

HORSEBACK GOVERNMENT; AD INTERIM ADMINISTRATION, REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, 1836. pdf

1: David G. Burnet ()

Horseback government: ad interim administration, Republic of Texas, [Ruth J Carnes] -- "Hastily cramming the handwritten constitution (adopted near midnight on March 16,) into their saddlebags, the ad interim president and cabinet of the Republic of Texas began their hazardous.

Edit Coat of Arms of Mirabeau B. Although he was accepted to Princeton University, Lamar chose not to attend. He started work as a merchant and then ran a newspaper, but both of those enterprises failed. In this position, Lamar issued press releases and toured the state giving speeches on behalf of the governor. On one of his trips, he met Tabitha Burwell Jordan, whom he married in . In his wife Tabitha died of tuberculosis. He withdrew his name from consideration for re-election to the Georgia Senate, in which he had served one term. Lamar began to study law. He was admitted to the bar in and ran an unsuccessful campaign for a seat in the U. A grief-stricken Lamar began traveling to escape his memories. In the summer of , he reached Texas , then part of Mexico. He decided to stay, where he was visiting his friend James Fannin. He had recently settled there and was working as a slave trader in Velasco. Houston noted in his battle report: Lamar, whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day, had attracted the admiration of his comrades and called him to that station, placed on our right, completed our line In , he was elected as vice-president of the Republic of Texas under Houston. President of Texas Edit Lamar, the unanimous choice as nominee of the Democratic Party for president to succeed Houston, was elected, and inaugurated on December 1, . Several weeks later, in his first formal address to the Texas Congress , Lamar urged that the Cherokee and Comanche tribes be driven from their lands in Texas, even if the tribes had to be destroyed. He proposed to create a national bank and to secure a loan from either the United States or Europe. Finally, he stated his opposition to potential annexation to the United States and wanted to gain recognition of the Republic of Texas by European nations. In Texan troops drove the Cherokee tribes from the state. The government conducted a similar campaign against the Comanche. Although losing many lives, the Comanche resisted leaving the area. What should be noted, is that out of the Indians, between of them were women, children, and elders. The Texans and Rangers that attacked the tribes were fully armed, while the Indians had just rifles and pistols. Before the attack, Duwali, Gatunwali, Big Mush and other chiefs and leaders asked for time to gather their crops, then they would go in peace, but Lamar would not wait. Rusk to run them out of Texas. Some say he stated: After two months of debate, they recommended the small town of Waterloo, along the Colorado River toward the center of the state. The town was renamed Austin after the pioneer, and by October , all of the records and employees were relocated there from Houston. Lamar succeeded in gaining official recognition for the Republic from Great Britain , France, and Belgium. To fill the treasury, he authorized issuance of a large amount of Republic of Texas paper money, known as Redbacks. The paper money was virtually worthless. He wanted to send an expedition to New Mexico to establish trade, and convince the residents, still under Mexican rule, to join the Republic. The Texas Congress refused to fund the expedition in and . Its members were arrested when they reached Santa Fe, and told they would soon be released. Instead, under guard, they were marched to prison in Mexico City, and many died during the journey. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire. During his administration, he convinced the legislature to set aside three leagues of land in each county to be devoted to school development. Although no facilities were constructed during his term, he provided the base for a statewide public school system. A public school system was not firmly established until after the American Civil War , when the Reconstruction era legislature created an endowment to finance a school system. In , it passed a law to give the public school fund the proceeds from sale of public lands. The constitution of that year authorized the legislature to establish school districts and appoint directors. The latter returned to service in the army, and distinguished himself in the U. During this period of time, money was tight in Texas; Lamar borrowed money from his banker cousin Gazaway Bugg Lamar. Some of the letters on this subject between the two are amusing. He served in Managua for twenty months before returning to Texas

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in October because of poor health. He died of a heart attack at his Richmond plantation on December 19, Lamar Boulevard, a major thoroughfare in Austin, and Lamar Blvd. Lamar is the namesake of Lamar, Missouri. It is the largest educational facility to be named for the former Texas President, and has an enrollment of over 14, students. The campus features a commemorative bust of Lamar. High schools are named for Lamar in Houston, Arlington, and Rosenberg.

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2: Records Appraisal Report: Secretary of State Republic of Texas Records | TSLAC

Convened (met) on March 1, and ratified the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, Texans legalized slavery and set up an ad-interim government with the Texas Constitution of Delegates SELECTED David G. Burnet as President of the Republic and Lorenzo de Zavala as Vice President with elections to be held following the war.

Records of John H. Money, Treasurer of Ayuntamiento of Austin, , fractional Ayuntamientos were the principal governing bodies of Spanish and Mexican municipalities at the time of the Texas Revolution. They functioned as town councils, and mediated between local and central authorities. The particular ayuntamiento represented in these records is probably that of San Felipe de Austin. These records are receipts issued to and by John H. Arrangement These records are arranged by State Archives staff chronologically. Money, Treasurer of Ayuntamiento of Austin, Texas Department of State records of legislative and executive bodies prior to the Republic. Receipts issued to and by J. Money, [8 items] Records of citizens meetings and committees of public safety, , undated, fractional Committees of Safety and Correspondence were organized by citizens in Mina Bastrop , Gonzales, Viesca, and Columbia, and then in nearly all Texas communities by the end of the summer of They would ultimately make possible effective and organized resistance during the Texas Revolution. These records are circulars, proceedings, and correspondence from citizens meetings and various committees of public safety. Dates covered in these records are August 30, January 19, These records are not specifically addressed to any of the governing bodies of the Revolutionary period, and it is uncertain whether they came into their custody during their existence or were later added to their records. Copies of circulars, proceedings, and letters specifically addressed to one of the Councils or the Consultation are filed with other communications received by those bodies in other subseries. The papers of the Committee of Safety of Austin were required to be received by the Secretary of the Consultation by a resolution approved November 3, and are filed with the records of that body. Preferred Citation Identify the item , Records of citizens meetings and committees of public safety, Texas Department of State records of legislative and executive bodies prior to the Republic. Circulars, proceedings, and correspondence, August 30, January 19, , undated [15 items] Records of the Permanent Council, , undated 0. The Permanent Council, composed of the Committee of Safety of San Felipe and representatives from other areas, assumed the powers of government in the absence of a quorum of the Consultation, which had been elected to meet there on October 16, It governed Texas from October 11, , until a quorum arrived for the Consultation in early November. Royall was elected President and Charles B. During the three weeks it operated, the Council organized supplies and reinforcements for the Army, set up a postal system, ordered the land offices closed, and attempted to obtain a loan in the United States. These records consist of correspondence, reports, resolutions, and vouchers and receipts of the Permanent Council, dated between August 19 and November 2, There are letters and reports from citizens of Texas and Mobile, Alabama, and government agencies relating to their activities and the state of the country. There are also signed copies of letters, addresses, and commissions sent to the citizens of the United States and Texas, army officers, and government agents, communicating instructions and appeals for aid. Correspondents include Stephen F. McKinney, and Richard R. The records of the Permanent Council were turned over to the Provisional Government, which subsequently turned its records over to the Convention of pursuant to a resolution of March 10, By , the "Archives of the Congresses and Legislature" which were required to be arranged, copied, and filed in the General Land Office, included the records of the Provisional Government. An act of December 14, made the Secretary of State "the custodian of the records of the Senate and House of Representatives;" and an act of March 25, provided that "the entire archives of the late Republic of Texas,. Resolutions, October 19 and 27, , undated [7 items] Series Communications received, August November [20 items] Series Communications sent, October , [15 items] Series Vouchers and receipts issued by and drawn on Permanent Council, Ocrober , , undated [5 items] Records of the Consultation, , undated, 0. The Consultation was called for the purpose of determining the stance Texas should take toward the Republic

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of Mexico. These records consist of minutes, proceedings, resolutions, declarations, reports, correspondence, and delegate rolls of the Consultation, dating between October 11 and November 14. Some of the proceedings are signed by P. Dexter, Secretary of the Consultation; R. Also prominent in these records are Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, and Thomas F. Correspondence was received from citizens meetings, the Permanent Council, Committees of Vigilance and Safety, and agents of government pertaining to defense, land claims, and other affairs of state. Letters addressed to the Permanent Council that arrived after it had adjourned were handled by the Consultation and are included in these records. The Consultation, called for the purpose of determining the stance Texas should take toward the Republic of Mexico, was scheduled to meet at San Felipe on October 16, , but a quorum not being present, was forced to adjourn until November 1. However, a quorum still did not arrive until November 3. When the Consultation organized on that day, Branch T. Archer was elected President. The chief accomplishments of the Consultation were the promulgation of the Declaration of November 7, , in which it established the policy of remaining within the Mexican Republic and attempting to restore the Constitution of , the establishment of the Provisional Government, the appointment of Sam Houston as Commander-in-Chief of the Texas Army, the appointment of Stephen F. Archer, and William H. Wharton as agents to the United States for the purpose of obtaining a loan, and the ratifications of many of the acts of the Permanent Council. The Consultation adjourned on November 14. Arrangement These records are arranged by State Archives staff by type of document, and therein chronologically. Preferred Citation Identify the item , Records of the Consultation, Texas Department of State records of legislative and executive bodies prior to the Republic. Proceedings, November , [14 items] Series Proceedings, October November 7, [10 items] Series Acts of the Consultation, October November 14, , undated [40 items] Series Committee reports, November 6, 13, [9 items] Series Letters received, October November 11, [9 items] Series Communications sent, November , [2 items] Series Delegate rolls, November 1 and 13, [2 items] Series It governed Texas from November 15, until March 1, , operating under the authority of the Organic Law formulated by the Consultation. These records include correspondence, reports, commissions, accounts and receipts, proceedings, ordinances, decrees, resolutions, and legislative addresses of the Governor, all of the Provisional Government, dating These records include a letter book containing copies of the Declaration of November 7, , Organic Law, ordinances and resolutions of the General Council, correspondence of the Executive and General Council, and correspondence and reports laid before the council. Dates covered are November February The correspondence chiefly relates to finances and supplies for the government. Correspondents include the provisional governors Henry Smith and James W. Robinson, and Sam Houston. Records of the Auditor are accounts and receipts submitted for approval, dating October March Records of the Treasurer include receipts given to and by the treasurer of the Provisional Government, dating December, January, Records of the General Council consist of proceedings, correspondence, committee reports, ordinances, decrees, resolutions, legislative addresses of the Governor, and accounts and receipts, covering the period September March These records concern the actions of the General Council, including the establishment of the Texas Navy, the organization and supplying of the Army, the appointment of Sam Houston and John Forbes to treat with the Cherokee Indians, and the preparation of instructions of the agents to the United States, Stephen F. It also passed the act calling for the Convention of Correspondents and other figures involved here include the provisional governors Henry Smith and James W. Robinson, Sam Houston, and Stephen F. Proceedings of the Permanent Council are included in this series as is a copy of the proceedings of the Consultation. The legislative body of the Provisional Government was the General Council, composed of one member from each municipality, and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor as ex-officio president. Its membership was not stable however, as some men served during only a few sessions, while others attended for nearly the full duration. The number of members in attendance steadily declined, until by February 26, only two were present. During the brief existence of the Provisional Government, the Governor and General Council were in constant conflict, arising chiefly from disagreement about their relative powers and about the stance Texas should adopt toward Mexico. The dispute climaxed on January 10, , when Governor Smith

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attempted to dissolve the Council, which retorted by impeaching Smith and naming Robinson as Governor. By February, the Provisional Government was almost non-existent as an effective government, with two claiming the office of governor and responsibility for directing the affairs of Texas, and with the Council gradually dissolving as members abandoned their posts. In spite of its uncertain authority and internal dissension, the Provisional Government accomplished several things: Archer and William H. Wharton, agents to the United States, and the calling of the Convention of The Provisional Government turned its records over to the Convention of pursuant to a resolution of March 10, Provisional Government letterbook, , 0. Reports of the Auditor, , fractional Records of the Treasurer, , fractional Records of the General Council, , 1. Preferred Citation Identify the item and cite the subseries , Records of the Provisional Government, Texas Department of State records of legislative and executive bodies prior to the Republic. Technical Requirements The Provisional Government letterbook is restricted due to its fragile physical condition, so researchers must use the microfilmed copy of the volume. Ask staff members for exact locations. Provisional Government letterbook, November February [1 volume, on microfilm] Records of the Governor, , 0. Records of the Governor were created to document the work especially the financial business of the executive branch of the Provisional Government, which governed Texas during most of the period of the Revolution, November March These records consist of correspondence, reports, commissions, and receipts, dating November March Robinson, and Sam Houston, and is with citizens of Mobile, Alabama; Edward Hall, purchasing agent; municipal judges; and others. An ordinance approved November 26, required the treasurer to file with the provisional governor copies of receipts issued to and by him.

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3: Mirabeau B. Lamar | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Learn quiz history republic texas with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of quiz history republic texas flashcards on Quizlet.

Early life[edit] Coat of Arms of Mirabeau B. Although he was accepted to Princeton College , he chose not to attend. He started work as a merchant and then ran a newspaper, but both of those enterprises failed. In this position, Lamar issued press releases and toured the state giving speeches on behalf of the governor. On one of his trips, he met Tabitha Burwell Jordan, whom he married in . In his wife Tabitha died of tuberculosis. He withdrew his name from consideration for re-election to the Georgia Senate , in which he had served one term. After traveling, Lamar began to study law. He was admitted to the bar in and ran an unsuccessful campaign for a seat in the U. A grief-stricken Lamar began traveling again to ease his sorrow. In the summer of , he reached Texas , then part of Mexico. He decided to stay, where he was visiting his friend James Fannin. He had recently settled there and was working as a slave trader in Velasco. Houston noted in his battle report: Lamar, whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day, had attracted the admiration of his comrades and called him to that station, placed on our right, completed our line In , he was elected to the position. President of Texas[edit] Lamar, the unanimous choice as nominee of the Democratic Party for president to succeed Houston, was elected. He was inaugurated on December 1, . Several weeks later, in his first formal address to the Texas Congress , Lamar urged that the Cherokee and Comanche tribes be driven from their lands in Texas, even if the tribes had to be destroyed. He proposed to create a national bank and to secure a loan from either the United States or Europe. Finally, he stated his opposition to potential annexation to the United States and desire to gain recognition of the Republic of Texas by European nations. In Texan troops drove the Cherokee bands from the state. The government conducted a similar campaign against the Comanche. Although losing many lives, the Comanche resisted leaving the area. Of these Indians, between 1000 were women, children, and elders. The Texans and Rangers that attacked the tribes were fully armed, while the Indians had an estimated 16000 rifles and pistols. Before the attack, Duwali, Gatunwali, Big Mush, and other chiefs and leaders asked for time to gather their crops, then they would go in peace, but Lamar would not wait. Rusk to run them out of Texas. Some say he said: After two months of debate, they recommended the small town of Waterloo, along the Colorado River toward the center of the state. The town was renamed Austin after the pioneer. By October , all of the records and employees were relocated there from Houston. Lamar failed to gain official recognition for Texas from Great Britain , France , and Belgium ; it always eluded the would-be nation. He did succeed in getting the three nations to send observers, who would provisionally investigate the issue. To fill the treasury, he authorized issuance of a large amount of Republic of Texas paper money, known as Redbacks. The paper money was virtually worthless. He wanted to send an expedition to New Mexico to conquer it, and convince the residents, still loyal to Mexico, to join the Republic. The Texas Congress refused to fund the expedition in and . It was questioned on constitutional grounds. Its members were arrested when they reached Santa Fe , and were told they would soon be released. Instead, under guard, they were marched to prison in Mexico City , and many died during the journey. During his administration, he convinced the legislature to set aside three leagues of land in each county to be devoted to school development. Although no facilities were constructed during his term, he provided the base for a statewide public school system. He wanted education to be a priority to cultivate a knowledgeable citizenry. In keeping with other slave societies in the South, Texas prohibited the few free blacks from schools. A public school system was not firmly established until after the American Civil War , when the Reconstruction era legislature created an endowment to finance a school system. In , it passed a law to give the public school fund the proceeds from sale of public lands. The constitution of that year authorized the legislature to establish school districts and appoint directors. The latter returned to service in the army, and distinguished himself in the U. During this period of time, money was tight in Texas; Lamar borrowed money from his banker cousin Gazaway Bugg Lamar. Some of the letters on

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this subject between the two are amusing. He served in Managua for twenty months before returning to Texas in October because of poor health. He died of a heart attack at his Richmond plantation on December 19, 1836. Dallas and Houston each have a prominent Lamar Street in their downtown areas. Lamar Boulevard, a major thoroughfare in central Austin, also carries his name, as do other streets in many older communities across Texas. Lamar is the namesake of Lamar, Missouri. It is the largest educational facility to be named for the former Texas President, and has an enrollment of over 14,000 students. The campus features a commemorative bust of Lamar. High schools are named for Lamar in Houston, Arlington, and Rosenberg. Lamar was known for his quote: The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy and, while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.

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4: Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site History – Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

Horseback government; ad interim administration, Republic of Texas, by Ruth J. Carnes 1 edition - first published in Ben Milam.

Prelude[edit] Changes in Mexico: Austin was commander of the existing unpaid volunteer Texian army, and at his urging [8] the Consultation of convened in San Felipe de Austin on November 3 of that year. Their creation of a provisional government based on the constitution [9] established the General Council as a legislative body with each municipality allotted one representative. On December 10, the General Council called new elections to choose delegates to determine the fate of the region. Houston was named commander-in-chief of the new army and issued a recruitment Proclamation on December Governor Smith supported the opposing faction who advocated for complete independence. Smith dissolved the General Council on January 10, , but it was unclear if he had the power to do that. He was impeached on January The power struggle effectively shut down the government. Burnet as president, Lorenzo de Zavala as vice president, Samuel P. Carson as secretary of state, Thomas Jefferson Rusk as secretary of war, Bailey Hardeman as secretary of the treasury, Robert Potter as secretary of the navy, and David Thomas as attorney general. October 2, [edit] Battle of Gonzales cannon The Battle of Gonzales was the onset of a chain of events that led to what is known as the Runaway Scrape. The confrontation began in September , when the Mexican government attempted to reclaim a bronze cannon that it had provided to Gonzales in to protect the town against Indian attacks. Neill , a veteran who had served at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend under Andrew Jackson , was put in charge of the artillery after it was later dug up and wheel mounted. A "Come and Take It" flag was later fashioned by the women of Gonzales. Austin sent an advance scout troop of 90 men under James Bowie and James Fannin to observe the Mexican forces. Bowie was ordered on November 26 to attack a Mexican supply train alleged to be carrying a payroll. The resulting skirmish became known as the Grass Fight , after it was discovered that the only cargo was grass to feed the horses. Archer and William H. Wharton on a diplomatic mission to seek international recognition and support, Edward Burleson was named as commander. Johnson led several hundred volunteers in a surprise attack. Johnson and James Grant on the Matamoros Expedition , in a planned attack to seize the port for its financial resources. Sixteen Texians were killed, six escaped, and 21 were taken prisoner. Five of the men escaped the Battle of Agua Dulce and joined Fannin who wanted to increase the defense force at Goliad. February 23 – March 6, [edit] Main article: The departure of Texians who joined the Matamoros Expedition had left Neill with only about men. He dispatched Bowie with instructions to remove the artillery, have the defenders abandon the Alamo mission and destroy it. He stayed and began to help Neill prepare for the coming attack. Lieutenant Colonel William B. Travis arrived with reinforcements on February 3. Recently formed groups came from Austin and Washington counties and from the Colorado River area. When Seguin learned en route that Fannin would be unable to reach the Alamo in time, [53] he immediately began mustering an all- Tejano company of scouts. Their stories were discounted; Houston, who had arrived that same day, denounced them as Mexican spies. King to help evacuate nearby Refugio. When Karnes returned with the news, almost immediately 25 volunteers deserted. Wailing filled the air when Dickinson and the others reached the town with their first-hand accounts. That terrible massacre had, for a time, struck terror into every heart. Houston was now facing a choice of whether to retreat to a safe place to train his new army, or to meet the enemy head-on immediately. The officers voted that the families should be ordered to leave, and the troops would cover the retreat. By midnight, less than an hour after Dickinson had arrived, the combined army and civilian population began a frantic move eastward, [66] leaving behind everything they could not immediately grab and transport. Much of the provisions and artillery were left behind, including two pounder cannons. Couriers were sent to other towns in Texas to warn that the Mexican army was advancing. By dawn, the entire town was in ashes or flames. Finding only burned remains at Gonzales, Sesma marched his army toward the Colorado River. From March 19 through March 26,

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Houston split his forces between the two crossings. Faced with past desertions, discipline flaws, and individual indecisiveness of volunteers in training, Houston knew they were not yet ready to engage the Mexican army. Compounding the situation were the civilian refugees dependent upon the army for their protection. There are but few of us, and if we are beaten, the fate of Texas is sealed. The salvation of the country depends upon the first battle had with the enemy. For this reason, I intend to retreat, if I am obliged to go even to the banks of the Sabine.

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5: Ruth J. Carnes | Open Library

The Republic of Texas () In the s the Spanish had sent more than 30 expeditions into Texas. San Antonio, which by housed a military post and a mission, had become the administrative centre.

Washington remained a town of some prominence in early Texas until the eve of the Civil War. The park encompasses the site of the historic town. Washington was the first county seat of Washington County in , the capital of Texas from to , and the home of the last president of the Republic of Texas, Anson Jones. Washington-on-the-Brazos in Washington County consists of Then in and , more land was acquired by deed from private owners. Today the park is maintained by Texas Parks and Wildlife. Handcrafted reproduction log buildings and cropland demonstrate the working of a Brazos Valley farm, circa Interpreters in period costume work the farm as it was done long ago. Following is a timeline of the historical events that occurred at Washington-on-the-Brazos starting in

A Nation Struggles to be Born I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours The enemy has demanded a surrender I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender nor retreat The enemy are upon us. A strong force surrounds the walls of the Alamo, and threaten that garrison with the sword Now is the day, and now is the hour, when Texas expects every man to do his duty. Let us show ourselves worthy to be free and we shall be free. It was here that on March 1, , delegates elected from each municipality in Texas convened in an unfinished frame building. After all, at the same time these men put ink to paper, the blood of their fellow Texans was being shed at the Alamo, where men like Colonel William Barret Travis and Jim Bowie fought to their deaths and became folk heroes. They knew the desperation of Travis and his men. They received word of his dire circumstance twice during the Convention. The Alamo falls - March 6 On March 15, news of the fall of the Alamo finally reached the convention and, according to one witness, "spread like fire in high grass," causing "complete panic. Heartsick, fearful of invasion by enemy troops, yet focused on the task ahead, the men remained for another two days and completed the task of electing ad interim officials. Seventeen days and nights The convention members signing the Declaration were as good as signing their death warrants if the Revolution failed. They were also putting their families at risk and jeopardizing everything they owned. The Texas Revolution could have easily become a long series of Alamos and Goliads as the Mexican army advanced across Texas completely obliterating the rebellion. To the delegates assembled in Washington, that scenario was not just an apocalyptic nightmare, but a very real possibility. Yet these men stood their ground. They worked 17 straight days and nights to forge a constitution and a government, a government which served the Republic of Texas well during the decade from to The only plundering had been the work of army stragglers or deserters and other fleeing Texans. But Washington languished while various town fathers lobbied for its designation as the permanent capital. A special committee of the Congress passed over Washington and other contenders in favor of Waterloo, a town which would be renamed Austin. In , President Sam Houston took advantage of renewed invasions by Mexico to move the capital from Austin to Washington. While capital of the Republic, Washington began to grow. It continued to thrive as a commercial center for the Brazos River cotton trade, even after the seat of the government was moved back to Austin in In the mids, Washington suffered a mortal blow when the railroad bypassed it. The Civil War sealed its fate. Washington today Today Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site and Star of the Republic Museum reside where the town of Washington once flourished, honoring the men and women who risked their lives and gave us Texas.

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6: Runaway Scrape - Wikipedia

Chaos wanes as Houston administration replaces ad interim government. October 22nd, On this day in , the ad interim government ended with the inauguration of Sam Houston as president of the Republic of Texas.

A few of those listed in Shull and Olson are in my opinion uncollectible. They are generally one of a kind documents penned at Bexar San Antonio , Gonzales or some other location for either Military or Civil purpose which in turn had to be taken to San Felipe de Austin where the bearer would be issued another document warrant upon presentation of the original item.. Criswell was incorrect when he said Washington on the Brazos was the place where these Provisional warrants were issued and Hugh Shull corrected this error when he listed San Felipe; however, he incorrectly attributed his P4 to Washington for an unknown reason. Washington was not called Washington on the Brazos until after the Civil War. It was simply Washington during this period. It was a military staging and supply point. Many collectors, including myself, still use the Criswell book; but, I strongly suggest collectors acquire a Shull book as all his images are in color and are higher resolution images. I will do the same with Velasco, Columbia and Washington. It is a Civil order by the Committee on Finance to pay a specific individual his per diem for services on the General Council as well as mileage due him from funds not otherwise appropriated. This warrant was issued 25 December, The only difference between this warrant and the last is the addition of a counter-signature by J. The payment appears to be to a partnership and most likely was for supplies for the army; but, it may have been for civil government supplies. They are the same type in my opinion, but we do separate later printed documents by presence of one or two signatures. Perhaps there is a reason for some to have only one signature and others requiring two. They follow a specific format with Serial Number at top left, Appropriation Number and the Amount at top right and at bottom left. They are dated bottom center, signed bottom left by H. Hudson, Controller not Comptroller and at right by J. The warrant imaged in Criswell 92 was dated January 21st, They are very scarce; but are collectible and according to John Rowe the type most often encountered. Like the last warrant, it too is an Order Instrument. The serial number is at top center. An appropriation letter and the amount is found at top right and bottom left and are signed the same as the last Type. This warrant Image is dated at bottom center. The one in Criswell is dated February 29th, The one in Shull is date February 12th, The warrant imaged is dated February 14th, Are all warrants of the type dated in February? Later warrants will name the soldier or businessman with assignee or attorney listed as well to the right. This soldier had his equipment appraised and he lost his horse in battle but he recovered his bridle, saddle and rifle. The appraisal was dated at Bexar. He signed an affidavit a few weeks later at Gonzales saying the claim was true and was probably paid at that location by this assignee and the assignee was then paid in San Felipe with this warrant. I have found records that the delegates to the Convention of at Washington were selected in February while in San Felipe. There are many differences of opinion with regard to dates to the different periods of Texas history and locations of the Capital and events. The government left San Felipe de Austin when they learned of the approaching Mexican forces. Washington was where Sam Houston was waiting with his army and the Government withdrew to Washington for safety. It was there in Washington, between March 1st and 17th, that the Texas Declaration of Independence was drafted and signed, the Texas Constitution was written and the Interim Government of the Republic of Texas was organized. The Run Away Scrape began from that location early on March 17th, when the convention adjourned and everyone departed. The Government then returned to Galveston and later moved on to temporary quarters at Velasco. Business was conducted there for several months. Velasco was primarily a military staging area and supply depot. Soldiers were discharged and returned home from Velasco while others arrived and joined the Army. Supplies were off loaded and disbursed. There were a number of warrants issued for both Civil and Military purpose. The earliest known date, based on images in reference books, is the June 5th V1 illustrated in both references. It is very possible warrants were issued from Velasco before the Government arrived and long after it had gone on to Columbia

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in the form of Military payments. Velasco was to a mobile Government in transition and later permanent seat at Columbia as Gonzales had been to San Felipe de Austin. I have been tempted to rearrange these warrants styled as Certificates and Drafts based on dates found on the documents. I have decided against it for the time being. Clearly there is a difference in a Certificate which was a temporary document. A draft was an order instrument you could transfer with endorsement. A certificate had to be turned in at Velasco or later at Columbia where it would be audited and replaced with a draft. Hudson, Comptroller at left. The example that I provide you an image of is dated Aug. Poe, Acting Pay Master General. These two are most likely two different plate positions from the same sheet. They have the same dates and signature combinations. The one I provide an image of is dated at Velasco on Sept 4th, This document was dated on 26 July I personally do not believe this warrant was issued at Velasco. I believe this Certificate was issued this soldier in the field or perhaps from Brazoria which was a river port on the Brazos River closer to Columbia than Valesco.

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7: Revolution & Republic by John Rogers on Prezi

Ad Interim: David G. Burnet Republic of Texas Presidents. increased government spending. Elected Presidents of the Republic of Texas David Burnet.

Early life and career[edit] Coat of Arms of David G. Burnet Burnet was born to Dr. His father had served in the Continental Congress. Both of his parents died when Burnet was a child. The firm went bankrupt, and Burnet lost all of the money. He fought in Chile in and in Venezuela in He lived with his two older brothers, Jacob , who later became a U. Senator , [5] and Isaac, who later served as mayor of Cincinnati. After several months he developed a bloody cough. A doctor diagnosed him with tuberculosis and suggested he move to Texas , then a part of Mexico to recuperate in the dry air. A Comanche tribe came to his aid when he fell off of his horse by the Colorado River , and he lived with them for two years until he made a full recovery. Near the end of the year, he met Ben Milam , who had come to the village to trade with the tribe. The Comanches agreed to this proposal and the Mexican families were surprised that there was no ransom or other agreement to the release of these prisoners. Burnet practiced law for several years, but returned to Texas after hearing of Stephen F. A deeply religious man, Burnet neither drank nor swore and always carried a Bible in his pocket. The men applied for grants as empresarios under the General Colonization Law of At the time of their wedding he was 43 and she was 30 years old. The steam engine was the only piece of cargo that was able to be saved. Under Mexican law, Burnet was entitled to an extra land grant because his saw mill provided a needed public service. At that time, however, the law also required settlers to convert to Roman Catholicism to receive the extra land grant. The devout Burnet refused, angering the Mexican authorities to the point that they cancelled his grant for operating the saw mill. The mill was finally sold to Dr. Archer at a large loss. Burnet Burnet was a delegate to the Convention of , where he was elected the chairman of a committee which created a petition arguing that the Mexican Congress approve separate statehood for Texas. Austin carried the petition to Mexico City and was promptly jailed. Over the next two years Santa Anna began consolidating his political control over the country by dissolving the Mexican congress, and disbanding state legislatures. In October Santa Anna declared himself military dictator and marched north to "reassert control over Texas". From then on he was known as Judge Burnet. In November , the Consultation of was held at San Felipe. At the consultation, Burnet took the lead in forming a provisional state government based on the Constitution of Mexico , which Santa Anna had already repudiated. Burnet was not chosen as a delegate to the convention. He stopped at the convention to try to recruit others to join the fight, but soon became so "inspired by their deliberations" that he remained as a visitor. Burnet leaped onto a bench and made a speech asking the delegates to stay and finish their business. They did so, and the new constitution was adopted that evening. Wharton , were absent from the convention, so the nominees became Burnet and Samuel Price Carson. Burnet won, on a vote of 29â€”23, in the early hours of March 17, becoming the interim president of the new Republic of Texas. De Zavala was elected vice president. Harrisburg was also closer to the border with the United States and would allow easier communication with U. Burnet quickly adjourned the proceedings and the government fled, inspiring a massive fight known as the Runaway Scrape. Within several days, Burnet had stationed a spy, Major James H. In an effort to discredit Houston, Perry initiated a groundless rumor that Houston had begun taking opium. All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 55 were ordered to report for military duty. Four days later, Burnet issued a proclamation declaring that a man would lose his Texas citizenship and any future claim to land if he left Texas, refused to fight, or helped the Mexican army. Burnet immediately sent the guns to Houston. On April 17, Burnet received word that the Mexican Army was headed for his location. He and his family crowded into a rowboat immediately, leaving all of their personal effects behind. Burnet stood up in the rowboat so that the army would focus on him instead of his family. Almonte ordered the troops not to fire, as he had seen Hannah Burnet in the boat and did not want to put her in danger. His request was rejected, and Burnet took him into custody, first to Galveston Island and then to Velasco. On

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May 14, the two men signed the Treaties of Velasco. In a public treaty, Santa Anna agreed to immediately cease all hostilities and withdraw his troops south of the Rio Grande. Burnet pledged that Santa Anna would have safe passage home. Secretly, the men also agreed that Santa Anna would "use his influence with the Mexican government to secure the recognition of Texas Independence with its southern boundary as the Rio Grande. The public, along with the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, wanted to see Santa Anna executed for his actions. Green demanded that Burnet resign immediately. The ship captain, afraid for his own safety, refused to set sail unless Green approved. With few other options, Burnet ordered Santa Anna brought ashore and imprisoned at Quintana. Many of the Texas army officers threatened to execute Santa Anna and try Burnet for treason. There was no money to pay Burnet a salary, and his family soon had trouble paying for their expenses. To make ends meet, they sold a Negro woman and boy. Rusk instead proposed that General Felix Huston be named as his replacement. Burnet declined to run, and Houston was elected to become the first president. Houston arrived at the session on October 9, and the Congress quickly began lobbying Burnet to resign so that Houston could begin his duties. Burnet finally agreed to resign on October 22, the day after de Zavala resigned as vice president. The Burnets returned to their home, which had been looted, leaving them with no furniture or other household articles. To support his family, Burnet practiced law and farmed. Burnet declined offers to run as his replacement, but instead agreed to run as the vice president for his friend Mirabeau B. Burnet served as part of a five-man commission to negotiate with Chief Bowl for the peaceful removal of the Cherokee tribe from their territory to the northwest of Nacogdoches. After a week of negotiations the group was not close to an agreement. Burnet fought in the battle as a volunteer and suffered minor wounds. Burnet wanted Congress to declare war on Mexico and attempt to push the Texas southern boundary to the Sierra Madres. His proposal was defeated by supporters of Houston, who was currently serving in the legislature. Burnet again challenged Houston to a duel, and, again, Houston refused. Houston retaliated in February by giving a speech on the floor of the U. Senate that disparaged Burnet. The man robbed them and ran away. Unable to make ends meet on their own, Burnet and his wife rented their acres 1. Their only surviving child, William Estey Burnet, took a leave of absence from his military service and helped Burnet move to Galveston, where he lived with an old friend, Sidney Sherman. William Burnet was killed on March 31, , at Spanish Fort, Alabama , leaving Burnet as the only surviving member of his family. The following year the first Reconstruction state legislature appointed Burnet and Oran Roberts to be senators from Texas. Neither man was able to take the Ironclad oath , so they were not permitted to take their Senate seats. He died on December 5, , aged 82, in Galveston. In , the state of Texas erected a statue of Burnet in Clarksville. Burnet Elementary school in Dallas, Texas is named in his honor.

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8: Mirabeau B. Lamar - Wikipedia

"Chaos wanes as Houston administration replaces ad interim government" – On this day, October 22nd in , the ad interim government ended with the.

In the fall of many Texans, both Anglo-American colonists and Tejanos, concluded that liberalism and republicanism in Mexico, as reflected in its Constitution of , were dead. As dissension and discord mounted in Texas, both on the military front and at the seat of the provisional government of the Consultation at San Felipe, the colonists agreed that another popular assembly was needed to chart a course of action. On December 10, , the General Council of the provisional government issued a call for an election on February 1, , to choose forty-four delegates to assemble on March 1 at Washington-on-the-Brazos. These delegates represented the seventeen Texas municipalities and the small settlement at Pecan Point on the Red River. The idea of independence from Mexico was growing. The Consultation sent Branch T. Wharton, and Stephen F. Austin to the United States to solicit men, money, supplies, and sympathy for the Texas cause. At New Orleans, in early January of , the agents found enthusiastic support, but advised that aid would not be forthcoming so long as Texans squabbled over whether to sustain the Mexican constitution. They then proceeded to Washington and separated: Independence Hall at Washington-on-the-Brazos. The convention held at Washington-on-the-Brazos on March 1, , was quite different from the Consultation. Forty-one delegates were present at the opening session, and fifty-nine individuals attended the convention at some time. Only ten of the delegates had been in Texas by . A majority were from other places-primarily from the United States, but also from Europe. Two-thirds of the delegates were not yet forty years old. Several had broad political experience. Richard Ellis , representing the Red River district and president of the convention, and Martin Parmer of San Augustine, had participated in constitutional conventions in Alabama and Missouri , respectively. Houston was chosen commander in chief of the revolutionary army and left the convention early to take charge of the forces gathering at Gonzales. He had control of all troops in the field-militia, volunteers, and regular army enlistees. The convention delegates knew they must declare independence-or submit to Mexican authority. If they chose independence they had to draft a constitution for a new nation, establish a strong provisional government, and prepare to combat the Mexican armies invading Texas. On March 1 George C. Childress , who had recently visited President Jackson in Tennessee, presented a resolution calling for independence. At its adoption, the chairman of the convention appointed Childress to head a committee of five to draft a declaration of independence. When the committee met that evening, Childress drew from his pocket a statement he had brought from Tennessee that followed the outline and main features of the United States Declaration of Independence. Ultimately fifty-eight members signed the document. Thus was born the Republic of Texas. Texas Declaration of Independence, March 2, The convention declared all able-bodied men ages seventeen to fifty liable for military duty and offered land bounties of to 1, acres for service from three months to one year. Those men who left Texas to avoid military service, refused to participate, or gave aid to the enemy would forfeit their rights of citizenship and the lands they held in the republic. The convention also halted public land sales and closed the land offices. With the declaration of independence, the chairman appointed one person from each municipality to a committee to draft a constitution. If one individual can be designated the "father of the Texas Constitution," it should be David Thomas , who chaired the committee, spoke for the group, and put the draft together. The convention adopted the document about midnight on March . It provided for a unitary, tripartite government consisting of a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary. The arrangement was more like that of a state than a federal system of states bound together by a central government. The document specified that the president would serve three years and could not succeed himself in office. He would be the commander in chief of the army, navy, and militia, but could not "command in person" without the permission of Congress. There would be a two-house Congress. The House of Representatives would comprise from 24 to 40 members until the population reached ,; thereafter the

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number of seats would increase from 40 to 60. Members would serve one-year terms. The number of seats in the Senate would be "not less than one-third nor more than one-half that of the House. The constitution legalized slavery but prohibited the foreign slave trade. Immigrants from the United States could bring slaves with them. Free blacks could not live in Texas without the consent of Congress. No minister of the Gospel could hold public office. The constitution also contained a bill of rights. An ad interim government would direct affairs until general elections were possible. The secret Treaty of Velasco. With news that the Alamo had fallen and Mexican armies were marching eastward, the convention hastily adopted the constitution, signed it, and elected an ad interim government: Burnet , president; Lorenzo de Zavala, vice president; Samuel P. Carson , secretary of state; Thomas J. Rusk , secretary of war; Bailey Hardeman , secretary of the treasury; Robert Potter , secretary of the navy; and David Thomas , attorney general. The delegates then quickly abandoned Washington-on-the-Brazos. With news of the Texan victory at San Jacinto, the Burnet government hastened to the battlefield and began negotiations to end the war. The public treaty ended hostilities and restored private property. Texan and Mexican prisoners were to be released, and Mexican troops would retire beyond the Rio Grande. By the terms of the secret treaty, Texas was to take Santa Anna to Veracruz and release him. In return, he agreed to seek Mexican government approval of the two treaties and to negotiate a permanent treaty that acknowledged Texas independence and recognized its boundary as the Rio Grande. Military activity continued briefly along the Gulf Coast. On June 2 Maj. Burton , leading twenty mounted rangers, contacted a suspicious vessel in Copano Bay and signaled the vessel to send its boat ashore. His men captured the vessel, named the Watchman, and found it loaded with supplies for the Mexican army. Word soon reached Texas that the Mexican Congress had repudiated Santa Anna, rejected his treaties, and ordered the war with Texas to continue. The Independence, flagship of the Texas fleet. Almonte had been put aboard the Invincible to be returned to Veracruz-Gen. Thomas Jefferson Green, who had just arrived from the United States with volunteers, compelled President Burnet to remove the Mexicans from the vessel and confine them. On June 25 Burnet appointed as secretary of war Mirabeau B. Lamar , a major general, to succeed Rusk, who had asked to be relieved. But with word that Gen. Thomas Jefferson Green and Felix Huston , who had brought volunteers from Mississippi, stirred up the soldiers against Lamar, and Rusk resumed command. When Urrea failed to appear, Rusk vacated his command and the army chose Huston to replace him. Army unrest continued as the officers openly defied the government and threatened to impose a military dictatorship. There were also other problems. On the morning of May 19, Comanche and Caddo Indians attacked Fort Parker, on the Navasota River some sixty miles above the settlements, and carried into captivity two women and three children. The government lacked the men and resources to retaliate. Communications were poor, roads were few, and there was no regular mail system. There was much confusion over land titles. Many families were nearly destitute. They had lost heavily in the Runaway Scrape after the fall of the Alamo, and upon returning home found their property ravaged and their stock consumed or scattered. By July Burnet and his cabinet began shifting responsibilities. The ad interim president called an election for the first Monday in September to set up a government under the constitution. The voters were asked to 1 approve the constitution, 2 authorize Congress to amend the constitution, 3 elect a president, other officers, and members of Congress, and 4 express their views on annexation to the United States. Courtesy of the U. National Archives and Records Administration. The choice of a president caused concern. Henry Smith , governor of the provisional government, quickly announced his candidacy for the office. Austin also entered the race, but he had accumulated enemies because of the land speculations of his business associate Samuel May Williams. Many newcomers to Texas knew little of Austin, and some thought he had been too slow in supporting the idea of independence. Rusk refused to run. Finally, just eleven days before the election, Sam Houston became an active candidate. On election day, September 5, Houston received 5, votes, Smith , and Austin Lamar, the "keenest blade" at San Jacinto, was elected vice president. Houston received strong support from the army and from those who believed that his election would ensure internal stability and hasten recognition by world powers and early annexation to the United States. He was also expected to stand firm against Mexico and seek recognition of Texas

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independence. The people voted overwhelmingly to accept the constitution and to seek annexation, but they denied Congress the power of amendment. It consisted of fourteen senators and twenty-nine representatives. The next day ad interim President Burnet delivered a valedictory address.

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9: The Republic of Texas ()

People revere Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site as the site of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, Thereafter, despite great personal risk, the delegates continued meeting until they had drafted a constitution and established the new nation's first lasting government.

The Republic of Texas In the s the Spanish had sent more than 30 expeditions into Texas. San Antonio, which by housed a military post and a mission, had become the administrative centre. Missions, with military support, were established in Nacogdoches in East Texas, Goliad in the south, and near El Paso in the far west. The French also explored Texas. Anglo-American colonization gained impetus when the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in and claimed title to lands as far west as the Rio Grande. Moses Austin secured permission from the Spanish government to colonize families on a grant of , acres. When Mexico became an independent country in , his son, Stephen F. Austin, received Mexican approval of the grant. He led his first band of settlers to the area along the lower Brazos and Colorado rivers. Texans, hopeful for relief from restrictive governmental measures, supported Santa Anna. Austin expected a friendly hearing about these grievances but instead was imprisoned in Mexico City for encouraging insurrection. He was freed in and returned home to find that skirmishes had already developed between the colonists and Mexican troops and that Santa Anna was preparing to send reinforcements. Texans formed a provisional government in , and in issued a declaration of independence at Washington-on-the-Brazos. Burnet was chosen ad interim president of the new Republic of Texas, Sam Houston was appointed its military commander, and Austin became commissioner to the United States with the mission of securing strategic aid and enlisting volunteers. The strategic objective of the stand was to delay Mexican forces and thereby permit military organization of the Texas settlers. As the battle climaxed with a massive attack over the walls, the defenders about were all killed. Among the dead were the famous frontiersmen Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett. The Texan revolution was not simply a fight between the Anglo-American settlers and Mexican troops; it was a revolution of the people who were living in Texas against what many of them regarded as tyrannical rule from a distant source. Many of the leaders in the revolution and many of the armed settlers who took part were Mexicans. The Republic of Texas was officially established with Sam Houston as president and Stephen Austin as secretary of state. Cities were named in their honour: Houston was the capital until , when Austin was approved as the permanent capital. The republic had a difficult year life. Financing proved critical, and efforts to secure loans from foreign countries were unsuccessful. Protection against raids from Mexico and occasional attacks by Indians required a mobile armed force. During the republic a squad of armed men, the famous Texas Rangers, was maintained to ride long distances quickly to repel or punish raiding forces. Annexation and statehood As early as , Texans had voted for annexation by the United States, but the proposition was rejected by the Jackson and Van Buren administrations. Great Britain favoured continued independence for Texas in order to block further westward expansion of the United States, but this attitude only helped to swing Americans toward annexation. Annexation was approved by the Texas and the U. One unique feature of the annexation agreements was a provision permitting Texas to retain title to its public lands. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago, signed on Feb. Texas claimed most of this additional area but later relinquished it in the Compromise of

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