Read in Congress, February 19, 1806. New York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, and Sold by G.F. Hopkins, No. 118, Pearl-Street. 1806 1038B; Another edition [of entry No. 1038], no map, with the same title except that, "Read in Congress, February 19, 1806.", is substituted for, "February 19, 1806. Read and ordered to lie on the table."; 128 p., folding table. 21 cm.; The two letters by Dr. Sibley on Texas included in this Message, one on the Indian tribes of Texas (p. 66-86) and the other an account of the Red River and the adjacent country (p. 87-115), seem to be the first accounts of Texas in book form, except for the sketchy translation of the unsatisfactory Pagès narrative entered here under the year 1795 (entry No. 1027). Both accounts are in the form of letters written by Dr. Sibley to General Dearborn, Secretary of War, in April, 1805. In the sketch of the Indian tribes, Sibley gives a careful account of the language, characteristics, location, and population of the various Indian tribes of Texas, with some account of their relations with the French and Spanish. The account of the Red River gives a good description of the physical characteristics of the country through which it flows, from its mouth to its junction with the False Washita River (of Oklahoma) at a point some miles west of the present city of Dennison, Texas. The House edition of the Message, when accompanied by the map, is much sought after by collectors of Western Americana because of a communication from Lewis and Clark after their expedition had started.; McMurtrie, Mississippi Imprints, 35. Sabin 40825. Wagner-Camp 5, note, cites later editions not entered here.; Sabin 40824. Wagner-Camp 5, note.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. NHi. TWS.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson).

Message from the President of the United States [March 19, 1806], transmitting Sundry Documents in relation to Incursions by the Spanish Troops into the Territory of Louisiana.

City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1806 1039; 8 p. 23 cm. [9th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Doc.]; March 20, 1806. Read, and ordered to lie on the table. In this joint message to the Senate and House of Representatives, Jefferson states that certain Spanish troops had been required to withdraw to the other side of the Sabine and that letters detailing this incident are communicated to Congress so that they may make such provision for the security of the area as they shall deem sufficient. The letters consist of orders of Major M. Porter, dated Natchitoches, Feb. 1, 1806, to Captain Edward D. Turner, and Turner's report dated Adais, Feb. 6, 1806. Also included is an agreement by a Spanish ensign of February 6, with Turner, that he will withdraw to the other side of the Sabine, and a report of February 8, by Major Porter to the Secretary of War.; Locations: DNA. MB. MBAt. MH. TxSa. TWS.

Reel: 16

United States. President, 1817-1825 (Monroe).

... Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 7, 1819], to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Sixteenth Congress.

Washington: Printed by Gales & Seaton. 1819 1076; December 7, 1819. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States; 96 p. 24 cm.; ([16th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Doc.] 1.) In Serial No. 26. Also issued as House Document 2 of the same session (in Serial No. 31). In the second list (p. 27), of Documents transmitted with this Message are various official letters relating to boundaries which preceded the February 22, 1819, treaty with Spain. The propositions and counter-propositions make fascinating reading. The text of the treaty is at page 52.

Reel: 18

United States. President, 1817-1825 (Monroe).

... Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 4, 1819], transmitting a Proclamation of a Convention, between the United States and Spain, together with the Translation of a Letter from the Minister of Spain, to the Secretary of State.

Washington: E. De Krafft, Printer. 1819 1075; 16 p. 22 cm.; ([15th Cong., 2d Sess. House Doc.] 75.) In Serial No. 20. January 5, 1819. Read, and ordered to lie upon the table. The convention mentioned in the entry had to do with claims and had no relation to Texas. In the letter mentioned in the title, Onís discusses the Texas boundary and claims that the Mermente, the eastern boundary of the so-called Neutral Ground, and not the Sabine, should be the boundary.

Reel: 18

United States. President, 1817-1825 (Monroe).

... Message from the President of the United States [March 25, 1818], transmitting, in Pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 20th Instant, Information Not Heretofore Communicated, relating to the Occupation of Amelia Island.

Washington: Printed by E. De Krafft. 1818 1066; 50 p., blank leaf. 21 cm. ([15th Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc.] 175.) In Serial No. 11. March 26, 1818. Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.; Though this relates almost entirely to Amelia Island, there are two letters relating to Luis Aury which seem of enough importance to justify the inclusion of this pamphlet in a Texas bibliography. The first, on page 36, is a letter from Aury to José Manuel Herrera, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, dated Galveston, July 21, 1817, stating his decision to abandon Galveston. The second, on pages 36-37, is a statement of Vicente Pazos, dated Washington, February 7, 1818, giving the commissions of Aury, and stating the declaration by Herrera on September 12, 1816, of Galveston as an established port of the Mexican Republic, and the appointment of Aury as the civil and military governor of the province of Texas.

Reel: 18

United States. President, 1829-1837 (Andrew Jackson).

For correspondence between President Jackson and General Santa Anna, as published in the supplement to No. 119 of the Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros, February 10, 1837, and the extra to No. 95 of the Mosquito Mexicano, Mexico, March 4, 1837, entry Nos. 924 and 924A, see entry No. 1300.

United States. President, 1829-1837 (Jackson).

... Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 5, 1836] to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Twenty-Fourth Congress. December 6, 1836.

Washington: Printed by Gales & Seaton. 1836 1254; Printed by order of the Senate of the United States; 554 p., 3 folding maps, folding profile. 23 cm. (24th Congress, 2d Session. [Senate Doc.] 1) In Serial No. 297. Also issued as House Executive Document 2 of the same session (in Serial No. 301). The documents accompanying the message include, at pages 26-105, correspondence with Gorostiza from May 14 to October 20 on Texas matters.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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United States. President, 1829-1837 (Jackson).

... Message from the President of the United States [January 18, 1837], transmitting his correspondence with General Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th inst.
[At foot of first page:] <Gales & Seaton, print.> [Washington]. [1837]
1300; 5 p., blank leaf. 23 cm. (24th Cong., 2d Sess. [Senate Doc.] 84.) In Serial No. 298. Caption title. January 19, 1837. Read, and ordered to be printed. This gives the Spanish and English text of Santa Anna's well known letter to President Jackson, dated July 4, 1836, and Jackson's reply of September 4. In his letter, Santa Anna encloses the text of the public and secret treaties entered into by him with Texas on May 14, 1836 (see entry No. 177), and copies of his orders given to General Filisola to retire "to the other side of the Rio Bravo del Norte." He continues by asking Jackson to aid in carrying out the treaties "which shall be strictly fulfilled on my part." Jackson, as might be expected, replied that he could take no action unless requested by the Mexican government. For note on publication of this correspondence in Matamoras, see entry No. 924, Suplemento al Número 119 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoras. Febrero 10 de 1837. The War in Texas ... Second Edition ... 1837. See under the first edition, 1836, entered under [Lundy, Benjamin], entry No. 1217A.

Reel: 26

United States. President, 1829-1837 (Jackson).

... Message from the President of the United States. [Dec. 21, 1836], relative to the "Political, Military, and Civil Condition of Texas".
[At foot of first page:] Gales & Seaton, print. [Washington]. [1836?]
1255; 36 p. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 2d Sess. [Senate Doc.] 20.) In Serial No. 297. Caption title. December 22, 1836. Read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered printed with 1500 additional copies. Also issued as House Executive Doc. No. 35 of the same session, in Serial No. 302. President Jackson's message recommending withholding recognition until the Texans have proved "beyond dispute" their ability to maintain their separate sovereignty is followed (p. 5-36 in Senate edition) by a series of ten letters from Henry M. Morfit to the Secretary of State, reporting upon conditions in Texas. The letters, dated from August 13 to September 14, 1836, mostly from Velasco, are invaluable for their report on conditions in Texas at that time, on events leading up to the revolution, and on the opinions of the people. An article entitled "Texas and Mr. Morfit's Report" signed "Phocion" is in the February 14, 1837, issue of the Telegraph and Texas Register, Volume II, No. 58. As yet I have not found any biographical data on Morfit.; Rader 3367.

Reel: 25

United States. President, 1837-1841 (Martin Van Buren).

... Texas Invasion--Louisiana.
[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print. [Washington]. [1839]
1358; Message from the President of the United States [Jan. 10, 1839], communicating Information in relation to the Invasion of the Southwestern Frontier by an armed force from the Republic of Texas. ... ; 6 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 3d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 71.) In Serial No. 346. Caption title. January 10, 1839. Read, and laid upon the table. This relates to a pursuit of Caddo Indians by Texas forces under General Rusk to within fifteen miles of Shreveport in November, 1838, and to the excitement in Shreveport, and anger of the United States commanding officer at Fort Jessup at the news. Apparently General Rusk withdrew to Texas before a contingent of military forces of the United States arrived on the scene.

Reel: 28

United States. President, 1837-1841 (Van Buren).

... Gorostiza Pamphlet. Message from the President ... transmitting a copy and translation of a Pamphlet ... [1838].
See Mexico (republic) Legació. United States, entry No. 1220C.

United States. President, 1841-1845 (John Tyler).

... In Executive Session--Senate of the United States.
[Washington]. [1844]
1550; [Message from the President, May 23, 1844, transmitting reports from the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, in reply to a request from the Senate for information as to expenditures since April 12, 1844, for stationing troops, or increasing the military force on or near the frontiers of Texas, and for placing a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico]. ... ; 5 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 345.) In Serial No. 435. Caption title. Read, injunction of secrecy removed, and ordered printed on May 23, 24, and 28, 1844, respectively. The heads of departments report to the President that only the usual expenditures for the regular operations of the armed and naval forces had been made.

Reel: 35

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United States. President, 1841-1845 (John Tyler).

... Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 3, 1844], to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Twenty-eighth Congress.

Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1844 1552; 702 p., blank leaf, 5 folding tables. 23 cm. (28th Congress, 2d Session. Senate. [Doc.] 1.) In Serial No. 449. December 3, 1844. Read, and ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents; and that 3,500 additional copies of the message, and 3,000 additional copies of the message and documents, be furnished for the use of the Senate. Also issued as House Ex. Doc. 2 of the same session (in Serial No. 463). In this annual message, Tyler again urges annexation saying that the recent presidential campaign was in effect a referendum. Various documents relating to the annexation question accompany the message, including correspondence between Calhoun, Secretary of State, and our representatives at Mexico, June-October, 1844 (p. 19-52); and correspondence, May-July, 1844, between Benjamin Green, chargé of the United States at Texas, and Mexican authorities (p. 52-91). The message also includes (p. 96-112) the official correspondence between Texas and the United States on the disarming of the Snively expedition by Colonel St. George Cooke of the United States Dragoons on June 30, 1843. The correspondence shows that Snively had been officially authorized by the Texas authorities in February, 1843, to intercept the Santa Fe caravan of that year and to seize its goods, but only on Texas soil. Half the spoils were to go to members of the expedition. Cooke's Dragoons were the escort of the caravan. Detachments of the two forces accidentally met on the north side of the Arkansas River and after parley the Texans were disarmed, Colonel Cooke claiming that they were on United States soil. Henry Wagner in his *Plains and Rockies*, No. 103, characterizes this as "a land pirate expedition" and assembles the references to it for the year 1843 in *Niles Register*. H. Bailey Carroll has given us the long needed authoritative account of the expedition in his "Steward A. Miller and the Snively Expedition" (*Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1951, Vol. LIV, p. [261]-286). Mr. Carroll takes the position that since the official Texas authorization of the expedition was theoretically legal, a sort of letters of marque and reprisal for the land, it should not be regarded as "a land pirate expedition." On this point it would be interesting to learn what precedents there were, even in 1843, for such an expedition. For more on Warfield's activities, some of which Rufus Sage tells about in *Scenes in the Rocky Mountains and ... Texas*, Philadelphia, 1846, Wagner-Camp 123, see the note to An Account ... of John McDaniel ... [and] the murder of ... Chavis on "The Santa Fe Trace.," St. Louis, 1844, entry No. 1467.; Wagner-Camp 123, last paragraph in composite entry.

Reel: 35

United States. President, 1841-1845 (John Tyler).

... Message from the President of the United States [December 5, 1843] to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Twenty-eighth Congress.

Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1843 1465; 703 p., 3 maps, 1 plan, 4 tables, 5 plates, all folding. 23 cm. (28th Congress, 1st Session. [Senate Doc.] 1) In Serial No. 431. December 5, 1843. Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents; and that 3,500 additional copies of the message, and 1,500 additional copies of the message and documents, be furnished for the use of the Senate. Also issued as House Doc. 2 of the same session (in Serial No. 439). Pages 25-48 of the Senate Document and pages 26-48 of House Document No. 2 give correspondence with Mexico relating to Mexican protests to the proposed annexation of Texas and the decree of Santa Anna closing the customs house at Taos, Paso del Norte, and Presidio del Norte.

Reel: 33

United States. President, 1841-1845 (John Tyler).

... Message from the President of the United States [May 31, 1844], communicating certain information in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d May, 1844 ["requesting information in regard to any promise by the President of military or other aid to Texas, in the event of an agreement on the part of that Republic to annex herself to the United States," with a report of the Secretary of State and related documents].

[Washington]. [1844]

1551; 12 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 1st Sess. Senate [Doc.] 349.) In Serial No. 435. Caption title. June 1, 1844. Read, ordered printed and that the injunction of secrecy be removed. The correspondence accompanying the message includes a letter from John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, to Texan envoys Van Zandt and Henderson, dated April 11, 1844, stating that the Secretary of the Navy has been instructed to order a strong naval force to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico, "to meet any emergency," and similar orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to move disposable military forces to the Southwestern frontier, and that during the pending of the treaty the President would use all his constitutional powers to protect Texas from all foreign invasion.

Reel: 35

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United States. President, 1841-1845 (John Tyler). ... Mexico.

[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1844]
1553; Message from the President of the United States [Dec. 18, 1844], transmitting the correspondence between Mr. Shannon, American minister to Mexico, and Señor Rejon. ... ; 33 p. 23 cm. (28th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 19.) In Serial No. 463. Caption title. December 19, 1844. Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This new message, following shortly after Tyler's annual message (entry No. 1552), was occasioned by the recent receipt from our envoy at Mexico, Wilson Shannon, of the bitter correspondence between him and Manuel Rejon, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, on the subject of Mexico renewing its war against Texas. President Tyler characterizes the language used by Rejon as "extraordinary and highly offensive" and urges annexation as it "had appealed to the interests ... of every State in the Union."

Reel: 35

United States. President, 1841-1845 (John Tyler).

... Trade and Mail Arrangements with Texas.
[Washington]. [1842]
1437; Message from the President of the United States [March 30, 1842], upon the subject of the trade and mail arrangements between the United States and Texas. ... ; 2 p. 23 cm. (27th Cong., 2d Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 162.) In Serial No. 403. Caption title. March 31, 1842. So much as relates to trade referred to the Committee on Commerce; so much as relates to mail arrangements referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. This gives a request of the Texas chargé that Texas imports and exports may use United States ports free of customs charges. The importance of a reciprocal mail arrangement is also urged.

Reel: 32

United States. President, 1845-1849 (James K. Polk).

Message from the President [December 9, 1845]
... transmitting a copy of the Constitution of the State of Texas.
See Texas (state). Constitution, entry No. 1613.

United States. President, 1845-1849 (James K. Polk).

... Message from the President of the United States [December 2, 1845] to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Twenty-ninth Congress.

Washington: Printed by Ritchie & Heiss. 1845
1623; 893 p., verso blank, blank leaf, folding map, 7 folding tables. 23 cm. (29th Congress, 1st Session. Senate. [Doc.] 1.) In Serial No. 470. December 2, 1845. Read, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed, with the accompanying documents; and that 3,500 additional copies of the message, and 1,500 additional copies of the message and documents, be furnished for the use of the Senate. December 3, 1845. Resolved, That, in addition ... there be printed, for the use of the Senate, 25,000 copies of the message, together with so much of the accompanying documents as relate to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory. Also issued as House Executive Doc. 2 of the same session (in Serial No. 480). The president announces that Texas has complied with all the terms of the joint resolution on annexation and asks for early action admitting Texas into the Union. Correspondence of the secretary of state with our chargé at Texas, his correspondence with Texas authorities, and copies of the official Texas documents are transmitted. A copy of the Message alone in broadside form (65 x 49 cm. to outer ruled border), printed on silk with the imprint, Printed at the office of the Daily Globe, Levi D. Slamm and Casper C. Childs, is in my collection.

Reel: 37

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United States. Treasury Department.

Circular to Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs.
[Washington]. [1845]
1624; [Orders continuance of collection of duties upon imports from Texas into the United States while awaiting action by Congress erecting the state into a collection district, etc. Text begins:] Treasury Department, July 29th, 1845. The President of the United States has received official intelligence, that the Convention, as well as the Congress of the Republic of Texas, have sanctioned and adopted the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States of the first of March last, for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union. ... [Signed at end:] R.J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. Broadsheet. 25 x 20 cm.; The circular announces that "although there is now a solemn compact obligatory upon both parties for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union," duties on imports from Texas are to be collected as heretofore. This is said to be in accordance with the precedent established following the signing of the treaty with Spain in 1819, when exports from Florida to New Orleans were subject to duties. A precedent of similar action after the Louisiana Purchase, when Baton Rouge and "other settlements now in possession of Spain" were treated as foreign ports, is also cited.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 37

United States. Treasury Department.

... Violation of the Revenue Laws.
[At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.
[Washington]. [1838]
1335; Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on the subject of Violations of the Revenue Laws, at the mouth of the Sabine river. ... ; 2 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House. Treas. Dept. Doc. No. 466.) In Serial No. 331. Caption title. July 9, 1838. Submitted to the House by the chairman of the Committee ... laid upon the table, and ordered ... printed. The Secretary of the Treasury transmits to the House, with approval, a recommendation of the collector at New Orleans that a port of entry be established at the mouth of the Sabine to prevent alleged importation of slaves into the United States.

Reel: 27

United States. Treaties, etc.

... Boundary with Mexico.
[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1836]
1256; Message from the President of the United States [May 6, 1836], upon the Subject of the Treaty of Limits with Mexico. ... [Transmitting] Convention for a second additional article to the treaty of limits ... [Dated Mexico, April 3, 1835.]; 3 p., text of Convention printed in English and Spanish in parallel columns. 22 cm. (24th Cong., 1st Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 250.) In Serial No. 291. Caption title. May 6, 1836. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Under the third article of the Treaty of January 12, 1828, commissioners were to meet at Natchitoches within one year after the ratification of the treaty to run the boundary from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River and from the Red River to the Arkansas. Because of the delay in exchange of ratifications, the treaty did not become effective until April 5, 1832, and there was then a further delay in the appointment of commissioners, making necessary a new article of the treaty. The text of this new article, but not of the ratifications, was sent to Congress by this Message. It appears from the two following entries for the treaty as finally adopted that it was concluded on April 3, 1835, ratified by Mexico April 5, 1835, and by the United States on February 2, 1836. The Washington, D.C., edition (entry No. 1257) says that the ratifications were exchanged and the treaty became effective April 21, 1836. The Mexico City edition (entry No. 1257A) gives the date as April 20. As the Texans had been victorious at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, the treaty was meaningless as far as Texas boundaries were concerned.

Reel: 25

United States. Treaties, etc.

Convention for a Second Additional Article to the Treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.
[Mexico]. [1836]
1257A; An edition [of entry No. 1257] in Spanish and English of the Additional Article concluded on April 3, 1835, and effective April 20 [sic], 1836, to the Treaty of Limits of January 12, 1828, signed at the end on June 18, 1836, for the interim president of Mexico, José Justo Corro, by José Maria Ortiz Monasterio. [Mexico. 1836.]; [4] p. (text of treaty in Spanish and English in parallel columns). 31 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Exterior. See note to entry Nos. 1256 and 1257. A copy of this, catalogued with the heading, "The Revised Southwestern Boundary Treaty of 1836, Arizona and Texas," brought \$400 (entry No. 13) at the Bauer Americana Sale at Park-Bernet December 2, 1958.; Arrillaga, January--June, 1836, p. 455.; Locations: TxU. TWS.

Reel: 25

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United States. Treaties, etc.

Convention for a Second Additional Article to the Treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. [Washington]. [1836] 1257; Concluded April 3, 1835--Ratified April 21, 1836.; 4 p., text of Convention printed in English and Spanish in parallel columns. 33 cm.; For the terms of this article see the note to entry No. 1256; Locations: DLC. MH. NN. Tx.

Reel: 25

United States. Treaties, etc.

... Message from the President of the United States [April 27, 1838] transmitting a treaty with the Republic of Texas for marking the boundary between the United States and that Republic. [At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers. [Washington]. [1838] 1335.1; 4p. 21 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. Confidential No. 18, F); Caption title. May 7, 1838. Read, and, with the treaty, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 27

United States. Treaties, etc.

... Message from the President of the United States [Feb. 22, 1821], transmitting a Copy of a Ratified Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty. Washington: Printed by Gales & Seaton. 1821 1083; [Concluded February 22, 1819] ... ; 20 p. (text of treaty in English and Spanish in parallel columns). 24 cm. ([16th Cong., 2d Sess. House Doc.] 103.) In Serial No. 54. February 23, 1821. Read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This gives the text of the treaty of February 22, 1819, and the ratification by the King of Spain, dated October 24, 1820, both in parallel columns of English and Spanish; also a copy of the resolution of the Senate of February 19, 1821, ratifying the treaty, and of President Monroe's proclamation dated February 22, 1821. A formal folio edition of the treaty has not been located.; Raines, p. 2.

Reel: 19

United States. Treaties, etc.

... Message from the President of the United States [May 7, 1838], transmitting a convention between the United States and the Republic of Texas for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States on that Republic. [At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers. [Washington]. [1838] 1335.2; 4p. 22 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. Confidential, No. 19, G.); Caption title. May 7, 1838. Read, and, with the treaty and documents, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.; Locations: DNA.

Reel: 27

United States. Treaties, etc.

... Treaties with Mexico. [Washington]. [1832] 1132; [Message of the President, May 1, 1832, transmitting "a printed copy of the two treaties (concluded April 5, 1831, and) lately ratified between the United States of America and the United Mexican States."]; 27 p. (text of treaties printed in English and Spanish in parallel columns). 23 cm.; (22d Cong., 1st Sess. House Executive Doc. No. 225.) In Serial No. 220. Caption title. May 1, 1832. Printed by order of the House of Representatives. The two treaties mentioned in the entry were the general Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, and the Treaty of Limits, both concluded on January 12, 1828. As stated in the note to the Treaty of Limits as ratified (entry No. 1103A), ratifications were exchanged and the treaty became effective on April 5, 1832.

Reel: 22

United States. Treaties, etc.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Comanche and Wichita [sic] Nations, and Their Associated Bands or Tribes of Indians. [Washington]. [1836] 1258; Concluded August 24, 1835--Ratified May 16, 1836.; 8 p. 33 cm.; Proclaimed May 19, 1836. The treaty "made and concluded ... at Camp Holmes, on the eastern border of the Grand Prairie, near the Canadian river, in the Muscogee nation," includes as "Associated Bands" the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca and Quapaw nations or tribes of Indians. This treaty of friendship with the Comanche and other Indian tribes is entered because, as stated in article 9, the Comanche tribe principally lived in Mexico, that is mainly in what is now the State of Texas. One of the provisions of the treaty is that citizens of the United States "are freely permitted to pass and repass through their settlements or hunting grounds without molestation or injury on their way to any of the provinces of Mexico or returning therefrom." The text of the treaty (p. 3-4) is followed at the foot of page 4 through the upper half of page 8 with a colorful list of one hundred and fifty or so Indian signers, arranged according to their tribe, with the English equivalent following the Indian name; for example, "Kipsh, or The man with one side of his head shaved."; Sabin 96697.; Locations: CSmH. DLC. MH. TWS.

Reel: 25

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United States. Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Limits [Concluded January 12, 1828] between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. [Mexico]. [1832]
1103D; An edition [of entry No. 1103] in Spanish and English, including the additional article, dated and signed at end: México 1.º de Diciembre de 1832. Francisco Fagoaga. [Mexico. 1832.]; 5 p. (text of treaty in Spanish and English in parallel columns). 30 cm.; With heading: Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Exterior. In Mexico, as with us, it was the usual practice to make a formal announcement of a treaty by a presidential proclamation. This proclamation, dated at the end, Mexico, December 1, 1832, recites the text of the treaty concluded April 5, 1831, and its ratification by Mexico January 14, 1832, and by the United States April 5, 1832. Probably the delay to December 1 in the formal announcement was due to internal conditions in Mexico. This entry is a cross reference from Part II, page 95. On page 169 of Volume III, Mexican Imprints, there is a cross reference to an entry under the year 1828 for an additional Article to the Treaty of Limits concluded between the United States and Mexico January 12, 1828. This is entered under "United States, Treaties, etc.," year 1836, entry No. 1257A.; Arrillaga, January 1832--March 1833, p. 216.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 20

United States. Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Limits [Concluded January 12, 1828] between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. [Washington]. [1828]
1103; [Text on p. 2 begins:] Confidential. In Senate of the United States. April 21, 1828. The following treaty was read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.; 4p., text in English and Spanish on opposite pages, numbered in duplicate. 22 cm.; This first printing of the treaty was not discovered by Streeter until after publication of the bibliography. His original entry is No. 1103A.; Locations: State Department library.

Reel: 20

United States. Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Limits [Concluded January 12, 1828] between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. [Washington]. [1828]
1103A; Another edition [of entry No. 1103]; [7] p. (text in English and Spanish on opposite pages numbered in duplicate 2-4, beginning with the verso of the title).; 25 cm.; This Treaty of Limits confirms the boundary between Mexico and the United States as established by the Treaty of February 22, 1819, between Spain and the United States, and in Article Three calls for the appointment of commissioners and surveyors to run the boundary. Ratifications were to be exchanged not later than one year from January 12, 1828. This was not done and the treaty did not become effective until April 5, 1832, as shown by the note to entry No. 1103C.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 20

United States. Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Limits [Concluded January 12, 1828] between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. [Washington]. [1831]
1103B; Another issue [of entry No. 1103] ...In Senate of the United States. February 24, 1832. The following treaty [with additional article concluded April 5, 1831,] was read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate. [Washington. 1831]; 6p., text in English and Spanish in parallel columns. 22 cm.; Caption title. [In upper left corner:] Confidential. This issue, like No. 1103, was discovered too late for inclusion in the original edition of the bibliography.; Locations: State Department library.

Reel: 20

United States. Treaties, etc.

Treaty of Limits [Concluded January 12, 1828] between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. Concluded January 12, 1828. [Washington]. [1832]
1103C; Another issue [of entry No. 1103] [With additional article signed April 5, 1831.]; [Washington. 1832.]; 6 p. (text of treaty printed in English and Spanish in parallel columns). 32 cm.; Ratifications of the Treaty of Limits dated January 12, 1828, not having been exchanged within the required time, an additional article to the treaty was agreed to, on April 5, 1831, extending the time for ratification for one year from April 5, 1831. This new article was ratified by Mexico on January 14, 1832, and by the United States on April 5, 1832. It was formally proclaimed by Andrew Jackson on that date.; Locations: DLC. Tx.

Reel: 20

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United States. War Department.

... Indians Hostile on Western Frontier.
[Washington]. [1838]
1336; Letter from the Secretary of War, upon the subject of a hostile disposition upon the part of the Indians on the Western Frontier. ... ; 10 p. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House. War Dept. Doc. No. 434.) In Serial No. 331. Caption title. June 18, 1838. Read, and laid upon the table. This relates to the disturbances by Indians on the south side of the Red River near Fort Towson, over which both Texas and the United States claimed jurisdiction at this time. It is reported that the population bordering on the Red River had greatly increased in the last year. A similar report made in the Senate is in Senate Document 487, Serial No. 319, for the same Congress.

Reel: 27

United States. War Department.

... Obstructions in Sabine River.
[Washington]. [1838]
1337; Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a Report respecting the Removal of Obstructions to the Navigation of the Sabine River. ... ; 3 p., folding map. 22 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House. War Dept. Doc. No. 365.) In Serial No. 330. Caption title. May 7, 1838. Read, and laid upon the table. Map: Sketch of the Sabine River Lake and Pass from Camp Sabine to the Gulf a Distance of about 300 Miles Lieut J.H. Eaton, 3d U.S. Infantry. Scale. 4 Miles to an Inch. 22 x 88 cm. Insets: [Sketch of the channel through the Pass]; Scetch [sic] of the Passage through the Raft. This states that the obstructions in the Sabine River have been cleared and includes a report dated March 23, 1838, by the captain of a steamboat drawing five feet of water, of going up the river as far as the town of Sabine and back, a total distance of some 300 miles. The title of the map stating that the distance from Camp Sabine to the Gulf is "about 300 miles," is about double the actual distance. The map ends at the north at Camp Sabine, which is near Gaines Ferry and a few miles above the Town of Sabine.; Claussen and Friis 243.

Reel: 27

United States. War Department.

... Post--Frontier of Louisiana.
[At foot of first page:] Blair & Rives, printers.
[Washington]. [1840]
1370; Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information required by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, respecting the non-establishment of a military post on or near the western boundary of the State of Louisiana. ... ; 7 p. 23 cm. (26th Cong., 1st Sess. House. War Dept. Doc. No. 151.) In Serial No. 366. Caption title. March 19, 1840. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This pamphlet illustrates the lack of knowledge as late as the year 1840 of the location of the boundary line between Texas and the United States, north of the 32d parallel, for the reason given here for not establishing a United States military post in the vicinity of Shreveport was the then lack of knowledge as to where the line ran. The line was finally determined by the joint surveys reported in the accounts of the surveys in United States government documents published early in 1842 (entry Nos. 1431 and 1432). This document of 1840 also has an account of the Sabine River and of the removal of obstructions to its navigation.

Reel: 29

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United States. War Department.

... Protection of Western Frontier.
 [At foot of first page:] Thomas Allen, print.
 [Washington]. [1838]
 1338; Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting Various Reports in relation to the Protection of the Western Frontier.; 18 p., 2 folding maps. 23 cm. (25th Cong., 2d Sess. House. War Dept. Doc. No. 59.) In Serial No. 322. Caption title. January 3, 1838. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Maps: Map illustrating the plan of the defences of the Western & North-Western Frontier, as proposed by the Hon: J.R. Poinsett, Sec. of War, in his report of Dec. 30, 1837. Compiled in the U.S. Topographical Bureau under the direction of Col. J.J. Abert, U.S.T.E. by W. Hood. 55 x 39 cm. Graphic scale: about 50 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Washington. In upper right hand corner of map: 2 Session 25 Congress S. No 1 Doc 65. Map illustrating the plan of the defences of the Western & North-Western Frontier, as proposed by Charles Gratiot, in his report of Oct. 31, 1837. Compiled in the U.S. Topographical Bureau under the direction of Col. J.J. Abert, U.S.T.E. by W. Hood. 55 x 39 cm. Graphic scale: about 50 miles to the inch. Prime meridian: Washington. In upper right hand corner same notation as in previous map, with the substitution of "S No 2". The Senate issue of this document is Senate [Doc.] 65 in Serial No. 314. The maps are as in the House issue, but the Gratiot map is more useful as its lines of communications, and the extent to which rivers should be made navigable, are shown in color. The report of J.R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, is followed by a report by C. Gratiot of the Engineer Department on the defense of the western frontier. The two reports, as does the later report of General Gaines (entry No. 1328), discuss the Texas frontier. The two maps are both earlier than the map in the report of General Gaines. They are very similar and have the same error in showing the Texas frontier facing Louisiana and Arkansas as about half a degree too far west. They do not show the proposed railroads.; Claussen and Friis 226.

Reel: 27

Unos Mexicanos.

Breves Reflexiones ... del Proyecto de Ley ... para la guerra de Tejas.
 See note to entry No. 965.

... Urkunden über den auswärtigen Handel. Texas. Handelswesen No. 1. [n.p. 1843?].
 See [Castro, Henri, compiler.], entry No. 1450.

Urquhart, David, 1805-1877.

Annexation of the Texas, a Case of War between England and the United States.
 London: James Maynard, Pantion Street, Haymarket. [At end:] G. Norman, Printer, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. 1844
 1554; [Quotation from Lord Shaftesbury, five lines.] By D. Urquhart, Esq.; 104 p. 22 cm.; This pamphlet illustrates how strongly, in England as well as in the United States, hatred of slavery inflamed people against annexation. Much of this pamphlet was first printed in The Portfolio for June, 1844 (Vol. III No. 41, p. 435-510), a periodical established by Urquhart, when the news reached England that the annexation treaty had been sent to the American Senate. Its bitter tone throughout is evident from its first sentence, "The great Felony has been consummated." In reviewing the background, Urquhart characterizes as an "unparalleled outrage" the November 14, 1840, treaty with Texas negotiated by Palmerston under which Texas agreed to assume one million pounds sterling of the Mexican debt in return for a treaty of peace with Mexico. Lord Aberdeen, who succeeded Palmerston in 1841, is said to have acquiesced in the position of "imbecile infamy" of his predecessor (p. 48). Calhoun's letter of April 14, 1844, to the British government telling of the signing of the treaty is "the most insulting [despatch] that ever was addressed by overbearing despot to cringing slave" (p. 53). Finally, the novel doctrine is stated that the consent of the Senate is constitutionally required for the negotiation of a treaty as well as for its ratification, President Tyler should be impeached! (p. 78).; Urquhart served with British missions in the Middle East in the 1830's, until retired by Palmerston. Perhaps the retirement explains the "imbecile infamy" allusion. Urquhart was a voluminous writer, two of whose many pamphlets, those published in 1839 and 1840, on our northeastern boundary with Canada, are listed in Sabin. The Dictionary of National Biography quite aptly remarks of him that he was "gifted with a rare enthusiasm which often obscured his judgment."; This pamphlet is also printed in Reflections on Thoughts and Things. Moral, Religious, and Political. By D. Urquhart, Esq., London, 1844, beginning at p. 119.; Rader 3515. Sabin 98141.; Locations: CtY. DLC. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 35

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Urrea, José.

See entry No. 867.

Urrea, José, 1779-1849.

Diario de las Operaciones Militares de la Division Que al Mando del General Jose Urrea Hizo la Campaña de Tejas.

Victoria de Durango. Imprenta del Gobierno a Cargo de Manuel Gonzalez. 1838

940; Publicalo Su Autor con algunas observaciones para vindicarse ante sus conciudadanos.; 136 p. 20.5 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title: Diario Militar del General Jose Urrea durante la Primera Campaña de Tejas. Victoria de Durango. Impreso por Manuel Gonzalez. 1838. Advertencias on verso of back wrapper.; The text here, pages [3]-52, is signed on page 52 by Urrea and dated Durango, August 19, 1837. Documents numbered one to fifty-five follow on pages 53-127. The same numbering is given in the text when the document is referred to. Pages 128-135 are headed "Postscript" and at page 136 there is a table of the pages where the different documents are referred to in the text and a short list of errata. On the verso of the back wrapper is a statement with the heading "Advertencias," calling attention to certain matters in the text and also to the error of the date "1835" instead of 1836 at the beginning of the entries of the Diario on page 6. After a brief introduction, diary entries begin on page 6, the first entry being for January 9, and continue to the entry for June 1 on page 36. Though Filisola has already been attacked from time to time in the diary entries, there now follows a general attack on Filisola, with a listing of new charges made by him; and Urrea's replies. The postscript was written after Urrea had seen the account of Martinez Caro, entry No. 923, and Urrea quotes at considerable length the statements of Martinez Caro on the execution of Fannin and his troops, and from other statements of Martinez Caro adverse to Santa Anna. Urrea had already made it clear in his Diario that Santa Anna was alone responsible for the execution of Fannin and his men and in a note written later, but given on page 23 of the Diario, he calls attention to an important misquotation by Santa Anna in his Manifiesto of 1837, entry No. 930, which might indicate that Urrea was responsible for the execution. The many statements of Urrea attacking Filisola are answered by the latter in a critical analysis of the Diario in Analisis del diario militar del General D. José Urrea, Matamoros, 1838, entry No. 936. The text of Urrea's Diario, but not the documents which take up over seventy pages of the original, is given in translation in Carlos E. Castañeda's The Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution, Dallas, 1928. Mr. Castañeda omits the Urrea note on page 23, which is referred to above. There is a long and interesting review of the Diario and of Santa Anna's Manifiesto of 1837, entry No. 930, under the heading "Mexico and Texas" in the October, 1838, number of the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, Vol. III, No. X, at pages 132-145. Several of the documents appended by Urrea to his Diario are translated in this review. The review states that Santa Anna and his partisans had made every effort to suppress the Urrea Diario and that a copy for review had only been secured "by a happy manoeuvre." The Diario, including the documents, is reproduced as No. 9 in Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, Editora Nacional, 1952. Urrea was in 1838 and later prominent in the Federalist revolt, though he did not participate in the engagements along the Rio Grande.; Rader 3516. Raines, p. 208. Sabin 98152.; Locations: C-S. CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MH. MWA. Tx. TxU. BNM. TWS.

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Reel: 15

Van Buren, Martin.

... Letter of Mr. Van Buren. Texas. [1844].
See Ohio Statesman, Columbus, Ohio, entry No. 1524.

Vandermaelen, Philippe Marie Guillaume.

[Group of five maps from his Atlas Universel de Géographie ... Quatrième Partie--Amér Sept., Bruxelles 1827].
See Maelen, Philippe Marie Guillaume van der, entry No. 1095.

Varios documentos relativos a ... Santa Anna después de ... San Jacinto.
México. 1836
912; No copy located. Entered from bibliography to Chapter XII of Valades' Santa Anna y la guerra de Texas, Mexico, 1936.

Reel: 14

Varios Gefes del Ejército, Amigos de la Verdad.

Impugnacion.
Matamoros. [1837]
See entry No. 921.

Varios Militares. (August 12, 1836).
[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]
915; ... [Text begins:] Muy Sres. mios: hemos visto con la mayor indignacion una representacion del Sr. General D. Antonio Gaona, dirigida en Monterrey al Supremo Gobierno, donde con sofismas intenta denigrar la brillante reputacion del Ilustre General D. José Urréa ... [Signed at end:] Varios Militares.; Broadside. 28 x 21.5 cm.; With heading: Alcance al núm. 93 del Mercurio de Matamoros. Viernes, 12 de Agosto de 1836. After the fall of the Alamo, Gaona was in command of the left wing of Santa Anna's invading army with orders to march to Nacogdoches. I have not seen what he said about Urrea, but it aroused that gentleman's partisans to fury and in this broadside they accuse Gaona of all sorts of crimes, including selling for his own benefit army stores for which his troops had urgent need, gross cruelty to his own wounded men, and so on. See entry No. 907. This broadside is reproduced as No. 7 in Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Texas, Mexico, Editora Nacional, 1952.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Varios Militares. (July 1, 1836).
Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]
913; ... [Text begins:] Desde el funesto dia 21 de abril en que un azar de los muy comunes en la guerra ... [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Julio 1 de 1836. Varios Militares.; 4--page folder printed on p. [1] 25.5 x 20.5 cm.; At head: Anarquistas criminales / No conteis con Militares. This is an address attacking those who wish to go back to the Constitution of 1824 and the system of Federal Government, and praising Urrea as head of the army which is the rock upon which those who seek the ruin and slavery of the country will be dashed. However, in about a year and a half Urrea proclaimed the restoration of the federal system in Sonora and Sinaloa and was proclaimed a "traitor" by the partisans of the central government. This is the first entry for the year 1836 under "Varios Militares." Three others follow. See also entry No. 907. I have not been able to learn the author of these pieces.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Varios Militares. (July 29, 1836).
[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. 1836
914; ... [Text begins:] Hemos visto el comunicado inserto en el Número 54 del Cosmopolita, periódico que se redacta en Méjico, así como la 1.a y 2.a parte de su editorial en que se pretende justificar la conducta que observó en Tejas el Ecsmo. Sr. General D. Vicente Filisola. ... [Signed at end:] Varios Militares.; 4-page folder printed on first [3] pages. 28.8 x 21.8 cm.; With heading: Suplemento al Numero 91 del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. Julio 29 de 1836. This statement of "Varios Militares" is more a defense of the part Urrea played in the Texas campaign than an attack on Filisola, who is handled fairly gently.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Varios Militares. (September 11, 1836).
[At end:] Imprenta del Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros. [Matamoros]. [1836]
916; ... [Text begins:] Una circunstancia que en si parece de poca importancia, pero que va á traer consecuencias muy funestas para la futura campaña de Tejas, nos obliga á saltar de nuevo á la arena. [Dated and signed at end:] Matamoros Setiembre 11 de 1836. Varios Militares.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 31.7 x 22 cm.; At head of p.[1], four lines from Colton. This is a defense of General Urrea, who had just been deprived of his command of the army. For a violent answer to this, see entry No. 916.1.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 14

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Varios Militares. (September 30, 1836).
Mexico: Impreso por J. Uribe calle de Vergara núm. 4. 1836
916.1; ... [Text begins:] Hemos tenido el disgusto de leer un folleto, impreso en Matamoros y suscrito Por varios militares ... [Dated and signed at end:] Mexico Setiembre 30 de 1836. De varios militares.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 30 x 20.5 cm.; Text in two columns.; At head of p. [1]: La Lima. Suplemento al num. 20 del tom. 5.0; In answer to entry No. 916, the authors ridicule General Urrea's military abilities and defend General Valencia and General Filisola from the attacks made on them in that work.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Varios Tamaulipecos.
Interesante para Todo Mejicano., Matamoros, 1836.
See entry No. 854.

Varios Yucatecos.

[At end:] Merida de Yucatan. Imprenta del Boletin Comercial. 1842
987; [Pamphlet, without title page in only copy recorded, printing letters of Houston, Santa Anna and others as listed in the note, with a short sarcastic preliminary statement on page [1] signed "Varios Yucatecos"]. [Text begins:] Con la lectura de las cartas que publicamos, adquiriran los que no le tengan, un conocimiento bastante exacto de algunos rasgos caracteristicos del héroe, libertador del pueblo mejicano, y restaurador de sus derechos.; 35 (i.e. 34) p. 22.2 cm. Page 34 misnumbered 35.; The pamphlet includes James Hamilton's letter to Santa Anna from Charleston, South Carolina, of March 21, 1842 which followed his earlier letter to Santa Anna of January 13; Sam Houston's letter of March 21 to Santa Anna; Santa Anna's letter to Houston, from Orozimbo, of November 8, 1836, and Houston's Message of November 6, 1836, to the Texas Senate. For the events leading up to the publication of these letters in Yucatan by the group opposed to Santa Anna see note to Letter of Gen. Houston to Santa Anna, Houston [1842], entry No. 542. All the letters here except this Hamilton letter had been printed, probably a little earlier, in the pamphlet printed at Houston. Bancroft in Vol. II of his North Mexican States and Texas, at page 348, says that the Houston letter "was extensively circulated in Europe and the United States and even published in Spanish in Yucatan," but the only separate publication in Europe or the United States I was able to record was one at Washington, D.C., in 1852. Yoakum has a reference to this Merida pamphlet at pages 357-358 in Volume II of his History of Texas. Valades in the bibliography to Chapter XIV of his Santa Anna y la guerra de Texas, Mexico, 1936, records Carta al general J. Hamilton, Mexico, febrero de 1842, but I have not been able to locate a copy.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 15

Vasquez, General Rafael.

For his letter of March 5, 1842, reporting the capture of Bejar see entry Nos. 977 and 986.

Vedadera [sic] Noticia Estrordinaria y Partes Oficiales del Supremo Gobierno. ... 1836.
See entry No. 864A.

Velasco Association.

4th July Dinner and Ball.

[At foot:] Telegraph Press, Houston. [1838] 306; [Cut of eagle.] ... [Invitation dated May 28, 1838, and signed by Thos. J. Green, President, B.T. Archer, Wm. H. Wharton, and thirteen others, "to a Dinner and Ball, to be given at the Archer House, in the City of Velasco, on the 4th day of July next, in commemoration of the Independence of our Mother Land. By request of the Velasco Association."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 24.9 x 19.6 cm.; Text within frame of type ornaments, with "4th of July, 1776" in upper border. W.R. Hogan reproduces this invitation in a plate facing p. 115 of his Texas Republic, but tells us nothing about the party.; Locations: TxU (on cream paper). TWS (on pale green paper).

Reel: 4

Velasco Herald.

Velasco Herald Office, Friday, April 21, 1837.
[Extra].
[Velasco: Printed at the Velasco Herald Office]. [1837]
224; Glorious News !!! On this day, the anniversary of the glorious Battle of San Jacinto, the United States' sloop of war Natchez, with the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea in charge (as a pirate,) anchored off the Brasos Bar.... [At end:] The celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of San Jacinto, was got up in a very interesting style by the officers and soldiers of this Post. ...; Broadside. 21.8 x 19.4 cm.; The extra gives further details of the successes of the sloop of war Natchez and various bits of miscellaneous information.; Locations: TxSaA.

Reel: 3

Velasco. Anniversary and Association Balls.

Anniversary and Association Balls.
[Houston: Printed at the Telegraph Office]. [1838] 305; [Invitation dated Velasco, January 11, 1838, and signed by thirty managers, including B.T. Archer, the two Whartons, Anson Jones, T.J. Green, Edwin Waller, and other well-known Texans, "to the Anniversary Ball, Washington's Birth Day, on the 22d, and an Association Ball on the 23d of February next, at the Archer House."]; 4-page folder printed on page [1]. 20 x 12.3 cm.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 4

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Vera Cruz (Mexican state). Comandante General (Ciriaco Vazquez).

El Comandante General del Departamento de Veracruz á las tropas de su mando.
[Vera Cruz]. [1835]
845.4; [Text begins:] Soldados: me preparaba á anunciaros la perfidia conque los ingratos colonos de Tejas han correspondido á la bondad que tuvimos al ofrecerles el titulo de hermanos ... [Dated and signed at end:] Veracruz Noviembre 23 de 1835. Ciriaco Vazquez.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.7 cm.; The first paragraph announces that the Texans have captured the Mexican naval schooner *Correo* and sent it in to New Orleans as a prize. The remainder of the text is devoted to Mexia's landing at Tampico, his advance to Santa Anna and check there by Mexican troops. This is followed by the usual denunciation of Mexia and patriotic exhortation of the soldiers.; Location: CtY.

Reel: 14

Vera Cruz (Mexican state). Comandante General (Ciriaco Vazquez).

El Comandante General del Departamento de Veracruz á sus habitantes.
[Vera Cruz?]. [1835?]
845.5; [Text begins:] Conciudadanos: Una negra traicion pusa la barra de Tampico en manos del infame José Antonio Mejia, que seguido de 300 estrangeros aventureros colectados en Nueva-Orleans, ha tenido la osadia de invadir la república ... [Signed at end:] Ciriaco Vazquez.; Broadside 27.6 x 21.8 cm.; Although not dated, this was probably issued at the same time as his address to the troops, entry No. 845.4. As in that proclamation, Vazquez announces that Mejia's march has been halted at Santa Anna, denounces him as a vandal in search of loot, and concludes with a lengthy patriotic exhortation.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Vera Cruz (Mexican state). Comandante General (Ciriaco Vazquez).

Orden general extraordinaria. El General en Gefe del Canton, á las tropas de su mando.
[Jalapa]. [1842]
987.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Jalapa, 13 de Junio de 1842. Ciriaco Vazquez.; Broadside 31.5 x 21.5 cm.; The occasion for this bombastic proclamation praising Santa Anna for his magnanimity seems to have been the release of some of the prisoners from the Texan Santa Fe expedition. Vazquez says that they are being sent back to their own country on condition they never bear arms against Mexico again.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Veracruz (Mexican state). Gobernador, 1836 (Joaquin de Muñoz y Muñoz).

El Gobernador del Departamento de Veracruz á sus habitantes.
[Veracruz]. [1836]
917; [Reports the fall of the Alamo. Dated and signed at end:] Veracruz marzo 23 de 1836. Joaquin de Muñoz y Muñoz.; Broadside. 30.2 x 20.8 cm.; Locations: MxCty-SREag. CtY.

Reel: 14

La Verdad Desnuda sobre la Guerra de Tejas, o sea contestacion al Folleto Titulado: La Guerra de Tejas sin Máscara.
Mexico. Impreso en Papel Mexicano, Calle de la Palma Numero 4; Mexico. Impreso por Leandro J. Valdes, Callejon de la Cazuela número 3. 1845 1025; 42 p., blank leaf. 22 cm. Stitched.; In some copies the final blank leaf is folded to serve as a front wrapper.; Sabin 95130.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. MWA. TxU. BNM. TWS. 39 p. 15.8 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same. Imprint varies in address of printer: Calle de la Cazuela N. 3, en la Alcaiceria.; Signed and dated on p. 29: Los Redactores de la Voz del Pueblo. México, Mayo 3 de 1845.; This statement reviews the relations between Mexico and Texas from the time of Stephen Austin's first steps at colonization, and then discusses the request by Cuevas, Secretary of Foreign Relations, for authority to hear the propositions made by Texas and enter into a treaty with Texas to be submitted to Congress. Three courses are said to be open. One is to recognize the independence of Texas; another to recognize its annexation to the United States; with the third course to admit Texas as a department of Mexico with unusual privileges of self rule. Objections are made to each one of these policies and war to estermينو y muerte hasta el sabina is held to be the only course for Mexico to follow. The statement ends on page 29 where it is signed and dated, Los Redactores de la Voz del Pueblo. México, Mayo 3 de 1845. It is followed by a comment that on May 3 the Chamber of Deputies had approved the majority report of the Comision Especial de Tejas in favor of granting the authority requested. Notes follow on pages 31-39. Rives in his *United States and Mexico 1821-1848*, New York, 1913, a most helpful study on many of the matters reported on says (Vol. I, p. 708) that while the daily papers published at Mexico City supported this proposition of the government, two semi-weeklies, *El Amigo del Pueblo* and *La Voz del Pueblo*, were in violent opposition.; Sabin 95083.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. MiU-C. BM. BNM.

Reel: 16

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Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas.
[Mainz]. [1845]

1626; [Text begins:] Nachdem die ersten Niederlassungen in Texas gegründet ... [Dated and signed at end:] Mainz, den 24. Februar 1845. Die Central-Verwaltung.; 4-page folder printed on all [4] pages. 26 x 20 cm.; The Society, evidently having in mind criticisms such as those of Georg Franz (see entry No. 1498) and others, makes it clear in this announcement that all emigrants to Texas expose themselves to dangers and hardships and that it plans to serve only those who definitely wish to emigrate. For the benefit of the latter it gives a short description of the Society's Texas lands, "but even here only the industrious can hope to improve his position." Details are then furnished of what the emigrant should bring with him, the transportation and other services furnished by the Society, and so on. The announcement concludes that this statement should suffice to refute all the false rumors that have been spread abroad concerning the Society.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 37

Verus, pseudonym.
See entry No. 1052.

Verus, pseudonym.
See entry No. 1061.

Veto, pseudonym.
Thoughts on the proposed Annexation of Texas ... 1844.
See [Sedgwick, Theodore], entry No. 1533.

Viesca, Agustin, 1779-1845.

El Cosmopolita.
[At end:] México: -- Imprenta de M.Gallo, a cargo de Manuel Gonzalez, calle 2a de Mesones junto al núm. 22. 1837
934; Suplemento al num. 11 del tomo II. [Letter from Agustin Viesca, dated Nueva Orleans, Enero 7 de 1837 and addressed to "Sr.D.N." Mexico. Signed at end:] Agustin Viesca.; 5p. 31.5 x 20.5 cm.; Caption title. Text in three columns.; Streeter had not seen a copy of this but surmised its existence from a reference in Filisola's *Memorias para la historia de la guerra de Tejas, Mexico, 1848--1849*. Viesca's letter gives a detailed account of his election as Governor of Coahuila and Texas in March, 1835, his futile attempts to maintain his authority against the opposition of the Centralists led by Martin Perfecto de Cos, his effort to remove the government to Bexar, his arrest, imprisonment and escape through Texas to the United States. He blames the rancor of his persecutors on their desire to make him the scapegoat for their failures in Texas. The note to entry No. 57 tells of the report of Viesca's arrest reaching Texas late in June, 1835, and the note to entry No. 68, Gonzales, tells of his unsatisfactory reception at Texas in November, 1835, after his escape from Mexico in October. Chapter II of Volume II of *Robles Coahuila y Texas, Mexico 1946*, entitled, "La Prision del Gobernador Viesca," cites the Viesca letter from Filisola.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

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Villa de Guerrero. Comandancia Militar.

Noticia Extraordinaria.

[At end:] Monterrey: Imprenta del Gobierno, á cargo del C. Froylan de Mier. 1839

949; [Report from Lieutenant Don Manuel Menchaca, "comandante militar de la Villa de Guerrero," dated August 24, 1839, to Canalizo, transmitted by the latter to the Governor of the Department of Nuevo Leon, on action taken against the Federalists along the Rio Grande. Published by the Secretario de Gobierno de Nuevo Leon and dated and signed at end:] Monterrey Agosto 28 de 1839. -- Francisco Margáin, oficial 2.0; Broadside in two columns. 31.3 x 21.7 cm.; This is an account of rather minor engagements along the Rio Grande in August, 1839, between the revolting Federalists and a small body of government troops under Lt. Manuel Menchaca in which the latter was successful. Menchaca points out the need for reinforcements if the trade with the Texans is to be cut off. This is the trade with the Mexican states along the Rio Grande which President Lamar of Texas in a proclamation dated February 21, 1839 (entry No. 362), had directed should be encouraged. Yoakum, who in Volume II of his History of Texas has at pages 274-280 and pages 287-297 a fairly detailed account of the Federalist revolt, does not mention the engagements reported here. Villa Guerrero is the present Ciudad Guerrero, a town a little-south of the Rio Grande about seventy miles southeast of Laredo.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 15

Vindex, pseudonym.

Alcance a la Gaceta del Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Texas, num. 95 del miercoles 1. de Abril de 1835.

Imprenta del gobierno, á cargo del C. Sisto Gonzalez [Monclova]. [1835]

846; [Statement in English in support of the 400 league land sale authorized March 14, 1835, by Decree No. 293. Dated and signed at end:] Monclova March 24 de 1835. Vindex; Broadside. 29.7 x 21 cm.; Text in English. Vindex says the revolt of Saltillo and its occupation by a military chief had drained the state treasury and made it necessary to offer for sale the 400 leagues. Cós, the "ambitious commandant general," is attacked for interfering with the state Congress and opposing its decrees; the "Federal System" of Coahuila and Texas is praised; and the schemes of the military group for centralizing the government of the republic are attacked. For the Gaceta del Gobierno see Appendix A [located in Collection Information]. Robles translates this statement by "Vindex" into Spanish and gives it in full in his Coahuila y Texas [1821-1848], Vol. II, p. 9-12.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 14

Vindicacion de los Crimenos Que Gratuitamente se le imputan al Ecsmo.

Mexico: -- Impreso por Luis Heredia, en la calle de S. Sebastian número 7. 1837

935; Sr. General Presidente, benemerito de la patria D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna dedicada al Ilustrado Publico Mexicano.; 8 p. 22.4 cm.; Dated and signed at end: Méjico [sic] 19 de enero de 1837. - - Los imparciales.; This has to do with a reply of the Censor of Veracruz to a correspondent who had complained because in reprinting an extract from the Courier of Natchez of December 17, 1836, relating to the passage through that town of Santa Anna on his way to Washington the Censor had omitted a statement in the article that Santa Anna was on his way to Washington to work out a recognition of the independence of Texas. The reply published in the Censor of January 12, 1837, states that they did not believe Santa Anna had such a purpose, but if such it was that he had no right to commit Mexico. This is followed by a statement dated at the end Mexico, January 19, 1827, and signed "Los imparciales" laudatory of Santa Anna and saying that if he did agree to recognize the independence of Texas this was not binding on Mexico. Jackson's message to Congress of January 19, 1837, enclosing a copy of Santa Anna's letter to him of July 4, 1836, in which Santa Anna refers to the "conventions" he had enclosed, was printed in the Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros on February 10, 1837, or some time after the date at the end of this pamphlet. (See entry No. 924.); Sabin 99784.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. TWS.

Reel: 15

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Vindicacion de los Crimenes Que Gratuitamente se le imputan al Ecsmo.

Morelia: Reimpreso por Juan Evaristo de Oñate Segunda Calle de la Factoria Casa Núm. 2. 1837 935A; Another edition [of entry No. 935], with imprint and collation: Morelia: Reimpreso por Juan Evaristo de Oñate Segunda Calle de la Factoria Casa Núm. 2. 1837.; 11 p. 22 cm.; This has to do with a reply of the Censor of Veracruz to a correspondent who had complained because in reprinting an extract from the Courier of Natchez of December 17, 1836, relating to the passage through that town of Santa Anna on his way to Washington the Censor had omitted a statement in the article that Santa Anna was on his way to Washington to work out a recognition of the independence of Texas. The reply published in the Censor of January 12, 1837, states that they did not believe Santa Anna had such a purpose, but if such it was that he had no right to commit Mexico. This is followed by a statement dated at the end Mexico, January 19, 1827, and signed "Los imparciales" laudatory of Santa Anna and saying that if he did agree to recognize the independence of Texas this was not binding on Mexico. Jackson's message to Congress of January 19, 1837, enclosing a copy of Santa Anna's letter to him of July 4, 1836, in which Santa Anna refers to the "conventions" he had enclosed, was printed in the Mercurio del Puerto de Matamoros on February 10, 1837, or some time after the date at the end of this pamphlet. (See entry No. 924.); Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

A Vindication of the Conduct of the Agency of Texas ... 1836.

See [Bryan, William, and others], entry No. 1182.

Vindicator --- Extra.

See entry No. 572.

! Virtuoso José Maria Viesca!.

[Monclova]. [1834]

815; [Broadsheet, with title and text in Spanish on one side and in English on the other, the English version of the text beginning:] The people of Coahuila & Texas in chosing [sic] their representative for the General Congress; have placed in your hands their destiny. [Signed at end:] A Coahuiltexano.; Broadsheet. 21.6 x 15.4 cm.; This notice exulting over the election of Viesca as a deputy to the General Congress of Mexico and saying, in translation, "On your vote depends the preservation of the Federal institutions of the Nation. ... Should the Federal system be destroyed or varied Coahuila & Texas, firm in the purpose of sustaining their Constitution: vwill [sic] hand it to future generations; Sacred and inviolate," had appeared in Spanish in the Gaceta del Gobierno Supremo del Estado de Coahuila y Texas for October 8, 1834 (Año 2, Nu. 75, copy in TWS). The broadside in Spanish was probably issued at Monclova on October 11, 1834, the date at the beginning of the issue on silk in English. As reported in the Gaceta, Viesca was elected on October 5 over his opponent, Victor Blanco, by a vote of five to two. In the vote for Suplente, Blanco was elected by four votes, with three votes divided between other candidates. The victory for the Federal system, evidenced in Viesca's election, is interesting in view of the surrender of the Permanent Deputation in the unnumbered decree of July 23, 1834, which recognized Santa Anna as president and yielded obedience to his acts "that are in conformity to the constitution and general laws." This unnumbered decree is given in Kimball at page 280 and referred to in the note to the Manifiesto of June 26, 1834, entry No. 796.; Locations: CtY. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 13

! Virtuoso José Maria Viesca!.

[Monclova]. [1834]

815A; [Another issue (of entry No. 815), the English version only, printed on purple silk, with the line, "Monclova, October 11, 1834.", added preceding the text.]; [Monclova. 1834.]; Broadside. 21 x 16.5 cm. Printed on purple silk.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 13

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

A Visit to Texas ... 1836. Second Edition.
See entry No. 1155A.

A Visit to Texas: being the Journal of a Traveller
through those parts most Interesting to American
Settlers.
New York: Goodrich & Wiley, 124 Broadway. [On
verso of title:] Mahlon Day, Printer, 374 Pearl-Street.
1834

1155; With Descriptions of Scenery, Habits, &c. &c.;
iv, [9]-264, [4] p., frontispiece (folding map), 4
plates. 19 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine with
device of rearing horse and title: Visit to Texas;
Copyright, dated 1834, in name of publishers,
Goodrich & Wiley, on verso of title. Map: Map of the
State of Coahuila and Texas. W. Hooker Sculpt 26 x
34 cm. On thick paper. Colored. Graphic scale: about
90 miles to the inch. Plates: Three Engd by J.T.
Hammond, the other without inscription.; The
anonymous author arrived at Brazoria in March,
1831, to check up on his investment in the scrip of
the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. After
spending a few days visiting plantations near
Brazoria, he rode on horseback around Galveston
Bay by way of Harrisburg to Anahuac, the
headquarters of the Land Company, and also of the
Mexican officer Bradburn, making a side trip by sail-
boat to Galveston Island, then uninhabited except for
a few Mexican soldiers. While waiting at Brazoria for
a ship back to New Orleans, he made a horseback trip
to San Felipe and the country beyond. The account
gives a fresh and interesting picture of life in Texas at
that time, interspersed with caustic comments on the
Galveston Bay Company. His visit was made a few
months before that of Mrs. Holley and covered
considerably more ground, but the account lacks her
charm and range of observation. The second edition
(entry No. 1155A) has an account of the engagement
at Concepcion, near San Antonio, by one of the
participants and a very brief "Sketch of the late war
in Texas." The plates which are present only in the
first edition are well designed and perhaps are the
earliest of sporting scenes in the West. The author of
this book has never been satisfactorily identified. F.L.
Olmsted in his Journey through Texas ..., New York,
1857, gives a list of works and authors at pages 495-
496 in which, after citing the 1836 edition of this
book, he merely says, "By Fiske," and "Fiske" is
often referred to as the author. Perhaps he is the Fiske
of Mobile whose name appears in the imprint of the
second edition. For a note on the Hooker map see the
note to the entry for the first publication of that map
in 1833, entry No. 1136. Sister Agatha in her First
Four Novels of Texas sets forth (p. 127-137) various
instances of use by Sealsfield's Das Cajütenbuch,
Zurich, 1841 (entry No. 1396), of passages from A
Visit to Texas, and quotes from a manuscript note of
Mr. Winkler the interesting bit of information that the
Galveston Bay Company brought suit against the
American Railroad Journal for its favorable comment
on A Visit to Texas and forced a retraction.
Woodman's Guide to Texas (entry No. 1177)
includes a contemporary "Refutation of the libel in
the Visit to Texas."; Phillips, Sporting Books, p. 388.
Rader 3547. Raines, p. 210. Sabin 95133.; Locations:
CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. TX.
TXDa. TXDaM. TXH. TXU. TXWB. TWS. Also
other libraries.

Reel: 23

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

A Visit to Texas: being the Journal of a Traveller through those parts most Interesting to American Settlers.

New-York: Van Nostrand and Dwight. Mobile:-- Woodruff, Fiske, and M'Guire. [On verso of title:] Scatterd and Adams, Printers, 38 Gold Street. 1836 1155A; "Second Edition" [of entry No. 1155], with same title through "Habits, &c. &c.", but continuing: Second Edition. With an Appendix, Containing a Sketch of the Late War.; xi p., verso blank, 262 p., blank leaf. 14 cm. Embossed cloth with title stamped in gilt on spine: A Visit to Texas 2nd Edit. Copyright, dated 1836, in name of publishers, Van Nostrand and Dwight, on verso of title. There are no plates or map in this edition. The anonymous author arrived at Brazoria in March, 1831, to check up on his investment in the scrip of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. After spending a few days visiting plantations near Brazoria, he rode on horseback around Galveston Bay by way of Harrisburg to Anahuac, the headquarters of the Land Company, and also of the Mexican officer Bradburn, making a side trip by sail-boat to Galveston Island, then uninhabited except for a few Mexican soldiers. While waiting at Brazoria for a ship back to New Orleans, he made a horseback trip to San Felipe and the country beyond. The account gives a fresh and interesting picture of life in Texas at that time, interspersed with caustic comments on the Galveston Bay Company. His visit was made a few months before that of Mrs. Holley and covered considerably more ground, but the account lacks her charm and range of observation. The second edition has an account of the engagement at Concepcion, near San Antonio, by one of the participants and a very brief "Sketch of the late war in Texas." The plates which are present only in the first edition are well designed and perhaps are the earliest of sporting scenes in the West. The author of this book has never been satisfactorily identified. F.L. Olmsted in his Journey through Texas ..., New York, 1857, gives a list of works and authors at pages 495-496 in which, after citing the 1836 edition of this book, he merely says, "By Fiske," and "Fiske" is often referred to as the author. Perhaps he is the Fiske of Mobile whose name appears in the imprint of the second edition. For a note on the Hooker map see the note to the entry for the first publication of that map in 1833, entry No. 1136. Sister Agatha in her First Four Novels of Texas sets forth (p. 127-137) various instances of use by Sealsfield's Das Cajütenbuch, Zurich, 1841 (entry No. 1396), of passages from A Visit to Texas, and quotes from a manuscript note of Mr. Winkler the interesting bit of information that the Galveston Bay Company brought suit against the American Railroad Journal for its favorable comment on A Visit to Texas and forced a retraction. Woodman's Guide to Texas (entry No. 1177) includes a contemporary "Refutation of the libel in the Visit to Texas.;" Phillips, Sporting Books, p. 388. Rader 3547, note. Raines, p. 83. Sabin 95133.; Locations: CtY. DLC. NHl. NN. TX. TXGR. TXU. TXW. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 23

Viva el Supremo Gobierno, [Matamoros, 1836]. See entry No. 907.

Viva la Independencia ... 1841. See entry No. 963.

Viva la Patria.

Mexico. -- Impreso por Antonio Diaz, calle de las Escalerillas número 7. 1842 988; [Cut of lancer]. Viva la Patria! Viva el Supremo Gobierno y el Ejército Mexicano!!! [Text begins:] Pasados los dias de inaccion para el ejército y de ignominia para la Nacion mexicana ... [Handbill celebrating the defeat of the Texans by the forces of General Woll at Salado near Bexar on September 18, 1842.]; Broadside in two columns. 25 x 18 cm.; The handbill ends, "Loor eterno al Supremo Gobierno y á los valientes defensores de la República mexicana, y muerte y esecracion á los traidores tejanos.;" Locations: CtY.

Reel: 15

Viva la Pátria. Alcance al núm. 71 del Mercurio de Matamoros. See entry No. 865.

A Voice from the West!!!.

[Austin: Printed at the Austin City Gazette Office]. [1842]

551; [Text begins:] Fellow Citizens:-- The Piteous cries, and dying groans of our imprisoned and slaughtered countrymen, come to our ears in every breeze that sweeps over the Western prairies; ... [A plea for vengeance against the Mexicans for the capture of the Santa Fé Expedition, signed "A Citizen.", followed by extracts from the newspapers relating to the capture.]; Broadside in three columns. 45 x 29.7 cm.; This undated broadside, with an extract, "Fate of the Santa Fe Prisoners," with the notation, "From the Houston Star, 13 inst," was probably published at about the same time as the extra of the Daily Bulletin of Austin, dated January 18, 1842, entry No. 512. This broadside has at the beginning an undated letter addressed, "Fellow Citizens," and signed, "A Citizen," calling for an expedition to Mexico to take vengeance on the Mexicans, and a letter addressed to the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin dated Natchez, Dec. 20, 1841, and signed "La Fayette," said at the beginning to be "probably from the pen of Gen. Felix Huston." This also calls upon "Gen. Combs of Kentucky, whose son was in the expedition, and the friends of Kendall, of the Picayune, to rally around the standard of freedom and come to the rescue." Two of the extracts given in the Austin Daily Bulletin broadside of January 18, the extract from the New Orleans Bulletin of January 3, 1842 (though here the date of the issue of the Bulletin is not given), and the letter from Independence, Missouri, dated December 16, 1841, are given here.; Locations: TxWFM (portions of the broadside missing, affecting part of twenty lines of text).

Reel: 9

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Voz del Pueblo, los Redactores de la.

Federacion y Tejas.
1026; Articulo publicado en la Voz del Pueblo,
Numero 29. Reimpreso con algunas notas y
adiciones.

Reel: 16

Voz de la Patria, Mexico.

For the "Espedicion de los Anglo-Americanos sobre
el Estado de Tejas," published in Supplement No. 2,
February 8, 1830, see entry No. 756, and for Bishop
Primo Feliciano Marin's "Informe" of June 20, 1805,
published in Supplement No. 4, April 21, 1830, see
entry No. 758.

Waddell, Francis L.

Texas, Fall of San Antonio, Death of Milam,
Goliad and Other Poems.
New-York: Printed by Wm. Applegate, No. 17 Ann
Street. 1844
1555; [Vignette.]; 26 p. 17 cm. Cloth.; In all the
copies located the leaf with pages 23-24 is a cancel.;
A dedication "to General Andrew Jackson" dated
New-York, 1844, states that "the following
impromptu effusions of the muse were written during
the Texian Revolution." The effusions do indeed
seem quite impromptu. Poems not listed in the title
include, "The Capture of Fort Goliad by the Texian
Patriots," "Buffalo Fight by a Texian Indian," and
"Crockett." At the end, on page 26, is an extract from
a flowery speech delivered in 1836 on aid to the
Texans.; Sabin 100884.; Locations: CtY. NHi. TxFw.
TWS.

Reel: 35

Walker, John, and Walker, Alexander.

Map of the United States; and the Provinces of
Upper & Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova
Scotia, Compiled from the latest Surveys and other
authentic information.
Published by J. & A. Walker, 47 Bernard Street
Russell Square London, and 33 Pool Lane Liverpool.
June 1, 1827
1098; 123 x 192 cm. Colored. Graphic scales: about
33 miles to the inch. Insets: The Continuation of East
Florida, on the same Scale. A General Map of North
America. Printed on four sheets, the main imprint on
the southeastern sheet following the title and brief
imprints at the foot of the two northern sheets and at
the head of the southwestern sheet. Issued in at least
two forms: 1. Mounted in four sections, and folded to
height 21 cm., with marbled paper sides. Pasted at the
foot of the map and on one side of two of the sections
are advertisements of G. Cruchley, Map-Seller and
Publisher, 38, Ludgate Street, St. Paul's London. In
marbled board slip case, on one side of which is
pasted an ornamental engraved paper label with title:
A New Map of the United States, and of Upper &
Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 2.
Mounted as a single map and folded to height 25 cm.
with marbled paper sides, in marbled board slip case.
This huge map shows as part of Mexico all of Texas
north of the 27th parallel and east of the 102d
meridian, with the Mexican state of Santander, later
Tamaulipas, extending above the Nueces. The Sabine
to the 32d parallel and thence north to the Red River
is the eastern boundary and the Red River the north
boundary, with no western boundary shown. The
Brazos, Colorado and Guadalupe rivers are shown in
their proper order, though the coast line at their
mouths is still confused, and the San Antonio instead
of joining the Guadalupe near the latter's mouth is
shown as entering the Gulf of Mexico about 75 miles
or so to the south. Nacogdoches and the presidios of
Bejar and Bahia are shown, as well as various
villages. Phillips, Maps, p. 884.; Locations: copies in
original four-section case with engraved paper label:
TWS. copies as a single map: BM.

Reel: 20

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

[Walker, Robert John].

The South in Danger ... Washington, [1844].
See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C.,
entry No. 1491.

Walker, Robert John, 1801-1869.

Letter of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the Annexation of Texas: in reply to the Call of the People of Carroll County, Kentucky, to Communicate His Views on That Subject. Washington: Printed at the Globe Office. 1844 1556; 32 p., text printed in double columns. 26 cm.; It was this letter of Senator Walker of Mississippi, dated from Washington, January 8, 1844, and published in the Washington Globe on February 3, that started the debate on annexation which absorbed the country until the joint resolution for annexation was signed by President Tyler on March 1, 1845. The ostensible reasons for the letter were the resolutions favoring annexation passed at the mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll County, Kentucky, held on November 25, 1843 (entry No. 1449). The proceedings had been sent to Walker, as they had been to many others, requesting his views on annexation, and the committee took the lead in distributing this answer. The number of editions shows the demand for the letter. J.C.N. Paul in his *Rift in the Democracy* says fifty thousand were distributed by the Washington Madisonian alone. Paul quotes Isaac Van Zandt, the envoy from Texas, as saying that a revolution in sentiment [on annexation] was taking place and that Walker's argument was the "powerful influence" behind it all. (See Paul, p. 94-101 and also note to Kentucky-Yeoman, entry No. 1516.) Justin Smith in his *Annexation of Texas* gives a lengthy summary of the letter and comments on its influence (p. 140-145). Walker addressed to the North the argument that annexation would restore the exports of the United States to Texas, that had slumped alarmingly between 1839 and 1843, and would gradually diminish slavery, as the utility of the slave system would gradually decrease in the northern belt of slave states. The South was told that rejection would drive Texas into an alliance with England and result in gradual loss to Texas of the South's exports of cotton. The point of "reannexation" was stressed. These and other arguments were, as Paul says in his *Rift in the Democracy*, "a masterpiece, long desired by inarticulate proponents of expansion." There is a good article on Walker and his interesting life in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. It has an account of the Letter and its great influence and of the claim that versions circulated in the South did not contain the elaborate argument connecting annexation with the gradual ending of slavery. Such a version may well have been published in southern newspapers, but certainly the edition published in St. Louis is complete.; Locations: DLC. ICN. MH. NH. NN. Tx. TxH. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 35

Walker, Robert John, 1801-1869.

Letter of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the Annexation of Texas: in reply to the Call of the People of Carroll County, Ky., to Communicate His Views on That Subject. Saint Louis: Missouriian Office. 1844 1556D; Another edition [of entry No. 1556] with same title as first Washington issue, that is "Annexation" in title, but with "Ky.," instead of "Kentucky," in the title. 50 p. 23 cm.; It was this letter of Senator Walker of Mississippi, dated from Washington, January 8, 1844, and published in the Washington Globe on February 3, that started the debate on annexation which absorbed the country until the joint resolution for annexation was signed by President Tyler on March 1, 1845. The ostensible reasons for the letter were the resolutions favoring annexation passed at the mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll County, Kentucky, held on November 25, 1843 (entry No. 1449). The proceedings had been sent to Walker, as they had been to many others, requesting his views on annexation, and the committee took the lead in distributing this answer. The number of editions shows the demand for the letter. J.C.N. Paul in his *Rift in the Democracy* says fifty thousand were distributed by the Washington Madisonian alone. Paul quotes Isaac Van Zandt, the envoy from Texas, as saying that a revolution in sentiment [on annexation] was taking place and that Walker's argument was the "powerful influence" behind it all. (See Paul, p. 94-101 and also note to Kentucky-Yeoman, entry No. 1516.) Justin Smith in his *Annexation of Texas* gives a lengthy summary of the letter and comments on its influence (p. 140-145). Walker addressed to the North the argument that annexation would restore the exports of the United States to Texas, that had slumped alarmingly between 1839 and 1843, and would gradually diminish slavery, as the utility of the slave system would gradually decrease in the northern belt of slave states. The South was told that rejection would drive Texas into an alliance with England and result in gradual loss to Texas of the South's exports of cotton. The point of "reannexation" was stressed. These and other arguments were, as Paul says in his *Rift in the Democracy*, "a masterpiece, long desired by inarticulate proponents of expansion." There is a good article on Walker and his interesting life in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. It has an account of the Letter and its great influence and of the claim that versions circulated in the South did not contain the elaborate argument connecting annexation with the gradual ending of slavery. Such a version may well have been published in southern newspapers, but certainly the edition published in St. Louis is complete.; Rader 3569. Raines, p. 211.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MoS. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 35

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Walker, Robert John, 1801-1869.

Letter of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the Reannexation of Texas: in reply to the Call of the People of Carroll County, Kentucky, to Communicate His Views on That Subject. Bangor: Printed by William Thompson. 1844 1556C; Another edition [of entry No. 1556] with "Reannexation"; 32 p., text printed in double columns. 23 cm.; It was this letter of Senator Walker of Mississippi, dated from Washington, January 8, 1844, and published in the Washington Globe on February 3, that started the debate on annexation which absorbed the country until the joint resolution for annexation was signed by President Tyler on March 1, 1845. The ostensible reasons for the letter were the resolutions favoring annexation passed at the mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll County, Kentucky, held on November 25, 1843 (entry No. 1449). The proceedings had been sent to Walker, as they had been to many others, requesting his views on annexation, and the committee took the lead in distributing this answer. The number of editions shows the demand for the letter. J.C.N. Paul in his *Rift in the Democracy* says fifty thousand were distributed by the Washington Madisonian alone. Paul quotes Isaac Van Zandt, the envoy from Texas, as saying that a revolution in sentiment [on annexation] was taking place and that Walker's argument was the "powerful influence" behind it all. (See Paul, p. 94-101 and also note to Kentucky-Yeoman, entry No. 1516.) Justin Smith in his *Annexation of Texas* gives a lengthy summary of the letter and comments on its influence (p. 140-145). Walker addressed to the North the argument that annexation would restore the exports of the United States to Texas, that had slumped alarmingly between 1839 and 1843, and would gradually diminish slavery, as the utility of the slave system would gradually decrease in the northern belt of slave states. The South was told that rejection would drive Texas into an alliance with England and result in gradual loss to Texas of the South's exports of cotton. The point of "reannexation" was stressed. These and other arguments were, as Paul says in his *Rift in the Democracy*, "a masterpiece, long desired by inarticulate proponents of expansion." There is a good article on Walker and his interesting life in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. It has an account of the Letter and its great influence and of the claim that versions circulated in the South did not contain the elaborate argument connecting annexation with the gradual ending of slavery. Such a version may well have been published in southern newspapers, but certainly the edition published in St. Louis is complete.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 35

Walker, Robert John, 1801-1869.

Letter of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the Reannexation of Texas: in reply to the Call of the People of Carroll County, Kentucky, to Communicate His Views on That Subject. Philadelphia: Printed by Mifflin and Parry, at the Office of the Pennsylvanian, No. 99 South Second Street. 1844 1556B; Another edition [of entry No. 1556] also with "Reannexation" in title. 32 p., text printed in double columns. 24 cm.; It was this letter of Senator Walker of Mississippi, dated from Washington, January 8, 1844, and published in the Washington Globe on February 3, that started the debate on annexation which absorbed the country until the joint resolution for annexation was signed by President Tyler on March 1, 1845. The ostensible reasons for the letter were the resolutions favoring annexation passed at the mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll County, Kentucky, held on November 25, 1843 (entry No. 1449). The proceedings had been sent to Walker, as they had been to many others, requesting his views on annexation, and the committee took the lead in distributing this answer. The number of editions shows the demand for the letter. J.C.N. Paul in his *Rift in the Democracy* says fifty thousand were distributed by the Washington Madisonian alone. Paul quotes Isaac Van Zandt, the envoy from Texas, as saying that a revolution in sentiment [on annexation] was taking place and that Walker's argument was the "powerful influence" behind it all. (See Paul, p. 94-101 and also note to Kentucky-Yeoman, entry No. 1516.) Justin Smith in his *Annexation of Texas* gives a lengthy summary of the letter and comments on its influence (p. 140-145). Walker addressed to the North the argument that annexation would restore the exports of the United States to Texas, that had slumped alarmingly between 1839 and 1843, and would gradually diminish slavery, as the utility of the slave system would gradually decrease in the northern belt of slave states. The South was told that rejection would drive Texas into an alliance with England and result in gradual loss to Texas of the South's exports of cotton. The point of "reannexation" was stressed. These and other arguments were, as Paul says in his *Rift in the Democracy*, "a masterpiece, long desired by inarticulate proponents of expansion." There is a good article on Walker and his interesting life in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. It has an account of the Letter and its great influence and of the claim that versions circulated in the South did not contain the elaborate argument connecting annexation with the gradual ending of slavery. Such a version may well have been published in southern newspapers, but certainly the edition published in St. Louis is complete.; Sabin 101067.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MH. Tx. TxDaM. TxGR. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 35

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Walker, Robert John, 1801-1869.

Letter of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the Reannexation of Texas: in reply to the Call of the People of Carroll County, Kentucky, to Communicate His Views on That Subject. Washington: Printed at the Globe Office. 1844 1556A; A later edition [of entry No. 1556] with "Reannexation" instead of "Annexation" in the title, and with sub-headings in the text and footnotes not present in the preceding edition. Same imprint and collation. 25 cm.; Text, printed in double columns, begins on verso of title.; It was this letter of Senator Walker of Mississippi, dated from Washington, January 8, 1844, and published in the Washington Globe on February 3, that started the debate on annexation which absorbed the country until the joint resolution for annexation was signed by President Tyler on March 1, 1845. The ostensible reasons for the letter were the resolutions favoring annexation passed at the mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll County, Kentucky, held on November 25, 1843 (entry No. 1449). The proceedings had been sent to Walker, as they had been to many others, requesting his views on annexation, and the committee took the lead in distributing this answer. The number of editions shows the demand for the letter. J.C.N. Paul in his *Rift in the Democracy* says fifty thousand were distributed by the Washington *Madisonian* alone. Paul quotes Isaac Van Zandt, the envoy from Texas, as saying that a revolution in sentiment [on annexation] was taking place and that Walker's argument was the "powerful influence" behind it all. (See Paul, p. 94-101 and also note to Kentucky-Yeoman, entry No. 1516.) Justin Smith in his *Annexation of Texas* gives a lengthy summary of the letter and comments on its influence (p. 140-145). Walker addressed to the North the argument that annexation would restore the exports of the United States to Texas, that had slumped alarmingly between 1839 and 1843, and would gradually diminish slavery, as the utility of the slave system would gradually decrease in the northern belt of slave states. The South was told that rejection would drive Texas into an alliance with England and result in gradual loss to Texas of the South's exports of cotton. The point of "reannexation" was stressed. These and other arguments were, as Paul says in his *Rift in the Democracy*, "a masterpiece, long desired by inarticulate proponents of expansion." There is a good article on Walker and his interesting life in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. It has an account of the Letter and its great influence and of the claim that versions circulated in the South did not contain the elaborate argument connecting annexation with the gradual ending of slavery. Such a version may well have been published in southern newspapers, but certainly the edition published in St. Louis is complete.; Rader 3568. Sabin 101067.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 35

Wallace, W.V.

La Texiana, Valse Composée pour le Piano Forte. New-York. Published by Firth & Hall, 239 Broadway and 1 Franklin Sq. 1844 1557; 4, [1] p. 34 x 25 cm.; Sheet music.; Locations: MWA. TxU.

Reel: 35

The War in Texas ... 1836.

See [Lundy, Benjamin], entry No. 1217.

Ward, Henry George.

Mexico. ... Second edition ... 1829.

See entry No. 1104A.

Ward, Henry George, 1797-1860.

Mexico.

London: Henry Colburn, New Burlington Street. [On verso of half title of Vol. I and at end of both vols.:] London: Printed by S. and R. Bentley, Dorset Street, Fleet Street. 1829

1104A; "Second Edition" [of entry No. 1104]; By H.G. Ward ... Second Edition Enlarged, with an Account of the Mining Companies, and of the Political Events in That Republic, to the Present Day. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [-II.]; Imprint and printer's notice as in first edition, but dated 1829.; 2 vols.:

Vol. I, xxiv, 525, [1] p., 5 plates (1 folding, 1 double), folding map at end; Vol. II, vii, 643 p., verso blank, 8 plates (including 2 folding, 3 double and 1 colored), folding map at end. 23 cm.;

Advertisements, [4] p., inserted at end of Vol. II. Maps of Mexico and of routes to the principal mining districts as in first edition.; I had some hesitation in including here this classic book on Mexico as the main reason for its inclusion, General Arthur G. Wavell's account of Texas in Appendix B of Volume II, which oddly enough is given at pages 547-559 of Volume I, occupies such a small part of the whole. However, I hope the rarity of accounts of Texas in the 1820s makes its inclusion worth while. A minor reason is its inclusion of Simon H.G. Bourne's account of Sonora and Cinaloa, which is referred to in the note to Bourne's *Observations*, London, 1828 (entry No. 1099). General Wavell was a grandfather of Field Marshall Sir Archibald Wavell who was so prominent in World War II. For further references to him see the note to entry No. 1105, Wavell's *Grant*. Ward has some interesting comments on Texas at pages 585-590 of Volume II. Ward first arrived at Mexico as a member of a British commission at the end of 1823 and was later chargé there.; Raines, p. 215. Sabin 101303.; Locations: CtY. MH. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxU. Also other libraries.

Reel: 20

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Ward, Henry George, 1797-1860.

Mexico im Jahre 1827.

Weimar, im Verlag des Gr. H.S. pr. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1828 [-1829]
1104B; An edition in German [of entry No. 1104];
Nach dem Englischen des H.G. Ward ... ; 2 vols.:
Vol. I, [4]-iii-xvi, 236 p.; Vol. II, [4], 400, [2] p.;
Entry from Sabin 101304, locating Library of
Congress and University of California, and with the
following note: The two volumes form Vol. 49 of
"Neue Bibliothek der wichtigsten
Reisebeschreibungen ..." Weimar, 1828 [-1829]. I
had some hesitation in including here this classic
book on Mexico as the main reason for its inclusion,
General Arthur G. Wavell's account of Texas in
Appendix B of Volume II, which oddly enough is
given at pages 547-559 of Volume I, occupies such a
small part of the whole. However, I hope the rarity of
accounts of Texas in the 1820s makes its inclusion
worth while. A minor reason is its inclusion of Simon
H.G. Bourne's account of Sonora and Cinaloa, which
is referred to in the note to Bourne's Observations,
London, 1828 (entry No. 1099). General Wavell was
a grandfather of Field Marshall Sir Archibald Wavell
who was so prominent in World War II. For further
references to him see the note to entry No. 1105,
Wavell's Grant. Ward has some interesting comments
on Texas at pages 585-590 of Volume II. Ward first
arrived at Mexico as a member of a British
commission at the end of 1823 and was later chargé
there.; Sabin 101304.; Locations: CU. DLC.

Reel: 21

Ward, Henry George, 1797-1860.

Mexico in 1827.

London: Henry Colburn, New Burlington Street. [On
verso of half title of Vol. I and at end of both vols.:]
London: Printed by S. and R. Bentley, Dorset Street,
Fleet Street. 1828
1104; By H.G. Ward, Esq. His Majesty's Chargé
d'Affaires in That Country during the Years 1825,
1826, and Part of 1827. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [-
II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, xix, [1], 591, [1] p., 5 plates (1
folding, 1 double), folding map at end; Vol. II, viii,
730 p., 8 plates (including 2 folding, 3 double and 1
colored), folding map at end. 24 cm.; Plain boards,
with printed paper labels on spine: Mexico in 1827.
By H.G. Ward, Esq. In Two Vols. Vol. I. [-II.];
Advertisements, [2] p., inserted at the end of Vol. II.;
Map in Vol. I: Mexico. Engraved by Sidy Hall, Bury
Strt Bloomsby London, Published by Henry Colburn,
New Burlington Strt April, 1828. 54 x 68 cm. No
graphic scale, but about 95 miles to the inch. Map in
Vol. II: Map of Routes to the Principal Mining
Districts in the Central States of Mexico. [Engraver
and imprint as in map of Mexico.] 41 x 56 cm.
Graphic scale in leagues: about 34 miles to the inch.;
I had some hesitation in including here this classic
book on Mexico as the main reason for its inclusion,
General Arthur G. Wavell's account of Texas in
Appendix B of Volume II, which oddly enough is
given at pages 547-559 of Volume I, occupies such a
small part of the whole. However, I hope the rarity of
accounts of Texas in the 1820s makes its inclusion
worth while. A minor reason is its inclusion of Simon
H.G. Bourne's account of Sonora and Cinaloa, which
is referred to in the note to Bourne's Observations,
London, 1828 (entry No. 1099). General Wavell was
a grandfather of Field Marshall Sir Archibald Wavell
who was so prominent in World War II. For further
references to him see the note to entry No. 1105,
Wavell's Grant. Ward has some interesting comments
on Texas at pages 585-590 of Volume II. Ward first
arrived at Mexico as a member of a British
commission at the end of 1823 and was later chargé
there.; Raines, p. 215. Sabin 101302.; Locations:
CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NN. Tx.
TxDaM. TxH. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other
libraries.

Reel: 20

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Ward, Thomas William, 1807-1872.

A Card. [In answer to the charge of perjury made in the Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine into the Condition of the Records and Archives of the General Land Office.]. [Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1844]

614; [Text begins:] When men clothed with public authority, prostitute their character by rendering their high functions subservient to party feeling ... forbearance, under the infliction, ceases to be a virtue. ... [At end:] I therefore publish, ... the fact that the aforesaid F.W. Ogden and J.J.H. Grammont, are Liars and Scoundrels, and unworthy of the confidence or notice of any honest man. Thos. Wm. Ward. Washington, Feb. 3, 1844.; Broadside. 20.7 x 19.6 cm.; For the events leading up to this charge see note to entry No. 595 on the report of the examining committee, and for a general note on Ward see entry No. 534.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 10

[Warden, David Baillie, 1772-1845].

[Notice sur la Province de Texas]. [Paris]. [1829]
1113; 8vo. Stitched. Signed: W. No copy located, but entered from Mr. Eberstadt's Hudson Book Company Catalogue 28, Part 3, lot No. 906. The piece is probably a separate from the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, Vol. XII, Paris, 1829, in which the article signed W. was in No. 77 and appeared on pages 101-106. Warden's name as the author is taken from the index of the Bulletin as stated in Sabin 101361.

Reel: 21

A Washington Federalist.

Proposed Treaty with Texas ... 1844.
See entry No. 1527.

Washington, Texas.

... Certificate of Stock in the Town of Washington. [Along right margin:] Telegraph Press, Houston. [1839?]

377; This Certificate will be received at par for One Thousand Dollars in the purchase of Lots in the Town of Washington . . . [At end:] Washington, [blanks for date and signature of] Agent.; Broadside. 9.7 x 17.5 cm.; At head: \$1000 No. -- Letter A No. -- of Unsold Lots. Certificates were also issued for \$500, "Letter B", and \$250, "Letter C", otherwise the same as that for \$1000, with same imprint. There is almost a full-column account of Washington, Texas, in the Handbook of Texas and a half-column biography of John W. Hall, who is said to have been one of those who in 1835 founded the Washington Townsite Company "which promoted the town of Washington-on-the-Brazos [the Washington of this certificate] and rented the building in which the Declaration of Independence was written." The Texas ad interim government was organized at Washington. Later, in 1837, the town was incorporated. Washington was again the capital of Texas from 1842 to 1845. Hall was in the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition of 1812 and became a permanent resident of Texas as early as 1822. The two certificates in my collection and that for \$1,000 at the San Jacinto Museum all have the written signatures of John W. Hall as Agent. Mine are undated, but the San Jacinto certificate has the date May 17, 1839, faintly written in ink, so I have entered them under 1839. The certificates state in part, "The whole unsold interest from this time, being divided into Four Hundred Shares of One Thousand Dollars each."; Locations: TxAuTM (all three). TxGR (\$1000). TxHSJM (\$1000). TxSaDR (all three). TWS (\$500 and \$250).

Reel: 6

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Wavell's Grant.

A Statement of the Advantages to Be Derived from the Employment of 50,000, upon the Security of Lands in the Mexican Province of Texas.

[At end:] William and Samuel Graves, Printers, Sherbourn Lane, London. [1828]

1105; 4-page folder printed on all 4 pages. 36 x 23 cm.; This is a prospectus of a colonization scheme for an empresario grant south of the Red River obtained by "Major-General Wavell an English gentleman in the Military Service of Mexico" in March, 1826.

Wavell, an English soldier, had served with distinction in the Peninsular War against the French, and then in 1820 as second in command of the Chilean national army. Shortly afterwards he transferred his allegiance to Mexico, and in July, 1822, signed a partnership agreement with Austin, under which Wavell was to enlist English capital for Austin's proposed colony. Dr. Barker has a short but illuminating account of the project, and of Wavell's claims against Stephen F. Austin and the Republic of Texas, in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for January, 1944, Volume XLVII, at pages 253-255.

One of the most interesting sections of the prospectus is headed "Probable Result" with a calculation that if 600 families were settled the profit, before expenses of management, to be divided between the holders of the capital stock on the one hand, and General Wavell and Colonel Milam on the other, would be \$3,720,000. "The above may be considered the lowest possible result." Wavell went to England in 1826 to promote his own colony on the Red River and employed Ben Milam to attend to settlement procedure in Texas. Milam was in England during the summer and fall of 1828 when this prospectus was issued. Despite his efforts no titles had been issued up to the time of the Texas revolution. For Simon A.G. Bourne's aid to the project, see his *Observations* (entry No. 1099). There is an account of the finding of the prospectus and of the gift of it to the University of Texas Library in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, 1952, Volume LV, at pages 509-510, and the prospectus is reprinted with notes by Robert Amsler in the *Quarterly* for April, 1953, Volume LVI, at pages 543-551. Part of the story of the grant is told in Miss Lois Garver's "Benjamin Rush Milam" in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Volume XXXVIII, Nos. 2 and 3 for October, 1934, and January, 1935.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 21

[Weaver, William Augustus, 1797-1846].

Examination and Review of a Pamphlet Printed and Secretly Circulated by M.E. Gorostiza, late Envoy Extraordinary from Mexico; previous to his departure from the United States, and by him entitled "Correspondence between the Legation Extraordinary of Mexico and the Department of State of the United States, respecting the Passage of the Sabine, by the Troops under the Command of General Gaines.". Washington: Printed by Peter Force. 1837

1301; 188 p. 25 cm. Plain wrappers. The first 34 pages are devoted to a critical "examination" of the Gorostiza Pamphlet. This is followed on pages [35]-97 by the text of 52 documents published by the American Government May 14, 1836, and on pages 98-164 of documents numbered 53-95, "accompanying the message of the President to Congress, December 6, 1836." In these two lists of documents, there are many not published in the Gorostiza pamphlet. They are indicated by an asterisk. Pages 165-182 give a translation of the introduction to the Gorostiza pamphlet, and at the end, pages 183-188, is a summary of some of its correspondence. Weaver is given as the author of the *Examination and Review* because of a pencil note of Henry Wagner, "Mayo says written by one Weaver an official of the State Dept." I have not run across this reference in Mayo. The article on Weaver in Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography* shows that after a long career in the navy, he had become an official in the State Department. It is quite probable that the Department was interested in having this criticism of Gorostiza published.; Sabin 102205.; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH. NN. Tx. TxDaM. TxH. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 27

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Westall & Hill vs. Perry & Wife.

... Andrews, for plaintiffs. [184-?].
See entry No. 667.

Western Advocate, Austin.

Prospectus of the Western Advocate.
[Austin: Printed at the Western Advocate Office].
[1843]
578; [Plea for subscriptions to a newspaper to be published fortnightly at Austin in the interests of the western portion of Texas and the protection of that section against the "violent and lawless" actions of the President. Text begins:] The undersigned proposes to publish during the ensuing year, in the City of Austin, a Newspaper, to be styled "The Western Advocate." [Signed and dated at end:] George K. Teulon. Austin, February 4th, 1843.; Broadside, text in two columns, followed by blanks for Subscribers' Names, No. of Papers, Post Office, Kind of Payment, Place where the Produce will be deposited. 42.7 x 27.2 cm.; A note in the Handbook of Texas records that the Western Advocate, incorrectly referred to there as a semi-weekly instead of as a biweekly, was a continuation of the Austin City Gazette and was edited by Teulon from February 18, 1843, to July, 1843, and was revived in September, 1843, to continue until February, 1844. I know of only three surviving issues, those for April 1 and 15, and June 24, 1843. Teulon seems to have arrived in Texas in 1839, to have been a friend of Lamar's, and was an editor of the Austin City Gazette in July 1841 (Lamar Papers, Vol. V, p. 288, 301, 503, Vol. III, p. 545). There are references to him in the Houston Morning Star for August 26, 1841, in which shady activities in England and Canada are alleged. It appears from Vol. I of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Galveston, 1857, that Teulon was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Texas from January, 1841, to January, 1844, and in its Proceedings for January, 1843 is a report by him of a visit the previous year to the Masonic Lodges in England. A note in the Writings of Sam Houston, Vol. III, p. 532, incorrectly speaks of Teulon as being in January, 1844, editor of the Austin City and State Gazette. On p. 243 of Vol. I of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge there is a record of Teulon's death in India on April 28, 1846. There is no sketch of him in the Handbook of Texas.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 9

Western Colonization and Mining Company.

Proposals for a Colonization & Mining Company, &c.
[Cincinnati?]. [1829]
1114; [Signed and dated:] David G. Burnet, Benj. R. Milam. Cincinnati, July 1, 1829. [Followed by a brief summary of benefits to be expected from the project, signed and dated:] Benj. R. Milam. David G. Burnet. Cincinnati, (O.) July 1, 1829.; Broadsheet. 32 x 20 cm. This is, as far as I know, the first prospectus for a company to carry on an industrial business in Texas, in this case putting up a sawmill and equipping a schooner to sell lumber in Mexican ports. It was also planned to finance a silver mine in Mexico and to colonize the respective empresario grants in Texas of Burnet and Milam. The capital was to consist of 100 shares of \$500 par value stock to be paid for in \$100 installments. After these installments had been repaid with interest at the rate of 6% per annum, half the net income was to go to the stockholders and half to Burnet and Milam. Miss Lois Garver in her article, "Benjamin Rush Milam," in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Volume XXXVIII, October, 1934, gives at pages 112-115 an account of the company and reports that in October, 1829, after the subscriptions to the stock had been completed, it developed that the subscribers thought the grants of Texas land were in fee, and that on Burnet's disclosing the real nature of the grants, the subscriptions were returned and the company dissolved. Miss Garver uses for her article a photostat of the Proposals in the Milam Papers.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 21

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Wharton, John Austin, 1806-1838.

Speech of the Hon. John A. Wharton, in defence of the Hon. S. Rhoads Fisher.
Houston: Telegraph Press. 1838
307; Delivered before the Texian Senate, November 25, 1837.; 53 p., verso blank, blank leaf. 22.5 cm.; Fisher, born in Pennsylvania in 1794, came to Texas in 1830 and settled in Matagorda. His nomination by President Houston to be Secretary of the Navy was confirmed by the Texas Senate on October 27, 1836 (not October 28 as sometimes stated). In October, 1837, President Houston suspended him from office, alleging various irregularities which are listed in a draft in Fisher's handwriting printed in Vol. I of the Lamar Papers, p. 584-587. The matter was fully aired in the Senate, the best account I have seen being that by Mr. L.W. Kemp in his sketch of Fisher in *The Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence*. There is a short contemporary record of the trial in "The Old Journal of Littleton Fowler," *Quarterly*, Texas State Historical Association, for July, 1898, Vol. II, at page 80. Fowler was then Chaplain of the Senate. There is a sketch of Fisher in the note to his address, *To the People of Texas*, entry No. 121. Wharton in this brilliant defense quotes charges against Fisher in a message of President Houston of November 2, 1837, which can no longer be found, though it is apparently quite fully paraphrased in Fisher's draft in the Lamar Papers. Speech seems to have been unrestrained in those days for Wharton, p. 43, refers to Houston as "that bloated mass of inebriety and insanity, of hypocrisy, vanity and villainy; when I see him sitting like an incubus, and weighing down the hopes and paralyzing the energies of our infant republic ... my soul sickens and I turn with horror from the scene." All this was to no avail, for although the Senate had voted on October 18, 1837, that Fisher be instructed to resume his duties as Secretary of the Navy, on November 28 it was resolved, "on the grounds of harmony and expediency [to] advise and consent to the removal ... but in doing so they must do the Secretary the justice to say that the President has not adduced sufficient evidence that proves him guilty of dishonorable conduct." Reading the evidence over a hundred years later gives one the feeling that Houston had adequate reasons for the removal. In a letter from Wharton to Fisher dated April 5, 1838, printed on p. 4, Wharton says that as Kaufman "has published the speech he made against you, I deem it but an act of justice to afford you an opportunity of adopting the same course." The Kaufman speech was published at Nacogdoches, probably in the *Texas Chronicle* rather than as a pamphlet.; Raines, p. 217. Sabin 103103.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 4

Wharton, John Austin, 1806-1838.

To the citizens of the jurisdiction of Columbia. [Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835] 108; [Text begins:] Fellow-Citizens: -- A few defeated candidates, and designing men, are endeavoring to produce a conviction on your minds that there was something unfair in the late Election, and that the conduct of the committee of five, who changed the time of holding the election was highly censurable. ... [Signed at end:] John A. Wharton, Member of the Committee.; Broadside in two columns. 42 x 17.5 cm.; This is John A. Wharton's reply to McKinney's attack (entry No. 73) on his elder brother, William H. Wharton, for holding the elections before October 5, the date originally set. Wharton takes the responsibility for advancing the date of election and says anyone "can vote tomorrow," indicating that this broadside, though undated, was published October 4, 1835. He then attacks McKinney for not being at his post at the State Congress when "the land steal" was voted in the spring and asks if McKinney was not interested with his partner, S.M. Williams, in purchasing the land. This is John A. Wharton's first appearance here in the text of an entry, but his ownership for a few months late in 1833 and early in 1834 of the Brazoria newspaper, the *Advocate of the People's Rights*, is referred to in the "Sketch of Printing" [located in Collection Information]. John A. Wharton joined his elder brother in Texas in 1833. He was a member of the Consultation, fought at San Jacinto, was secretary of war under Burnet, and a member of the First and Third Congresses. Burnet's well-known funeral oration on John Wharton, which begins, "The keenest blade on the field of San Jacinto is broken," is entry No. 303.; Locations: TxDaHi. TxHSJM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Wharton, William Harris.

For Wharton's letter of November 26, 1835, to B.T. Archer, declining the appointment as Commissioner to the United States, see Archer, Branch Tanner, entry No. 55. For his revision of that letter, dated November 28, 1835, see entry No. 54.

Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839.

[Brazoria: Printed by D.W. Anthony]. [1832] 34; ["Hand-Bill" charging that John Austin, an opponent of William H. Wharton for the office of Brigadier-General, had wantonly assailed Wharton's character, and further charging that Austin belonged to an Austin faction who were attempting "to curtail the rights of the citizens of Texas."]; [Broadside?]; This is one of the handbills of the charges and countercharges issued in the controversy between Wharton and John Austin. For an account of the controversy and further references see John Austin's To the Public, entry No. 24. W.H. Wharton, who appears several times in this bibliography, has always seemed to me one of the most interesting and forthright Texas characters of the decade of the 1830's, but, as far as I know, there are available only two recent short sketches of his life. He is one of the few Texans of the period appearing in the Dictionary of American Biography. There is another short sketch in the Handbook of Texas. Wharton was a friend of Foote, who in Vol. II of his Texas and Texans, in a long note at p. 41-48, gives an appreciative account of his friend. It is pleasant to record that after the antagonism shown by Wharton towards Stephen F. Austin in this 1832 episode and the bitter animosity shown in his Card of November 9, 1834, entry No. 51, he and Austin became at the end warm friends. Dr. Barker in his Life of Austin, at page 510, quotes from a letter written by Wharton to Austin in July, 1836, signed, "With a perfect oblivion of all the past ... truly your friend." No copy located, but known through John Austin's reply in his broadside, To the Public, dated Dec. 18, 1832, entry No. 24.

Reel: 1

Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839.

Arm, Arm; and Out Notice.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1835] 109; [Text begins:] I am just now leaving for the Camp at Gonzales. ... [Paragraph signed and dated:] William H. Wharton, Agent for the Volunteers. Brazoria, October 5th, 1835. [Followed by advertisement of same date, signed Volunteers, beginning:] \$5000 will be paid to the individual who kills or takes prisoner General Martin Perfecto de Cos ... [and by "To the Public" signed, Wm. H. Wharton and also dated October 5th, the first sentence of which reads:] I have seen with great surprise an indelicate, uncalled for and violent attack on my character during my absence, signed Thomas F. McKinney. ...; Broadside. 43 x 17.5 cm.; The "Notice" is an emotional appeal by Wharton for volunteers to go to Gonzales. "Every person who cannot go himself, and who withholds a horse or gun from those willing to go will be considered a traitor to his country and therefore Infamous." In the advertisement, John A. Williams of Nacogdoches, who is accused of hindering enlistments, is included as the subject of a \$500 reward; and in "To the Public," Wharton characterizes Thomas F. McKinney's recent attack on him for holding the elections to the Consultation ahead of time (entry No. 73) as evidence of malice and insanity, but attempts no justification. Wharton ends thus, "I can only say to the writer, as Christ did on the cross, 'Father forgive him, he knows not what he does.'" The text of the offer of reward is given in Johnson and Barker, Texas and Texans, Vol. I, p. 273, note, which adds that the copy of the circular in the Austin Papers bears the pencil inscription, "This reward was an individual proffer of W.H.W., who took the responsibility of making it and received for his pains the curses of the volunteers." Henry S. Foote in his Texas and the Texans, gives an appreciative account of Wharton in a long note, Vol. II, p. 41-48.; Locations: TxHSJM. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 1

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839.

A Card.

[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1834] 51; [Text begins:] A printed letter dated Prison of the Ocordada [sic], city of Mexico, August 25 [t]h 1834, has this moment met my eye. ... [Signed and dated at end:] Wm. H. Wharton. Eagle Island, Nov. 9, 1834.; Broadside. 35 x 28 cm.; Wharton denies with bitterness the imputations in Austin's letter from the Prison of the Acordada, dated August 25, 1834 (entry No. 43), that he had done anything to aggravate Austin's misfortunes and ends by saying, "In conclusion, I pledge myself when ... this presumptuous [sic] dictator returns, to brand him on the forehead with a mark of political perfidy that shall outlast his epitaph." There is a letter from Wharton to F.C. Gray, dated Eagle Island, December 8, 1834 (Lamar Papers, No. 190, Vol. I, p. 190), complaining that "my card of Nov. the 9th" was not in the last issue of the Texas Republican. It was printed in the December 13 issue. On the other hand, James F. Perry, Austin's brother-in-law, wrote Austin on December 7, 1834, "W.H. Wharton took great offense at your letter and came out in a very violent card against you but I believe before he got them printed he got ashamed of it himself and tried to suppress it a few of the proof sheets got out and I am told his best friends discountenance it." (Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 34.) The copy at the University of Texas seems to be one of these proof copies. At the end this antagonism between Austin and Wharton was replaced by a warm friendship (see note to entry No. 34, Hand-Bill by W.H. Wharton). The "card" is reprinted in the Austin Papers, Vol. III, p. 25-26, and in the Lamar Papers, No. 187, Vol. I, p. 175-177.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

[Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839].

Reasons why the Independence of Texas should Be Immediately Recognized by the Government of the United States. [Washington]. [1837] 1302; 12 p. 23 cm.; Caption title. Signed at end: Jefferson. The pamphlet is signed at the end, "Jefferson," but Wharton's authorship is shown by a letter from him to Austin, dated Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1837, on the progress of recognition, in which he says: Besides many small essays I have finished a pamphlet signed ["] Jefferson" which puts the matter in a proper light and which has done great good. I herewith send some copies of it.--Garrison, Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, Volume I, page 176. There is an article on Wharton in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Sabin 103113.; Locations: MBAt. NHi. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 27

[Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839].

Texas.

Nashville: Printed by S. Nye & Co. 1836 1261; A brief account of the Origin, Progress and Present State of the Colonial Settlements of Texas; together with an Exposition of the Causes Which Have Induced the Existing War with Mexico. Extracted from a work entitled "A Geographical, Statistical and Historical account of Texas," now nearly ready for the press. Some of these numbers have appeared in the New Orleans Bee and Bulletin.; 16 p. 24 cm.; Signed at end: Curtius. This is a series of four articles on the relations between Texas and Mexico, signed "Curtius." The articles deal with the Mexican colonization law of January 3, 1823, the incapacity of Mexico for self government, and the Mexican constitution of 1824. The final article recounts various grievances of the Texans because of Mexican acts. An article by E.W. Winkler in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, 1920, Volume XXIV, at pages 85-86, quotes a letter from Wharton dated February 7, 1836, in which he says, "I have also published and sent on my Curtius pamphlet," and in the Archer, Austin and Wharton archives at the Texas State Library there is a receipted bill of S. Nye & Co. for \$29.75, dated February 11, 1836, "for printing 500 copies Letters of 'Curtius'." It might also be noted that entire paragraphs in the Wharton address at New York on April 26, 1836, are substantially identical with paragraphs here.; Sabin 103114.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. PPL. Tx. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 25

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839.

Texas.

New York: Printed by William H. Colyer, 104 Beekman, Corner of Pearl street. 1836 1260; Address of the Honorable Wm. H. Wharton, delivered in New York, on Tuesday, April 26, 1836. Also, Address of the Honorable Stephen F. Austin, delivered in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836. Together with Other Documents Explanatory of the Origin, Principles and Objects of the Contest in which Texas is at present engaged. Published by Order of the New York Texas Committee.; 56 p. 24 cm. Stitched. The enthusiastic reception to Wharton's speech has already been recorded here in the note to the entry for this New York meeting (entry No. 1225). Austin's Address was first printed at Lexington in 1836 (entry No. 1181). Among "Other Documents" is a reprinting of the Declaration of Independence. This is probably its first printing in pamphlet form as its printing in Washington, D.C. late in May, 1836 (entry No. 1243), was almost certainly later. The pamphlet was reprinted at Tarrytown, New York, for W. Abbott, in 1922, as Extra Number No. 88 of the Magazine of History, with Notes and Queries (Vol. XXII, No. 4). Probably the title in Sabin 57607, Origin, Principles, and Objects of the Contest in which Texas is at present engaged, New York, 1836, 56 p.(entry No. 1227), applies to this pamphlet. There are two issues of this address, one with a six-line caption title on page [5], and the other with a three-line caption title. As shown by the locations, the chances are that the six-line issue is the first.; Rader 3625. Raines, p. 218. Sabin 95114.; Locations of copies with six-line caption title on p. [5]: TWS.; Locations of copies with three-line caption title on p. [5]: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MBAt. MWA. MiU-C. NHi. NN. TxGR. TxU.; Locations of copies, no information as to caption title on p.[5]: MB. MHi. MoSM. NNC. Tx.

Reel: 25

[Wharton, William Harris, 1802-1839].

Texas.

[Pittsburgh: Printed at the Pittsburgh Gazette Office]. [1836] 1259; [Five letters, signed "Curtius," examining and correcting "various false and exaggerated statements ... in relation to the power and preparation of Santa Anna for the subjugation of Texas," and presenting the case for the immediate recognition of Texas by the United States.]; Broadside in seven columns. 56 x 45 cm.; At head of first column: Pittsburgh Gazette Saturday, March 19, 1836. These letters, each one signed "Curtius," are in the main entirely new articles by Wharton, whose use of the pseudonym "Curtius" is shown in the note to entry No. 1261.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 25

Wheelock, Eleazer Louis Ripley, 1793-1847.

To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Milam and Robertson.

[n.p.]. [1841]

498; [Text begins:] Fellow Citizens.--Liberty is guaranteed to you by the Constitution to exercise your suffrage on the first Monday of September next. ... [Signed at end:] E.L.R. Wheelock.; Broadside in three columns. 32.7 x 19.9 cm.; Here Wheelock asks, unsuccessfully as it turned out, for votes for his election to the Senate of the Sixth Congress. His platform includes sale of the Cherokee lands, establishment of a national bank, repeal of the law prohibiting forced sale of slaves on writs of execution, and various reforms. Wheelock's settlement in Texas early in 1834 and his surveying activities in the Sterling C. Robertson Colony are set forth in his deposition dated December 10, 1840, printed as "Number 10" in Evidence in Relation to Land Titles, Austin [1840], entry No. 408, p. 15-21. The Handbook of Texas, which records, apparently incorrectly, that Wheelock settled in the Robertson Colony in 1833, says he laid out the town of Wheelock in that colony. In 1845 he was active in surveying and sectionizing land in the Mercer Colony. Wheelock was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, on March 31, 1793, the grandson of Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College, and died there suddenly on May 14, 1847, while on a visit.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 8

Whig Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C.

The South in Danger, [Washington? 1844]. See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C., entry No. 1491B.

Whig State Central Committee of Massachusetts.

The South in Danger, [Boston. 1844]. See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C., entry No. 1491C.

Whig State Central Committee of Michigan.

Are you for or against Texas' Annexation, [Detroit? 1844]. See Democratic Association, Washington, D.C., entry No. 1491D.

[Whitaker, Daniel Kimball, 1801-1881].

Sidney's Letters to William E. Channing, D.D. occasioned by his letter to Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Charleston, S.C. Printed by Edward C. Councell, No. 1 Queen-Street. 1837 1303A; "Second Edition" [of entry No. 1303], with same title, imprint, and collation.; Sabin 80853.; Locations: CU. CtY. ICN. MH.

Reel: 27

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[Whitaker, Daniel Kimball, 1801-1881].

Sidney's Letters to William E. Channing, D.D. occasioned by his letter to Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Charleston, S.C. Printed by Edward C. Councell, No. 1 Queen-Street. 1837
1303; First Published in the "Charleston Courier."; 84 p. 19 cm. Printed paper wrappers.; Wrapper title: Sidney's Letters to Dr. Channing, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Copyright, dated 1837, in name of Councell, the printer, on verso of title. This has eight undated letters signed, Sidney. That D.K. Whitaker was the author is shown by the manuscript inscription on page [3] of the Library of Congress copy, "To Prof. Geo. Bush with the respects of the author D.K. Whitaker." It is dedicated to James Shoolbred, Esq., "a devoted friend to the Union and the Constitutional rights of the Southern States." Though the article on Whitaker in the Dictionary of American Biography quotes Poe as writing that Whitaker is one of the best essayists in North America and stands in the foremost Rank of elegant writers," this reply to Channing makes rather slow reading and is quite below the standard of the attack on Channing in the pamphlet of the same year, *Strictures ...* (entry No. 1292).; Sabin 80853.; Locations of copies with wrapper title: DLC. IU. MHi. NHi. TxU. TWS.; Locations of copies without wrapper title: CtY. MB. MBAt. NN. Tx.

Reel: 27

White, John.

[Circular letter beginning:] Dear Sir: Permit me to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the valuable service rendered me.
[New York]. [1839]
1358.1; 4--page folder printed on first [3] pages 32 cm.; Dated New York, March 28, 1839. A panegyric on Texas, its resources and future, and an advertisement for the firm of Pierpont and White, land agents and commission merchants. There is no mention of White in the Handbook of Texas, but the 3d Congress on January 19, 1839 granted him two certificates, each for one league and one labor of land, in return for unspecified services. There is a rather ambiguous entry for William Pierpont who was apparently in business in Houston at this time.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 28

White, Joseph M., 1781-1839.

Speech of Colonel White, Late Representative in Congress, U.S. at the Diner Encyclopédique de l'Union des Nations.
Printed by A. Belin, Rue Ste. Anne. [Paris]. [1838] 1339; 4, Rue Nueve des Petits Champs, Paris. 13th February, 1838. [Eight lines on frequency and objects of these banquets.]; 10 p., blank leaf. 21 cm.; Less than two pages of this Speech relate to Texas, but it has been entered after some hesitation, because of the statement in the Telegraph and Texas Register of July 21, 1838, where the Speech was reprinted, that its delivery before a distinguished audience gave wide and favorable publicity to Texas, which until then was almost unknown in Paris. It defends the sympathy and interest shown by the people of the United States to the revolution of Texas from Mexico.; Locations: NHi.

Reel: 27

White, Joseph M., 1781-1839, compiler.

A New Collection of Laws, Charters and Local Ordinances of the governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, relating to the concessions of land in their respective colonies; together with the Laws of Mexico and Texas on the Same Subject.
Philadelphia: T. & J.W. Johnson, Law Booksellers, Successors to Nicklin and Johnson, No. 5 Minor Street. [On verso of title:] Philadelphia: T.K. & P.G. Collins, Printers, No. 1 Lodge Alley. 1839
1359; ... By Joseph M. White ... Late Delegate [from Florida] in the Congress of the United States ... In Two Volumes.--Vol. I. [-II.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, advt. [2] p., vi, xv p., verso blank, 731 p., blank leaf; Vol. II, 753 p. (including blank leaf and [2] p. of advt. before title). 23 cm.; Half title following contents in Vol. I: White's New Recopilacion of the Laws of Spain and the Indies ...; This well known Collection of Laws is entered as it includes in Volume I a reprinting from Kimball's translation of Laws and Decrees of the State of Coahuila and Texas, Houston, 1839 (entry No. 310), through Decree 120 enacted February 19, 1830, and also a reprinting of the text and notes of the second edition of Austin's Translation of the Laws, Orders and Contracts ..., Columbia, 1837 (entry No. 186). This reprint of the second edition of Austin's Laws, Orders and Contracts is much superior to the reprint in Gammel's Laws of Texas 1822-1897, Austin, 1898, as it includes the numerous annotations, none of which are reprinted by Gammel. For references to White see note to entry for a speech made by him at Paris in 1838 (entry No. 1339).; Rader 3636. Sabin 103429.; Locations: CSmH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. ICN. MH-L. NN. TxDa. TxDaM. TxGR. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 28

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Wickliffe, Charles Anderson, joint author.

See Jackson, Andrew, and Wickliffe, Charles Anderson, entry No. 1513.

Wilder, Hans.

Nachrichten über die deutsche Colonie des Barons von Racknitz am Flusse Nueces im mexicanischen Staate Tamaulipas, nebst Aufnahme-Bedingungen u. s. w. Von Hans Wilder, Königl. Dän. Kopenhagen. Bei C.A. Reitzel, Universitäts-buchhändler. 1835
1176; Commerce- und Marine-Agenten; Leaf of title, [2], 20 p. 20 cm.; Wilder was the agent of Racknitz in Germany and also the Danish consul at Hamburg. Here Wilder gives what in effect is a prospectus of the colony Racknitz proposed in 1835 to establish on the right bank of the Nueces which was then in Tamaulipas. Included is a short statement about Texas colonization, a description of the region where the colony was to be established, and a translation into German of the colonization grant to Racknitz dated April 23, 1835. For a pamphlet based on this and giving later information, see [Racknitz, Johann], Die deutsche Colonie in Tamaulipas, Mexico., Baltimore, 1841 (entry No. 1393), and for a general note on the Racknitz project see the note to his Kurze ... Belehrung, Stuttgart, 1836 (entry No. 1230). This note on Wilder's Nachrichten has been made from a short synopsis of its contents which E.W. Winkler was good enough to send me many years ago.; Locations: TxU (this copy cannot now be found).

Reel: 24

Wilkins, William, 1779-1865.

Mr. Wilkins' Address to the People of the 21st Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Blair & Rives, Printers-- [Washington]. 1844
1558; 8 p. 23 cm.; Wilkins, a former congressman and senator from Pennsylvania, had recently been appointed Secretary of War in Tyler's cabinet. In this Address, dated at the end, Washington, April 13, 1844, he gives his reason for "my acquiescence in this momentous measure" [annexation]. The argument, addressed to the anti-slavery and high tariff opinions of his former constituents, is rather original. It is to the effect that the elevated regions of Texas, extending to within one hundred miles of the coast, are suited for growing grain and raising stock, hence calling for "labor appropriate to the small proprietor or freeman," while along the coast is a sugar growing region so the inhabitants would favor a protective tariff!; Sabin 104020.; Locations: DLC. MH. NN. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 35

Williams, C.S., publisher.

Map of Texas from the most recent authorities. Philadelphia: Published by C.S. Williams ... Drawn & Engraved by J.H. Young ... 1845.
See Young, James H., entry No. 1629.

Williams, Samuel May, 1795-1858.

Evidence of Samuel M. Williams, in Relation to Land Titles.
[On verso of title:] Whiting's Print, Austin. [1841] 499; By Order of House [of] Representatives. < 300 Copies. [>]; 4 p. 19.2 cm.; This is an undated statement, addressed, To the Hon. Robert Potter, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and signed at the end, Sam'l M. Williams, made in response to a resolution passed by the House on January 6, 1841, calling on the Joint Committee on Public Lands to summon Williams before them and examine him on the eleven league grants and the history of the grants issued by the government of Coahuila and Texas. In this most interesting statement Williams refers to the 400 leagues granted to him and Messrs. Johnson and Peebles and states, "which lands, so far as respects myself, have not been claimed, nor have I ever seen the titles; and so far as regards any interest of my own, I renounce." For other testimony on these eleven league grants see Evidence in Relation to Land Titles, entry No. 408, giving evidence presented at hearings of the Joint Committee on Public Lands held in December, 1840. This Williams statement was ordered printed by the House on January 7, 1841, Journals ... House ... Fifth Congress, p. 442, and the text is given in the Appendix ... Journals ... House ... Fifth Congress, p. 369-371. Whiting's bill of January 12, 1841, was for 300 copies (Ms., Archives, Texas State Library); Locations: TxU. TxWFM.

Reel: 8

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Williams, Samuel May, 1795-1858.

To the People of Texas.

[At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1835] 110; [Text begins:] In appearing before the public at this time, I am stimulated by a desire to remove unfounded impressions ... [Signed and dated at end:] Samuel M. Williams. July 20, 1835.; Broadside in five columns. 31.4 x 39.5 cm.; Here Williams defends his purchase of 200 leagues of the 400-league grant authorized for sale by the State Congress on March 14, 1835. His defense is really rather weak, so much so that John Henry Brown, who discusses it in his History of Texas, Vol. I, p. 342-343, evidently feels it necessary to the memory of Williams to tell at the same time of his later services in the cause of the revolution and the esteem in which he was held in Texas in subsequent years. There is an account by Joe B. Frantz of the activities of Williams and his partner Thomas F. McKinney in supplying funds and materials for the Texas Army in the revolution in the Bulletin of the Business Historical Society for March, 1952, Vol. XXVI, and in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for October, 1952, Vol. LVI, p. 189-210, there is an article on him by Ruth G. Nichols. Williams, who first came to Texas in March, 1822, is best known in Texas history for his long association with Austin, as secretary until 1834 of Austin's Colony and as partner of Austin in one of the latter's land grants. His participation in the eleven league grants in 1835 caused a rift in his long and harmonious relations with Austin, who, however, in one of his last letters wrote, "Williams you have wounded me very deeply, but you are so deeply rooted in my affections, that with all your faults, you are at heart too much like a wild and heedless brother to be entirely banished." Williams and Thomas F. McKinney formed, early in 1834, the successful commercial firm of McKinney and Williams which, though nearly bankrupted by their aid to the Texas Revolution, became in later years one of the two great commission-merchant firms of the Republic. In 1847 he established the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, the first bank which actually did business in Texas. This was the fruition of a project begun by Williams in 1835, when a decree of Coahuila and Texas, entered as No. 822, authorized him to establish a bank in the Department of the Brazos, to be called the "Commercial and Agricultural Bank." Williams died September 13, 1858.; Locations: CtY. TWS.

Reel: 1

[Williams, William Wells].

[Confession of William Wells Williams: Shelby County, May 8th, 1844].

[San Augustine: Printed at the Red-Lander Office]. [1844]

615; No copy located, but the Red-Lander, May 18, 1844, advertises the fact that "the Confession, neatly printed, can be purchased at this office," and the piece itself is printed in the same issue. This would be an interesting piece, if found, for it appears from the text as printed in the Red-Lander that Williams, who seems to have been an assassin by trade, had been hired to kill Wat Moorman, the leader of the Regulators. Yoakum has a note about Moorman and the Regulators and Moderators in Vol. II, p. 440, and Moorman, or Morman, appears often in Middleton's History of the Regulators and Moderators, Fort Worth, 1883.

Reel: 10

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Williamson, Robert McAlpin, 1804-1859.

Address of R.M. Williamson, Chairman of the meeting at San Felipe, June 22. 1835.
[At end:] F.C. Gray, Printer, Brazoria. [1835] 111; To the People of Texas: ... [Signed and dated at end:] R.M. Williamson. San Felipe, July 4th, 1835.; Broadsheet, in six columns on recto, three on verso, the remaining space blank. 31.3 x 39.3 cm.; At Court Week at San Felipe on June 21, 1835, a courier carrying messages from General Cós to Captain Tenorio at Anahuac was seized and his messages, disclosing that Santa Anna's troops at Saltillo were preparing to march into Texas, were read to the crowd. The next day Williamson presided at a formal meeting at which resistance to Mexico was voted and it was resolved that San Antonio should be taken. This address, where in the title Williamson is characterized as Chairman of the June 22 meeting, was in fact delivered on July 4, 1835, and is a stirring defense of the action taken at the earlier San Felipe meeting on June 22. The action at this meeting and the proclamation issued by Dr. Miller, the political chief, the day before (for this see entry No. 57), had resulted in a storm of protests by the peace party at meetings held at Columbia and elsewhere. Throughout the address, Williamson disassociates himself and the resistance he advocates from any connection with the land speculators, and he eloquently charges that Santa Anna and his troops are coming to compel the Texans to give up their arms, liberate their slaves, and garrison the country and keep it in subjection to the imperial rule of the aristocracy. An article in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for October, 1943, "John A. Williams, Champion of Mexico in the Early Days of the Texas Revolution," Vol. XLVII, p. 107-119, on p. 110 cites from a manuscript in the Pinart Collection at the University of Texas the ringing challenge at the conclusion of Williamson's June 22 speech. It reads in part: "Already has Anahuac fallen, already have the spies of the Govt. been arrested ... already are the troops of the Dictator [sic] on the march against you. ... The General Govt is against us because we are in favor of Constitutional Liberty and are we divided among ourselves? United we stand divided we fall." In this July 4 address Williamson concludes: "Liberty or Death should be our determination and let us one and all unite to protect our country from all invasion -and not lay down our arms so long as a soldier is seen in our limits." Williamson's Address is reprinted in full in the *Lamar Papers*, No. 205, Vol. I, p. 206-213, and reprinted for the most part in Robinson's *Judge Robert McAlpin Williamson*, Austin, 1948, p. 106-112. Dr. Barker quotes quite fully from the Address in his "Land Speculation as a Cause of the Texas Revolution," *Quarterly, Texas State Historical Association*, for July, 1906, Vol. X, p. 90, and there are also long quotations in Johnson and Barker, *Texas and Texans*, p. 244-246.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. Tx. TWS.

Reel: 1

Williamson, Robert McAlpin, 1804-1859.

Milam's Colony.
[Brazoria: Printed by F.C. Gray]. [1834] 52; Broadside in two columns. 28.5 x 22.5 cm.; This is an announcement by Williamson, as agent for Benjamin R. Milam, that a commissioner had been appointed to place those who held certificates under the Milam contract in possession of their lands and that the commissioner would be ready to issue titles by January 1 next. The announcement continues with a short statement of the boundaries of Milam's colony, which "combines in an eminent degree all the elements necessary to make it one of the greatest grazing, agricultural, and manufacturing countries under the Heavens," and is followed by a decree, dated Monclova, October 31, 1834, and signed by Governor Elguezabal and Juan Antonio Padilla, Secretary of State, appointing Talbot Chambers as commissioner. Duncan W. Robinson has produced an excellent biography of Williamson in his *Judge Robert McAlpin Williamson*, Austin, 1948, which I have followed in giving 1804 as the year of Williamson's birth.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 1

Willis, J.

The Texas Quick Step [lithograph].
New York Published by Hewitt & Jaques 239 Broadway. Lith. of Endicott 27 John St. Entered ... by J. Willis ... [At foot of caption title on p. (2):] Published by Willis, 167 Broadway. [At foot of p. (3):] D.C. Driscoll Engr. 1841 1402; As performed by the Military Bands arranged for the Piano Forte. 25. Cts. Nett.; by J. Willis ...; [3] p. 35 cm.; Sheet music, with title on p. [1] and music on p. [2]-[3]. The lithograph, signed by H. Wade, del., shows soldiers on parade. For a similar title published the same year, see entry No. 1392, The Texian Quick Step, and for the same title published in 1842, see entry No. 1407.; Locations: TxWB.

Reel: 31

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Wilmington Emigrating Society.

A Journal of a Tour in Texas ... 1835.
See [James, Joshua.], entry No. 1166.

Wilson, James T.D., 1820-1902.

A New & Correct, Map [five pointed star] of Texas Compiled from the most recent Surveys & Authorities to the Year 1845 by James T.D. Wilson. Published by R.W. Fishbourne New-Orleans. [At lower left, below neat line:]; Entered ... by R.W. Fishbourne, in the ... U.S. District Court, District of Louisiana. [At lower right, below neat line:] Fishbourne Lithographer, 46, Canal Street, New Orleans. 1845
1627; 55 x 71 cm.; Graphic scale: about 30 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Folded to height 14 cm. in original marbled board covers, leather backstrip, with printed paper label on back cover: A New & Correct Map of Texas for 1845. This excellent large scale map gives the best representation of Texas as it was just before annexation. It extends from slightly below the 26th parallel and the mouth of the Rio Grande north to the 35th parallel, and so includes only a part of the Texas Panhandle. The east-west coverage is from about the meridian of Natchitoches to almost the 107th meridian, or about a degree west of El Paso. There are legends for "Route of the Santa Fe Expedition," "Old route from Santa Fe to San Antonio," and "Route of the Texian Prisoners from Santa Fe to the City of Mexico." The five grants to C.F. Mercer are shown and there is a legend for "Fisher & Miller's Colony," bounded on the north by the Colorado River above Austin. Thirty-six counties are shown, as on the map in the 1845 edition of the Hunt and Kandel Guide, entry No. 1348B. An almost exact copy of the eastern portion, to the 101st meridian of this Wilson map, entitled "Map of Texas," and with a legend above the neat line, "Standidge & Co, Litho, London," is at the Library of Congress. It is undated and well may have been published or included in a book after 1845.; Locations: DLC. TWS.

Reel: 37

Wilson, Robert, 1793-1856.

[Circular of Robert Wilson].
[Houston: Printed at the National Banner Office].
[1838]
308; No copy located, but the following appears in the Telegraph and Texas Register, September 1, 1838: The editor of the Banner is still harping on the old story--the publication of the Civilian; ... [but] it is a well known fact that the Circulars of Robert Wilson, the Opposition Candidate to Gen. Lamar, were printed at the office of the National Banner!!! We appeal to any disinterested man if this is not substantial evidence that the Banner is a "Traitor in the camp?" Wilson was elected to the Texas Senate in the 1838 campaign, and later expelled (see note to entry No. 344).

Reel: 4

Winnemore, A.F.

The Flag of Texas A National Song Composed in honour of the Glorious Victory on the 21 of April 1836 and respectfully Dedicated to General Saml. Houston by A.F. Winnemore.
Philadelphia, Geo. Willig No. 171 Chesnut St. [At foot of p. (2):] Entered ... 1836 ... [At foot of caption title on p. (2):] E. Gillingham [At foot of p. (3):] A.F.W. Engr. 1836
1262; Arranged for the Piano Forte by P.M. Wolsieffer. [3] p. 34 x 26 cm.; Sheet music, with title on p. [1] and music and words in three stanzas on p.[2]-[3]. Mrs. Beulah G. Green of Edna, Texas, in a note to a facsimile of her copy of this piece of music, published in 1936, says that the words of the song first appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, were copied in the New York Mirror of July 30, 1836, and were reproduced in Godey's Ladys Book for September, 1836. Winnemore is listed as a music engraver in the Philadelphia Directories for 1840 and 1841.; Locations: DLC.

Reel: 25

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Winthrop, John, reporter.

Report of the Trial of Thomas M. Thompson ... 1835.
See Thompson, Thomas M., defendant, entry No. 1175.

Woll, Adrian.

For separate printing of his letter reporting the defeat of the Texans at Salado, near Bexar, on September 18, 1842, see entry No. 975.

[Woll, Adrian].

Expedicion hecha en Tejas, por una Parte de la 2.a Division del Cuerpo de Egercito del Norte. Impreso por Francisco Molina Monterey. 1842 989; 60 p., 2 folding tables. 21.1 cm.; This is an interesting account of Woll's capture of San Antonio in September, 1842, given in a collection of reports made by Woll to General Isidro Reyes, General en Gefé Ejercito del Norte, dated from August 29 to October 11, 1842. These reports tell of his march from the Rio Grande to Bejar, that is present-day San Antonio, of his capture of the city on September 11, and of the engagement at the Salado on September 18. At the beginning is Woll's proclamation to his troops dated Rio-grande [sic] Mayo 2 de 1842, entry No. 979, and at the end, p. 56-60, are resolutions of congratulations passed in various towns south of the Rio Grande between October 15 and 26. Court was being held at San Antonio the week of Woll's entry and on pages 20-21 is a list of the 52 Texans, including James W. Robinson and Judge Hutchinson, who were taken as prisoners. On pages 22-28 there is a day by day diary of the expedition for the period August 24-September 10. On September 20 Woll began his withdrawal from San Antonio. Yoakum (Vol. II, p. 363-366), has an interesting account of this affair. He incorrectly gives the date of Woll's leaving San Antonio as September 18. The Southwestern Historical Quarterly for April, 1955 (Vol. LVIII, p. 523-552), under Notes and Documents, has lengthy extracts from this Expedicion hecha en Tejas, translated and edited by Joseph Milton Nance.; Sabin 104992.; Locations: CU-B. CtY. TxU. BNM. Graff.

Reel: 15

Wood, A.H., Trustee.

Trust Sale.

[Washington: Printed at the National Vindicator Office]. [1843]

579; [Announcement of sale of "the Printing Press, Type, Furniture, and all the Materials now on hand in the Office of the 'National Vindicator,' formerly the Texian & Brazos Farmer," which were sold by G.H. Harrison to Thomas Johnson. Signed and dated at end:] A.H. Wood, Trustee. June 15th, 1843.; Broadside. 21.5 x 23 cm.; The sale was to secure the payment of a note of \$700, on which \$650 was still due. This notice was also printed in the Telegraph and Texas Register, June 21, 1843, where the sale is advertised for July 22d. In the copy from which my entry was made the date of the sale has been changed to August 2nd by the addition of slips with manuscript corrections. Notwithstanding these notices of sale, the November 25, 1843, issue of the Vindicator, the earliest issue I have been able to locate after those of July, 1843, has on the masthead, "Thomas Johnson ... Editor and Proprietor," and in the Red-Lander for November 2, 1844, there is a reference to Johnson as then editor of the Vindicator.; Locations: Privately owned. Photostat in TWS.

Reel: 9

Woodbury, Levi, 1789-1851.

Letter of Hon. Levi Woodbury, on the Annexation of Texas.

[Washington?]. [1844]

1559; 8 p., text printed in double columns. 22 cm.; This letter is also given on pages [3]-8 of the Opinions of Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the Annexation of Texas (entry No. 1512), where its full title, instead of just "Letter," appears as the caption title at the head of page [3]. This Letter is mainly interesting as an example of a prominent northern Democrat advocating annexation. The Letter itself is a more or less perfunctory argument for annexation with the usual reasons advanced and the usual objections of slavery and the like answered.

Woodbury had been governor of New Hampshire as early as 1823 and was later United States senator, then secretary of the navy and secretary of the treasury under Jackson, and finally judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. At the time of this Letter he was again senator from New Hampshire. There is an article on Woodbury in the Dictionary of American Biography.; Sabin 105102, note.; Locations: NN. Tx. TxU. TWS.

Reel: 35

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Woodman, David, Jr.

Guide to Texas Emigrants.
 Boston: Printed by M. Hawes, for the Publishers, 81 Cornhill, near the N.E. Museum. 1835
 1177; Blank leaf, vi, [13]-192 p., frontispiece (folding map) and plate facing p. 92. 18 cm. Cloth, stamped in gilt on spine: Texas Guide. Map: Map of the Colonization Grants to Zavala, Vehlein & Burnet in Texas, Belonging to The Galveston Bay & Texas Land Co S. Stiles & Co. N.Y. 23 x 30 cm. Three grants colored. Thin paper. Graphic scale: about 55 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Inset: Plan of the Port of Galveston, Made by order of the Mexican Government. By Alexander Thompson of the Mexican Navy in 1828. Plate: The Buffalo Hunt. Painted by A. Fisher. Engraved by W.E. Tucker. Woodman seems to have been an agent or employee in Boston of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. In that company's Map of the Colonization Grants in Texas, [New York, 1835] (entry No. 1164A), this book is referred to as "now publishing" and people are referred to Woodman for copies of the map and information about the company. An Introduction (p. [iii]-vi) is followed (p. [13]-96) by a section with caption title, Guide to Emigrants. This is a condensation of the main article in Address ... relating to the Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company, New-York, 1831 (entry No. 1123), with explanatory comments from time to time by Woodman. The "Guide" is followed by an article headed Empresario Grants (p. [97]-104), and then by various letters and extracts from newspapers relating to Texas and the Galveston Bay Company. The note on page 97 to this article reports on the scrip issued thus far by the company. Included here (p. 104-113) from the Boston Atlas of November 4, 1834, is "Gen. Sumner's Refutation of the Libel, in the 'Visit to Texas' on the Title of the Galveston Bay Company." The latest date is February 25, 1835.; Phillips, Sporting Books, p. 413. Rader 3731. Raines, p. 222. Sabin 105111.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. CtY. DLC. MB. MH. NHi. NN. Tx. TxGR. TxU. TxWB. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 24

Woods, James B., ca. 1802-1851?.

Fellow Citizens of the County of Liberty.
 [Houston: Printed at the National Banner Office?].
 [1838]
 309; [Reply to campaign charges that he drank, that he was a "Yocum man," and that he was about to leave Texas. Text begins:] Nothing but charges the most unjust, illiberal, unfounded and false ... would ever have induced me to send out this address. ...
 [Signed and dated at end:] James B. Woods. Liberty, July 28th, 1838.; Broadsheet. 25.3 x 17.5 cm.; This forthright reply in a campaign for election as a member of the House of Representatives of the Third Congress marks Woods as a character worth knowing, but until Louis W. Kemp published in 1944 his Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, with a sketch of Woods on p. 366-370, little was known of him except that he was a delegate from Liberty to the Consultation, a member of the Constitutional Convention of March, 1836, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Kemp gives this broadsheet in full and tells us about the Yocums, who, it seems, were accused of being desperadoes. Though the broadsheet reads well, Woods' opponent was elected.; Locations: TxHSJM.

Reel: 4

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[Woodward, John].

An Abstract of the Constitutions, Laws and other Documents having reference to, and including the Empresario Grants and Contracts made by the State of Coahuila and Texas to and with John Charles Beales; also Deeds of the same from him to John Woodward; to which is appended an Argument Sustaining the Rights and Titles of John Woodward. New York: Narine & Co's Print, No. 11 Wall St. 1842

1444; "Order of Contents," 1 leaf, verso blank; "Documents," 60 p. including half title; "Titles," 62 p. including half title and at pages [37]-62 a Section with the caption title, "Nine Grants in Fee Simple"; "Deeds," 22 p. including half title; "Argument," 24 p. including half title, with caption title on p. [3]. "The Empresario Rights in Texas of John Woodward, late Consul General of that Republic"; errata, 1 leaf, verso blank. The folding map is bound in before leaf of contents. 22 cm.; Wrapper title.; Map: Map of the Republic of Texas, Exhibiting the Property of John Woodward. Drawn by Joseph Rodney Croskey 1842. Narine & Co's Lith. 11, Wall St N.Y. [Signed at lower right:] J.F.S. 34 x 40 cm. Boundaries colored. No graphic scale, but about 70 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. This Abstract tells the story of the efforts of John Woodward to obtain compensation from Texas, after its independence, for the empresario rights of John Charles Beales acquired by Woodward in January, 1836, and later. The argument for compensation was based on the allegation that carrying out the settlement requirements of the empresario grants was made impossible by the state of war between Mexico and Texas. The interests for which he sought compensation are summarized in the note to the entry under Arkansas and Texas Land Company, Documents, New York, 1831 (entry No. 1119), and the transfers to Woodward are given in detail in the section "Titles," and another section "Deeds," of An Abstract. The section "Documents" gives a brief but historically important account (p. 21-28) of a preliminary expedition sent by Beales to the grant on the Rio Grande in the fall of 1832, and of the colonizing expedition which established the settlement of Dolores on that grant in March, 1834. There is also an account of another expedition sent out by Beales in the summer of 1834, but which never got to the grant. In the same section, under the heading "Remarks by John Woodward" (p. 51), are statements about an expedition he had planned to send to the Rio Grande grant early in 1836. The final section, "Argument," is a reprinting of The Empresario Rights in Texas of John Woodward, New York, 1841 (entry No. 1403). As was stated in the note to the 1841 pamphlet, that was to a considerable extent reprinted from the 1837 Woodward pamphlet (entry No. 1304). The papers in the section "Documents" show the high standing Woodward enjoyed in Texas from the time of his arrival there in 1835 through the year 1839, and of the friendly attitude of the authorities in those years towards his claims. This changed when Jonathan Ikin in 1839 charged Woodward with fraud, and the Texas Congress in February, 1840, passed an act for the relief of Ikin. Characteristic of Woodward is his publication of the act in full in An Abstract, followed by an indignant denial of the Ikin charges (p. 57-60 of "Documents"). Woodward's communication, To his Excellency, Mirabeau B. Lamar, [New York, 1840] (entry No. 1371), has a detailed denial of the Ikin charges. The map, "Exhibiting the Property of John Woodward," also dated 1842, is of considerable importance as it shows in colors the boundaries of the Arkansas grant, of the two Rio Grande grants, and of the two million acre Milam or Rio Colorado grant

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held by Beales. It also shows in color the Galveston Bay grants. Various other grants are shown, but without colors. The north boundary of Texas is shown as running along the Red River to the mouth of the "False Washita" River, which, instead of the Red River, is represented as the north boundary to the 100th meridian. Woodward played for a few years a brief but important part in Texas affairs and he seems to have been an able and unusual man about whom it would be interesting to know more. Except for a presentation copy of *An Abstract* in the Huntington Library with the inscription to one P. Lyons, dated, "11 November 1843," nothing about Woodward after that date has been found in the New York directories or in the various biographical sketches of New York lawyers. Likewise nothing definite seems to be known of him before he first came to Texas in 1835. Even in the 1835-1842 period, little is known of his visit to England and the rights and wrongs of his dealings with Ikin. There is an article on Woodward in the *Handbook of Texas* and an excellent Master of Arts thesis, referring briefly at the end to Woodward, by Miss Lucy Lee Dickson, entitled "Speculations of John Charles Beales in Texas Lands" (accepted at the University of Texas in 1941). The subsequent history of these claims for relief is of considerable interest. Though the *Abstract* published in 1842 records in detail and without qualification the transfer of all the Beales holdings to Woodward, Beales, a British subject, in that same year submitted a Memorial to the British government asserting full ownership of his empresario rights without even a mention of Woodward. The text of this Memorial is not given in *Texan Diplomatic Correspondence*, but it is printed in full, though not dated, in the *Telegraph and Texas Register* for April 10, 1844. I am indebted to Mrs. Virginia H. Taylor, State Archivist of Texas, for procuring its text for me. Many years later, in December, 1870, or in Reconstruction days when there was some chance of favorable consideration of his claim, Beales presented a Memorial to Congress whose long title is worth giving in full (copy in TWS). It reads: Memorial and Argument of Doctor John Charles Beales, et als., vs. The United States, narrating the Establishment of a Mexican Colony on the Rio Grande, under Grants from the Mexican State of Coahuila and Texas, its Destruction by the Results of the Rebellion in Texas in 1835, the Forcible Expulsion of Colonists from their Lands, and the Subsequent Denial alike of all Legislative and Judicial Remedies, and praying of Congress the Ordinary Relief in the Premises. As a basis for the Memorial of 1870, James A.G. Beales, the son of J.C. Beales, had reprinted, probably in 1869, the entire text of the sixty pages of "Documents" and the first thirty-six pages of "Titles" in *An Abstract*. This was in a 77-page pamphlet in a plain blue wrapper with a leaf of title, *Texas Lands*, but without imprint or further text (copies at Harvard, Yale and TWS). In the Harvard copy, which was a presentation to Charles Sumner, the date 1869 is supplied. The text of much of the concluding pages [37]-62, of the section "Titles" in *An Abstract*, with the caption title, "Nine Grants in Fee Simple ... located on the Rio Nueces," is given in a 20-page pamphlet with the same caption and no imprint, of which there are

copies at Yale and at the University of Texas. This was apparently printed at the same time as *Texas Lands*. Some of the sheets of *An Abstract* of 1842 were also used to make up an elaborately bound book (copy at Yale) with the title, *Empresario Titles of John Charles Beales, a British Subject; being the Exhibits of his Memorial, to Her Most Excellent and Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria*. The latest document on the ownership of the empresario rights once admittedly held by Beales is a legal brief for new holders claiming through Beales, *The Arkansas Grant. A Brief History ... Compiled from the Official Records, 1901* (copy at University of Texas).; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. TxU (lacks wrapper title). TWS (lacks wrapper title).

Reel: 32

Woodward, John.

Argument and Observations on the Empresario Contracts in Texas. New York: J. Narine, Printer, No. 11 Wall Street, Corner of Broad. 1837 1304; By John Woodward, Trustee for compromising with the Government, &c.; 35 p. 20 cm.; John Woodward had become interested in Texas lands in 1835 and early in 1836 had acquired the interests of Dr. John Charles Beales in various empresario contracts. Texas independence followed and the argument is made that the property rights of holders of interests in empresario contracts continued in some fashion after Texas became a republic, and that Texas should agree to some compromise on the claims of their holders. This argument is reprinted, with some changes and references to empresario contracts not mentioned in the 1837 edition, in *The Empresario Rights in Texas of John Woodward, Late Consul General of That Republic*, New York, 1841 (entry No. 1403), and the sheets of the 1841 pamphlet were later bound in [Woodward's]; Locations: CU-B. DNA. PHi. TxWFM. TWS.

Reel: 27

[Woodward, John].

The Empresario Rights in Texas of John Woodward, Late Consul General of That Republic. New York: Narine & Co's Print, No. 11 Wall Street. 1841 1403; 24 p. 23 cm. Printed paper wrappers. Wrapper title same.; Though Woodward's name does not appear as the author, much of this pamphlet, with some changes in arrangement, is taken verbatim from Woodward's *Argument and Observations on the Empresario Contracts in Texas*, published in 1837 (entry No. 1304), with Woodward appearing on the title as the author. The sheets of this 1841 pamphlet, including its caption title, *The Empresario Rights*, preceded by a half title, *Argument*, were later bound in at the end of *An Abstract of the Constitutions, Laws and other Documents having reference to and including the Empresario Grants and Contracts made ... to and with John Charles Beales* New York, 1842 (entry No. 1444).; Locations: DNA. MH. TWS.

Reel: 31

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Woodward, John.

To his Excellency, Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas.
[New York]. [1840]
1371; [Woodward's defense, with supporting documents, of his conduct relative to land scrip sold by him to Jonathan Ikin, for which the latter had never paid, but sold to emigrants without investigating possible changes in the legal status of the scrip. Text begins:] Sir, I perceive by the public prints, that a meeting has been held at Galveston, at which, resolutions were passed, implicating me with a recent emigration to Texas by the barque Agnes from England, charging me with having sold to the emigrants lands to which I had no title, and praying my dismissal as Consul General. ... [Signed and dated at end:] John Woodward. New York, Feb. 3d, 1840.; 4-page folder printed on first [2] pages, both pages in three columns. 29 x 23 cm.; Woodward states that the land scrip in question was for the Beales River Grant and was sold by him to Ikin in the summer of 1836 at New York, payment being made by Ikin's promissory notes, which in turn Ikin was to redeem by shipments of flour to Woodward at New Orleans. He claims that he intended to give the flour to the Texas army, but that the flour was never sent or anything paid by Ikin on his notes. Apparently the only real losers by the transaction were those purchasers of the scrip who sailed to Texas on the barque Agnes. Woodward states that the sale of the scrip was prior to any Texas legislation on empresario claims, and as to that legislation refers to his Arguments and Observations on the Empresario Contracts in Texas, New York, 1837 (entry No. 1304). He also states that he sent Lamar a letter on August 20, 1839, resigning his post as Consul General of Texas. Jonathan Ikin was the father of Arthur Ikin, whose Texas: its History, London, 1841, is entry No. 1384. For the Ikin version of the story, see the references in the note to that entry, and for a general note on Woodward, see the note to his An Abstract, New York, 1842 (entry No. 1444).; Locations: Tx. TWS.

Reel: 29

Wrede, Friedrich W. von.

Lebensbilder aus den vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika und Texas, gesammelt von Fr. W. v. Wrede, Königl. Cassel. In Commission bei Theodor Fischer. 1844 1560; Hannov. Hauptmann a. D. und Bürger der Republik Texas. In der Fortsetzung nach Tagebüchern und mündlichen Mittheilungen bearbeitet von E.D. Selbstverlag. 2 parts, both with printed wrappers: Erste Hälfte, leaf of title, verso blank, iv, 160 p.; Zweite Hälfte, preface [2] p.; iii-v p., verso blank, 161-324 p. 22 cm.; Wrapper title of first part same except that "Erste Hälfte." has been substituted for "Selbstverlag." On verso of back wrapper of this part is statement as to delay in publication, and announcement that the second part is now in press and that an effort will be made to include a map of Texas. Wrapper title of second part varies only slightly; advt. on verso of back wrapper. Preface in Part II is dated Cassel, October 12, 1844, and signed, Emil Drescher. Pages iii-iv of the table of contents in the first part were expanded and reprinted as pages iii-iv in the second part. Also issued in marbled boards, the two parts bound together in one volume, with collation: leaf of title, verso blank, [2], v p., verso blank, 324 p. These Lebensbilder include accounts of three visits to Texas made by Captain Wrede, a retired officer of the Hannover army, who came to the United States in the year 1835 with his wife and teen-age son to seek better opportunities than were available in Germany. Most of his stay was in New Orleans. The first Texas visit was from February to May, 1836 (p. 16-42), the second from May to September, 1838 (p. 123-160), and the third from May to September, 1841 (p. 180-187). Their accounts are excellent source material for conditions in Texas at the time. It appears from the preface to the second half, following page 160, signed by Emil Drescher and dated October 12, 1844, that Drescher was acting as editor of the remaining letters. A letter of the latter given on page 309 and dated Cassel, September 7, 1844, says that Wrede had returned to Germany in 1843 and that he had been put on the staff of the Mainzer Verein and had left for Texas in September, 1844. His son, who had been appointed secretary to Prince Solms, had left for Texas somewhat earlier. The Appendix (p. 311-324) gives the text of the announcement of the Mainzer Verein dated at the end, Mainz, June, 1844, and a letter of the elder Wrede dated at Frankfort "end of August, 1844," answering attacks on the Verein that had appeared in the Frankforten Journal. Biesele in his German Settlements reports (p. 182) the killing of Captain Wrede by the Indians in October, 1845.; Rader 3743.; Locations: DLC. ICU. NN. TxSa. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 35

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Wyld, James, 1812-1887.

The United States & the Relative Position of the Oregon & Texas by James Wyld, Charing Cross East. Published by Jas Wyld, Geographer to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, Charing Cross East, London. April 9, 1845
1628; 38 x 53 cm. Slips pasted to top of map extend it beyond the northwest border at the Pacific Ocean to show the boundary line of the 1824 treaty between Russia and the United States. Boundaries colored. Graphic scale: about 150 miles to the inch. Slip pasted at right side of map with notes as to seven boundaries indicated on the map by colored lines. Mounted on canvas and folded to height 15 cm. in original boards with printed paper label, "James Wyld Geographer to Her Majesty. United States. Charing Cross East. 4 Doors from Trafalgar Square. ... " pasted to front cover. Advt. pasted to back fold of map.; These maps (entry Nos. 1628 and 1628A), though "general" according to the definition in the Introduction, and dated after 1836, are entered as separately issued and with "Texas" in the title. They are probably the first separately issued maps showing Texas with its eastern and western boundaries extending to the 42d parallel. The Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) extended in the north only to about 38 [degrees] 25', and in the large scale, separately issued, John Calvin Smith Map of the United States, New York, 1843, referred to in the Introduction (p. xix), the western point of the 42d parallel is only a little west of the 100th meridian. The maps are also of interest in showing the concept, in the year 1845, of the boundaries between the United States and Texas.; Locations: NN. TWS.

Reel: 37

Wyld, James, 1812-1887.

The United States & the Relative Position of the Oregon & Texas by James Wyld, Charing Cross East. Published by Jas. Wyld, Geographer to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, Charing Cross East, London. April 9, 1845
1628A; Another edition [of entry No. 1628] distinguished by the fact that the extension of the northwest border showing the line of the 1824 treaty between Russia and the United States is part of the sheet of the map, rather than a pasted slip as in the first issue. 38 x 55 cm. with extension beyond neat line at upper left. Boundaries colored. Inset at right of map with notes as to boundaries engraved on plate, rather than on pasted slip as in first issue. Also included is an eighth item, "Treaty between Russia & the U. States April 17th 1824." Mounted on canvas and folded to height 15 cm., in original boards with printed paper label pasted to front cover: James Wyld Geographer to Her Majesty. Oregon and Texas. [etc., as in first issue.] These maps (entry Nos. 1628 and 1628A), though "general" according to the definition in the Introduction, and dated after 1836, are entered as separately issued and with "Texas" in the title. They are probably the first separately issued maps showing Texas with its eastern and western boundaries extending to the 42d parallel. The Burr map of 1833 (entry No. 1134) extended in the north only to about 38 [degrees] 25', and in the large scale, separately issued, John Calvin Smith Map of the United States, New York, 1843, referred to in the Introduction (p. xix), the western point of the 42d parallel is only a little west of the 100th meridian. The maps are also of interest in showing the concept, in the year 1845, of the boundaries between the United States and Texas.; Locations: CSMH. CU-B. TWS.

Reel: 37

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Wyld, James, 1812-1887.

Wyld's Map of Texas. 1840.
Published by Jas. Wyld, Geographer to the Queen,
Charing Cross East, London. [1840]
1372; 43 x 54 cm. Boundaries of empresario grants,
etc., colored. No graphic scale, but about 56 miles to
the inch. Mounted and folded to height 15 cm. with
marbled paper sides, in cloth slip case with printed
paper label on side: James Wyld Geographer to Her
Majesty. Texas. Charing Cross, East. 4 Doors from
Trafalgar Square. ... Printed paper label on spine:
Texas. This map extends from about the meridian of
New Orleans in the east to a degree or so west of the
north-south course of the Rio Grande, and from a
little below the mouth of the Rio Grande (about 25
[degrees] 30') to slightly above the big bend of the
Arkansas (about 38 [degrees] 30'). The Nueces is
shown as the south boundary of Texas, the Arkansas,
west of the 100th meridian, as the north boundary,
and the east bank of the Rio Grande to above the 38th
parallel as the west boundary. The error of some of
the earlier maps in starting the north-south boundary
between Texas and the United States west of the
intersection of the 32d parallel by the Sabine is
repeated here. Following the Smith map of 1839
(entry No. 1355), Houston is shown as on the east
bank of the Trinity. Various towns are shown that do
not appear on the earlier Austin or Young maps and
have since vanished. These include Vieja and Nuero
on the main road from the Sabine to San Antonio,
running through Nacogdoches, Williams opposite
Houston on the west bank of the Trinity, and others.
Many of the grants are shown with their boundaries
in color. No counties are shown. There is an article
on Wyld in the Dictionary of National Biography.;
Locations: CtY. TxU. BM. TWS.

Reel: 29

Ximenes, pseudonym.

Mr. Calhoun--Mr. Van Buren--Texas.
[n.p.]. [1843]
1466; [Arguments by a southerner in favor of
nominating Calhoun rather than Van Buren as the
presidential candidate of the Democratic Party
because of the opposition of the latter to the
admission of slave states into the Union, and his
record while president against the annexation of
Texas. Text begins:] As the time when the
Convention is to assemble seems to be settled, I
propose to discuss the opinions of some leading
members of our party, who are likely to receive its
nomination. ... [Signed at end:] Ximenes.; Broadside
in three columns. 44 x 28 cm.; This broadside, dated
at the end in manuscript, July 1st, 1843, says the
annexation of Texas is vital to the South and to the
maintenance of slavery, and urges the selection of
Calhoun and the defeat of Van Buren for the coming
Democratic nomination. This is the earliest pamphlet
opposing Van Buren for the 1844 Democratic
nomination I have come across. In February, 1843,
when the Democratic nomination of Van Buren for
president seemed inevitable, the Van Buren forces
had foolishly agreed to postpone the nominating
convention from the fall of 1843, to the spring of
1844. The growth of sentiment for annexation in the
spring of 1844 turned this almost certain victory into
defeat.; Locations: TWS.

Reel: 33

[Young Narragansett].

Hon. Elisha R. Potter.
[n.p.]. [1845]
1630; An Address to the People of Rhode-Island,
upon the course of the Hon. Elisha R. Potter, in the
House of Representatives of the U. States, upon the
question of the Annexation of Texas; with an outline
of the Proceedings of the Convention at which he was
nominated for re-election.; 8 p. 24.3 cm. Folded, not
sewn. Signed at end: Young Narragansett. Elisha R.
Potter of Rhode Island (1833-1882) is excoriated here
by Young Narragansett for voting for the annexation
resolution in the House of Representatives on January
25, 1845, the only Whig in the House so voting,
"from the whole West and North." The pamphlet is
embellished with advertisements from southern
newspapers of slaves for sale, and protests the action
of a recent convention in which Potter was
renominated for Congress. Whether or not due to this
anti-slavery protest, it appears from the Dictionary of
American Biography, that Potter, a man of
considerable prominence in Rhode Island, served
only for one term.; Sabin 106194.; Locations: CU-B.
MB. RHi. TWS.

Reel: 37

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Young, David, 1781-1852.

The Methodist Almanac for the Year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1843: Being the third after Bissextile, and the eighth of Texian Independence. New-York: Published by G. Lane. & P.P. Sandford, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Conference Office, 200 Mulberry-Street. J. Collord, Printer. [At lower left, below border of type ornaments enclosing title and imprint:] Rutgersville. [1842]

1445; Containing all the customary calculations in equal or clock time. Fitted to the horizon and meridian of Rutgersville, Texas. Latitude 29 [degrees] 56' 30" N., Long. 96 [degrees] 56' W. By David Young, Philom. Hanover Neck, Morris co., New-Jersey. 36 p., General Catalogue of Books, 16 p. 18 cm.; David Young, in his day called "New Jersey's Greatest Astronomer," was the compiler of several almanacs and author of four works listed under his name in Sabin. In his almanacs he was accustomed to use the designation "Philom," or lover of learning. The foregoing was kindly told me by Miss May Leonard, Librarian of the Morristown Library.; Raines, p. 149.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 32

Young, James H.

A New Map of Texas ... 1836.
See entry No. 1178A.

Young, James H.

A New Map of Texas ... 1837.
See entry No. 1178B. An Abstract of the Constitutions ... and other Documents ... including the Empresario Grants and Contracts made ... to and with John Charles Beales, New York, 1842 (entry No. 1444). A general note on Woodward follows the entry to the 1842 Abstract.; Raines, p. 222. Sabin 105163.

Young, James H.

A New Map of Texas ... 1838.
See entry No. 1178C.

Young, James H.

A New Map of Texas ... 1839.
See entry No. 1178D.

Young, James H.

A New Map of Texas ... 1845.
See entry No. 1178G.

Young, James Hamilton.

A New Map of Texas ... 1842.
See entry No. 1178E.

Young, James Hamilton.

A New Map of Texas ... 1843.
See entry No. 1178F.

Young, James Hamilton, b. 1793.

Map of Texas from the most recent authorities. Philadelphia: Published by C.S. Williams N.E. corner of Market & 7th Streets. Drawn & Engraved by J.H. Young. [Below inset:] Entered ... by C.S. Williams, in the ... eastern district of Pennsylvania. 1845 1629; 31 x 37 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 55 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Washington and Greenwich. Inset: Texas north of Red River. At lower right, along outside of right border: 35. Folded to height 12 cm. in leather covers stamped in gilt on front cover: Texas. This map was also published as No. 35 in H.S. Tanner's New Universal Atlas, Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1845. This map extends from slightly below the 26th parallel and the mouth of the Rio Grande north to the 34th parallel and from a little east of the mouth of the Sabine to a degree or so beyond the Pecos showing the Rio Grande nearly as far west as El Paso. The map differs somewhat from the map of the same year also "engraved by J.H. Young," (entry No. 1178G), and is inaccurate in the region of the Rio Grande. It shows a "Spring Creek County" between Harris and Montgomery counties, not shown, as far as I recollect, on any other Texas map, and has a legend for "Colorado Hills" above Austin.; Locations: DLC. MBA. NN. Tx. TxU. BM. TWS.

Reel: 37

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Young, James Hamilton, b. 1793.

A New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States by J.H. Young. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell. Entered ... by S. Augustus Mitchell in the ... eastern district of Pennsylvania. [At foot, below neat line:] Engraved by J.H. Young. [At left of title:] Sold by Mitchell & Hinman No 6 North Fifth Street. 1835 1178; 32 x 38 cm. Colored. Graphic scale: about 75 miles to the inch. Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington. Insets of text: [At upper right:] Remarks on Texas. [At lower left:] Land Grants. [At lower right:] Rivers of Texas. Folder to height 12 cm. in leather map case, lettered on front cover: Mitchell's Map of Texas.; The same plate is used for all editions of this map and it covers substantially the same area as the Burr map first published in 1833 (entry No. 1134). The 1835 edition (entry No. 1178A) of the Young map shows in colors, but on a considerably smaller scale, the land grants shown on the Burr map of 1833. These continue to be shown through the 1839 edition (entry No. 1178D), but in the 1842 edition (entry 1178E) counties take their place. The error in the Burr map of running the boundary between Texas and Louisiana about half a degree too far west is not repeated in the Young map and perhaps to emphasize this, the 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1842 editions of the Young map have a legend along this boundary reading, "Boundary of 1819." In the 1838 edition (entry No. 1178C) "City of Houston" appears for the first time, and the town of Aurora, not shown on modern maps, is located at the junction of the Neches and the Sabine. My copy of the 1842 edition is bound in with my copy in original cloth of Foote's Texas and the Texans, Philadelphia, 1841 (entry No. 1377). Young, born in Scotland in 1793, for several years, beginning about 1830, was employed by Samuel Augustus Mitchell to engrave the maps attached by Mitchell to his Guides and his Geographies. The Dictionary of American Biography in its article on Mitchell says that many of Mitchell's earlier maps "were engraved by J.H. Young, and compare favorably with the contemporary work of John Arrowsmith, the younger, distinguished English map maker."; Locations: CSmH. CtY. DLC. ICN. MiU. Tx. TxH. TxU. WHi. TWS.

Reel: 24

Young, James Hamilton, b. 1793.

A New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States by J.H. Young. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell. Entered ... by S. Augustus Mitchell in the ... eastern district of Pennsylvania. [At foot, below neat line:] Engraved by J.H. Young. [At left of title:] Sold by Mitchell & Hinman No 6 North Fifth Street. 1836 1178A; Another edition [of entry No. 1178] with the date 1836, but with same title, copyright notice, scale, prime meridians insets, leather map case, etc., as in the 1835 edition.; The same plate is used for all editions of this map and it covers substantially the same area as the Burr map first published in 1833 (entry No. 1134). The 1835 edition (entry No. 1178A) of the Young map shows in colors, but on a considerably smaller scale, the land grants shown on the Burr map of 1833. These continue to be shown through the 1839 edition (entry No. 1178D), but in the 1842 edition (entry 1178E) counties take their place. The error in the Burr map of running the boundary between Texas and Louisiana about half a degree too far west is not repeated in the Young map and perhaps to emphasize this, the 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1842 editions of the Young map have a legend along this boundary reading, "Boundary of 1819." In the 1838 edition (entry No. 1178C) "City of Houston" appears for the first time, and the town of Aurora, not shown on modern maps, is located at the junction of the Neches and the Sabine. My copy of the 1842 edition is bound in with my copy in original cloth of Foote's Texas and the Texans, Philadelphia, 1841 (entry No. 1377). Young, born in Scotland in 1793, for several years, beginning about 1830, was employed by Samuel Augustus Mitchell to engrave the maps attached by Mitchell to his Guides and his Geographies. The Dictionary of American Biography in its article on Mitchell says that many of Mitchell's earlier maps "were engraved by J.H. Young, and compare favorably with the contemporary work of John Arrowsmith, the younger, distinguished English map maker."; Locations: CtY. NN. Tx. TxDaHi. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 24

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Young, James Hamilton, b. 1793.

A New Map of Texas, with the Contiguous American & Mexican States by J.H. Young. Philadelphia: Published by S. Augustus Mitchell. Entered ... by S. Augustus Mitchell in the ... eastern district of Pennsylvania. [At foot, below neat line:] Engraved by J.H. Young. [At left of title:] Sold by Mitchell & Hinman No 6 North Fifth Street. 1837 1178B; Another edition [of entry No. 1178] with the date 1837, but with same title, copyright notice, scale, prime meridians, insets, leather map case, etc., as in the 1835 edition.; Raines, p. 250.; The same plate is used for all editions of this map and it covers substantially the same area as the Burr map first published in 1833 (entry No. 1134). The 1835 edition (entry No. 1178A) of the Young map shows in colors, but on a considerably smaller scale, the land grants shown on the Burr map of 1833. These continue to be shown through the 1839 edition (entry No. 1178D), but in the 1842 edition (entry 1178E) counties take their place. The error in the Burr map of running the boundary between Texas and Louisiana about half a degree too far west is not repeated in the Young map and perhaps to emphasize this, the 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1842 editions of the Young map have a legend along this boundary reading, "Boundary of 1819." In the 1838 edition (entry No. 1178C) "City of Houston" appears for the first time, and the town of Aurora, not shown on modern maps, is located at the junction of the Neches and the Sabine. My copy of the 1842 edition is bound in with my copy in original cloth of Foote's Texas and the Texans, Philadelphia, 1841 (entry No. 1377). Young, born in Scotland in 1793, for several years, beginning about 1830, was employed by Samuel Augustus Mitchell to engrave the maps attached by Mitchell to his Guides and his Geographies. The Dictionary of American Biography in its article on Mitchell says that many of Mitchell's earlier maps "were engraved by J.H. Young, and compare favorably with the contemporary work of John Arrowsmith, the younger, distinguished English map maker."; Locations: MB. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 24

Young, James Hamilton, b. 1793.

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Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

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Reel: 24

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Reel: 24

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

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Reel: 24

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Reel: 24

Zacatecas (Mexican state). Asamblea Departamental.

La Asamblea Departamental de Zacatecas a sus comitentes.
[Zacatecas] Imprenta de gobierno. [1845]
1026.1; [Dated and signed at end:] Salon de sesiones de la Asamblea Departamental de Zacatecas, Agosto 8 de 1845. Pedro Ramirez, Presidente. Manuel Raigosa, Secretario.; Broadside 30 x 21 cm.; Denounces the U.S. annexation of Texas and pledges the resources of the state to aid Mexican resistance.; Locations: CtY.

Reel: 16

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

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Zacatecas (Mexican state). Comandante General (Fernando Franco).

El Comandante general de Zacatecas, a las tropas de su mando.
[Zacatecas] Imprenta del gobierno. [1835] 846.1; [Text begins:] Compañeros de armas: ahora mas que nunca se necesita de vuestra valor y patriotismo. Ya sabreis que en el norte de la republica en el territorio de Tejas, se ha levantado el estandarte de la rebelion ... [Dated and signed at end:] Zacatecas Noviembre 18 de 1835. Fernando Franco.; Broadside 35 x 21.5 cm.; Franco says that the Texans are determined to keep Texas for themselves or turn it over to a grasping and ambitious nation.; Locations: TxU.

Reel: 14

Zavala, Lorenzo de.

Ensayo Histórico ... 1845.
See entry No. 1128A.

Zavala, Lorenzo de.

Ensayo Histórico de las Revoluciones de Méjico ...Tomo Primero. [-- Segundo.] Mexico, 1845.
See entry No. 1128.

Zavala, Lorenzo de, 1789-1836.

Ensayo Histórico de las Revoluciones de Megico, desde 1808 hasta 1830.
México. Imprenta a Cargo de Manuel N. de la Vega, calle de Tiburcio núm. 21. 1845
1128A; Another edition [of entry No. 1128] with same title. 2 vols. in one: Vol. I, 332 p., 3 portraits (facing title, p. 43, and p. 68, respectively); Vol. II, 320 p., 2 portraits (facing title and p. 133 respectively). 21 cm.; Though there are not many direct references to Texas here, it has been included because of the prominent part played by Zavala in Texas affairs, and for his comments on Austin, the law of April 6, 1830, and Texas colonization, all of which are to be found in Volume II, and for his comments throughout the two volumes on Mexicans whose conduct influenced the course of events in Texas. The two volumes are a mine of information on the political events and personalities of the period covered. A third edition of the Ensayo with editorial notes and a biographical sketch of Zavala by Alfonso Toro was issued in two volumes in Mexico in 1918 by the Mexican government.; Sabin 106277, note.; Locations: CU-B. ICN. MiU. NN. TxDaHi. TxU. TxWB. TWS.

Reel: 22

Zavala, Lorenzo de, 1789-1836.

Ensayo Histórico de las Revoluciones de Megico, desde 1808 hasta 1830.
Paris, Imprenta de P. Dupont et G.-Laguionie, Calle de Grenelle-Saint-Honoré, 55. [Imprint of Vol. II:] Nueva-York, Imprenta de Elliott y Palmer, Calle de William, No. 20. 1831; 1832
1128; Tomo Primero. [--Segundo.]; 2 vols.: Vol. I, half title, title, versos blank, 443 p.; Vol. II, vii p. (including half title and title, versos blank), verso blank, [5]-420 p. 19 cm.; Though there are not many direct references to Texas here, it has been included because of the prominent part played by Zavala in Texas affairs, and for his comments on Austin, the law of April 6, 1830, and Texas colonization, all of which are to be found in Volume II, and for his comments throughout the two volumes on Mexicans whose conduct influenced the course of events in Texas. The two volumes are a mine of information on the political events and personalities of the period covered. A third edition of the Ensayo with editorial notes and a biographical sketch of Zavala by Alfonso Toro was issued in two volumes in Mexico in 1918 by the Mexican government.; Sabin 106277.; Locations: CU-B. DLC. MB. MH. NN. TxSa. TxU. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 22

Texas as a Province and Republic 1795-1845

Author Index

Zavala, Lorenzo de, 1789-1836.

Opinion de Don Lorenzo de Zavala sobre el Estado Politico Actual de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos, Dirigida a la Asamblea de Ciudadanos de Lynchburg, Lugar de su Residencia.
[At end:] En la imprenta de Baker y Bordens, San Felipe de. Austin. [1835]
112; [Text begins:] Invitado para concurrir á la junta de ciudadanos ... 8 del corriente Agosto ... tengo el sentimiento de no poder asistir personalmente ...
[Signed and dated at foot of second column:] Lorenzo de Zavala. Sloop Point, Tejas, Agosto 7, de 1835. [Followed by "Postscriptum" signed by Zavala and dated:] San Felipe de Austin, 25 de Octubre de 1835.; Broadside in three columns. 38.7 x 31.5 cm.; Zavala, a distinguished citizen of Mexico and formerly its ambassador to France, had broken with the Santa Anna regime and recently settled in Texas. He had been invited to attend a meeting at Lynch's on the San Jacinto on Sunday, August 8, but being ill with intermittent fever sent instead this written address, dated the day before. In this address he has the honor of being the second important person to recommend the call of a convention to be held by October 15, John A. Wharton being the first. The Zavala October 25 statement calls on all Mexican liberals to join forces with the Texans. Baker and Bordens' account of November 24, 1835 (Binkley, Vol. I, p. 112-113), has a charge for printing 200 copies. The English text of Zavala's Opinion of August 7, but not the supplemental matter of October 25, is given in Johnson and Barker, Vol. I, p. 246-248, and Foote in his Texas and the Texans, Vol. II, p. 72-81, gives a long and appreciative sketch of Zavala, followed at p. 82-83 by the English text of most of the August 7 Opinion. I have not noticed any reprint of the October 25 "Postscriptum." There is an excellent article in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for January, 1954, Vol. LVII, p. [322]-335, by Raymond Estep entitled "Lorenzo de Zavala and the Texas Revolution," in which this address and Zavala's later statement of October 25, 1835, are discussed.; Locations: Tx.

Reel: 1

Zavala, Lorenzo de, 1789-1836.

Viage a los Estados-Unidos del Norte de America, por D. Lorenzo de Zavala.
Paris, Imprenta de Decourchant, Calle d'Erfurth, No 1, Junto a la Abadia. 1834
1156; Leaf of half title, verso blank, leaf of title, verso blank, vii p., verso blank, 374 p. 21 cm.; This narrative of Zavala is included here, though only a few pages directly relate to Texas, because of his prominence in Texas affairs. For his Ensayo Histórico, Paris, 1831, see entry No. 1128.; Raines, p. 224. Sabin 106280.; Locations: CSMH. CtY. DLC. MH. NN. TX. TWS. Also other libraries.

Reel: 23