

**Texas**

**1821 – 1845**

# **Moses Austin**

## **1. From Connecticut:**

**A) 1<sup>st</sup> American – Idea – Anglo  
colonization of Texas by Americans.**

## **2. December 23, 1821 – Arrives at San Antonio de Bejar in Texas:**

**A) Announces – He desires to settle  
himself and 300 Families on Spanish  
soil.**

## **3. January 17, 1821 – Agustin I – Grants Austin's petition.**

## **4. June 1821 – Return trip from Texas:**

**A) Austin dies.**

**B) Last request...Son, Stephen,  
complete the colonization.**

# **Stephen Fuller Austin**

- 1. Son of Moses Austin.**
- 2. Born – 11/3/1793 – Virginia.**
- 3. Deliberate – Tactful – Diplomatic.**
- 4. Quiet – Energetic – Methodical.**
- 5. Well Educated.**
- 6. Experienced in Public Service.**
- 7. Experienced in Business.**
- 8. Serves...Missouri Legislature.**
- 9. Circuit Judge in Arkansas.**
- 10. Later...:**
  - A) Defeated for the Presidency of the Republic of Texas by Sam Houston.**
- 11. Later...:**
  - A) Secretary of State for the Republic of Texas.**
- 12. Later...:**
  - A) 12/27/1836 – At age 44.**
  - B) Cot – 2 room shack – Penniless – Dies.**
- 13. Later...:**
  - A) Capitol of state of Texas is named after him.**

**14. At age 27 – Leaves New Orleans with  
10 men:**

**A) Inspects Texas.**

**B) Is well received by the Mexicans.**

**C) Returns to New Orleans.**

## **December 1821**

**1. Austin leads a party overland to Texas.**

**2. On the Brazos River:**

**A) Establishes the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Settlement  
in Texas.**

**3. Austin travels to Mexico City:**

**A) To insure permission to establish his  
Colony:**

**I. Waits 9 months in Mexico City!**

# **January 1823**

**1. Mexico passes The Colonization Law.**

**2. April 14, 1823 – Confirmation is given to Austin:**

**A) His settlers must abide by the Colonization Law.**

**3. The Colonization Law:**

**A) Austin is given power to:**

**I. Distribute land.**

**II. Lay out towns.**

**III. Administer Justice.**

**B) Each of the 300 Families is allowed to:**

**I. Purchase 170 acres for farming.**

**II. Purchase 4,520 acres for stock raising.**

**C) Land (Cheap) can be paid for over a 6 year period of time.**

**D) Agricultural Implements can be imported with no tariffs on them.**

- E) For 6 years...Pay NO taxes.**
- F) Towns are to be located close to each other.**
- G) Settlers must be of good character.**
- H) Settlers must be or adopt the Roman Catholic faith.**
- I) Settlers are not required to attend Church.**

# **September 1824**

**1. 1,800 people in Austin's colony:**

**A) One problem...443 of them are Slaves!**

**2. People by the droves are now coming into Texas from the United States...Why?**

**A) The Panic of 1819 has caused Banks to fail, thus, land prices fall.**

**B) Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin has made the growing of more Cotton possible:**

**I. Texas land is ideal for growing Cotton.**

**C) The invention of the Steamboat by Robert Fulton:**

**I. Makes it easier to go West.**

**II. Makes it easier and quicker to get goods & products to and from markets.....Cotton!!**

# **December 1826 – The Fredonian Revolt**

---

**1. Leaders are 2 brothers from Mississippi:**

**A) Hayden & Benjamin Edwards.**

**2. December 16, 1826 – They lead 30 men into the town of Nacogdoches:**

**A) Seize the Government Building.**

**B) Raise a Red & White Banner:**

**I. Sewn on it are the words:**

**“Independence, Liberty, and Justice.”**

**C) Proclaim “The Republic of Fredonia.”**

**3. Austin denounces the revolt:**

**A) Pledges loyalty to Mexico.**

**B) Enlists 100 men to help put down the revolt.**

**4. January 28, 1827 – Austin joins forces with 250 Mexican Troops:**

**A) Very few shots fired.**

**B) Revolt is crushed.**

**C) The 2 Edwards brothers flee Texas to Louisiana.**

## **March 1827**

**1. There are 10,000 Americans in Texas.**

**2. March 1827 – Mexico passes a State Constitution for the State of Texas/Coahuila:**

**A) One of the provisions is...all Slaves are free at birth.**

**B) Another provision is...no more new Slaves are to be brought into the State.**

## **February 1828**

**1. February 3 & 4, 1828 – 1<sup>st</sup> legal voting by Anglos in Texas.**

**2. Empresarios:**

**A) Men given contracts by the Mexican Government:**

**I. To bring settlers into Texas.**

**II. In return...They are given huge tracts of land.**

**3. At this point, the Empresarios are very active.**

**4. Mexican General, Miguel de Mier y Teran:**

**A) Starts a fact-finding tour of Texas.**

**B) Reports to the Mexican Congress:**

**I. Danger of continued migration of Americans into Texas!**

**C) Will result in the passage of a new Colonization Law.**

**5. As a result of the Texas/Coahuila  
Constitution against Slavery:**

- A) Austin obtains a Texas/Coahuila law  
recognizing “Labor Contracts” for:  
I. Indentured Servants!**

# **1829**

## **1. U.S. President, Andrew Jackson –**

### **Public statement:**

**A) Texas should be occupied by the U.S.  
then, discuss a boundary settlement:**

**I. Has been a boundary dispute  
between the 2 countries since 1819.**

## **2. Jackson sends Colonel Anthony Butler to Mexico City:**

**A) Has instructions for U.S. Ambassador,  
Joel Poinsett:**

**I. Is to offer Mexico \$5 million for a  
Texas boundary West of the Nueces  
River.**

## **3. Poinsett does so.....Mexico is outraged:**

**A) Poinsett is ordered to leave the  
country.**

**B) Butler becomes Ambassador:**

**I. After 6 years of intrigue...he is  
ordered out of the country.**

**4. September 15, 1829 – President Vicente Guerrero:**

**A) Abolishes Slavery throughout Mexico:**

**I. Texas is told the “slaves must go.”**

**B) Austin & the Texans see an economic threat to their existence:**

**I. Economy is Cotton...Cotton needs Slaves.**

**C) So,.....Texans “free” their Slaves then make them Indentured Servants for 99 years!!**

# **1830**

**1. 25,000 Americans in Texas:**

**A) 1,000 Slaves in Texas.**

**2. Large amounts of illegal settlers from the U.S. flow into Texas:**

**A) Many:**

**I. Bad character.**

**II. Don't respect Mexican laws.**

**III. Abuse their Mexican hosts.**

**IV. Take land wherever they choose.**

**V. Refuse to pay taxes.**

**VI. Ignore the religious requirements.**

**VII. Ignore the anti-slave law.**

**VIII. Involved in smuggling.**

**IX. Illegally control huge tracts of land.**

**3. The U.S. is continuing to offer to buy Texas.**

## **April 1830**

**1. April 6, 1830 – The Colonization Law is in effect:**

**A) Man primarily responsible for the Law is Lucas Alaman.**

**B) Cancels or stops:**

**I. Empresario System**

**II. Any unfulfilled Empresario contracts or grants.**

**III. Any unfulfilled Colonization Contracts.**

**IV. Colonial monopolies on coastal shipping.**

**V. Tariff exemptions for the colonists on basic essential goods and materials.**

**VI. Foreigners from a country bordering Mexico to settle on Mexican land:**

**(1) Meaning...The United States!**

**VII. Immigration from the U.S. into Mexico.**

**VIII. Anyone entering Mexico without a Mexican passport.**

**IX. Slaves being brought into Texas.**

**C) Also.....:**

**I. ANY form of Slavery is banned in Mexico.**

**II. Texas will be militarily occupied.**

**2. Texans hold a Convention:**

**A) Request repeal of the Slavery prohibitions.**

**B) Request sparate Mexican statehood from Coahuila.**

**3. Mexican Government encourages more Mexicans in Mexico to move North and settle in Texas.**

**4. 75% of the population of Texas is Anglo.**

# **1831**

## **1. Mexican Government acts on**

**Texas/Coahuila:**

**A) Move the capital from San Antonio de Bejar to Saltillo:**

**I. Much further to the South!**

## **2. General Teran:**

**A) Stations troops all over Texas.**

**B) Jails 2 officials in the town of Liberty and dissolves the Town Council.**

**C) Closes all the ports except Anahuac:**

**I. Anahuac has been founded by John Bradburn to stop slave smuggling along the coast.**

## **3. Americans keep illegally coming into Texas.**

## **4. Protest meetings are held all over Texas:**

**A) Anti-Mexican Government feelings**

**Expressed.**

**5. August 1831 – Anahuac:**

**A) 2 escaped Slaves ask John Bradburn  
for asylum:**

**I. He allows them to join his Mexican  
Troops as Soldiers!!**

**6. People start talking of breaking Texas  
free from Coahuila:**

**A) To create a separate Mexican state  
of Texas:**

**I. One of the most vocal men in these  
discussions is...William Barret  
Travis.**

# **William Barret Travis**

- 1. Born – 8/9/1809 – Red Bank, South Carolina.**
- 2. Grows up....Southern Alabama:**
  - A) Boyhood friend of James Butler Bonham.**
- 3. Physically:**
  - A) 6-0 tall.**
  - B) 175 pounds.**
  - C) Curly, auburn, hair.**
  - D) Fair-skinned.**
  - E) Blue eyes.**
- 4. Nickname... “Buck.”**
- 5. Studies law while teaching school.**
- 6. 10/28/1828 – Marries one of his students:**
  - A) Rosanna Cato.**
- 7. Son....Charles.**
- 8. 1829....Lawyer.**
- 9. He has MANY sexual affairs:**
  - A) Graphically records each in a diary!**
  - B) Over 50 entries!**

**C) Several cases of VD!**

**10. Wife takes a lover:**

**A) He finds out.**

**B) Lover will turn up dead....He has had nothing to do with the death.**

**11. 1831....At age 21....Deeply in debt:**

**A) Wife is 5 months pregnant with their daughter.**

**B) Takes his 20 year old Slave, "Joe."**

**C) Leaves all and heads for Texas!**

**12. Town of Anahuac:**

**A) Law practice with Patrick Jack.**

**13. 1835....Wife, son, and daughter show up:**

**A) She wants a divorce.**

**B) He grants it.**

**C) She gives him custody of their son.**

**D) She and daughter leave.**

**14. Is very much a Hypocrite!**

**A) Church on Sundays.**

**B) Gambles.**

**C) Still, sexual encounters:**

**I. Still keeps his diary of them!**

**15. Personality:**

**A) Moody.**

**B) “Touchy.”**

**C) Self-centered.**

**D) Ambitious.**

**E) easily offended.**

**16. Dresses very nicely.**

**17. Will become the ultimate commander  
of the Alamo.**

**18. Sunday – March 6, 1836 – Killed in the  
Alamo – At age 27.**

# **1832**

## **1. 30,000 anglos in Texas:**

**A) Call themselves “Texans.”**

**B) Mexicans living in Texas call themselves “Tejanos.”**

## **2. Texans & Tejanos want a separate Mexican state of “Texas” from Coahuila:**

**A) Independence is not advocated at this point.**

## **3. Mexican Federal Government:**

**A) Limits “Indentured Servants” to no more than 10 years servitude.**

## **May 1832 – Anahuac**

**1. Mexican Commander is Colonel John**

**“Juan” Bradburn:**

**A) Most of his troops are freed convicts.**

**B) Uses very ruthless methods to stop smuggling:**

**I. Especially against Anglos.**

**2. Travis appeals to him to turn over the 2 escaped Slaves Bradburn has placed in his command as troops:**

**A) Bradburn refuses!**

**3. Bradburn’s Troops get drunk:**

**A) Start fighting the Anglos.**

**B) Commit a rape.**

**4. Travis spreads a rumor:**

**A) Volunteers from Louisiana are coming to forcefully take the 2 slaves.**

**5. Bradburn puts the garrison on alert:**

- A) Nobody shows up!**
- B) Bradburn is embarrassed.**

**6. Bradburn arrests Travis:**

- A) Places him in jail.**
- B) His cellmate...His law partner...**

**Patrick Jack:**

- I. In jail for raising an unauthorized militia force.**

**7. Travis & Jack warn Bradburn:**

- A) Colonists are angry!**
- B) Will rise against him if he doesn't cease his ruthless actions.**

**8. 100 angry Texans from Brazoria arrive:**

- A) Demand the release of Travis & Jack.**
- B) Bradburn has both men staked to the ground:
  - I. Shotgun to each of their heads.**
  - II. Says he will kill both if anyone shoots.****

- C) Travis yells at the crowd to “fire.”**
- D) Crowd disperses.**

**9. Crowd captures a group of Bradburn’s Troops:**

**A) Offer a trade....Troops for Travis & Jack!**

**B) Bradburn agrees!!**

**I. Mexican Soldiers are released.**

**C) Bradburn then refuses to release Travis & Jack!!!!**

**I. Places both men in chains.**

**10. Bradburn allows his men to terrorize the Anglo section of Anahuac.**

**11. Mexican Commander at Nacogdoches persuades Bradburn to:**

**A) Release the 2 men to a Civil Court.**

**B) Resign!**

**12. Bradburn does so....Peace is restored.**

## **Summer – 1832**

**1. Jim Bowie and a small command surround the Mexican garrison at Nacogdoches:**

**A) He threatens “No Quarter” – Killed without mercy - if they don’t surrender:**

**I. Garrison surrenders.**

## **June 1832**

### **1. June 26, 1832 – Velasco:**

#### **A) Bloody fight between Texans & Mexican Troops:**

**I. Texans take the town.**

**II. Lose 10 killed.**

**III. Mexican Troops lose 5 killed.**

## **October 1832**

### **1. October 1, 1832 – San Felipe – Convention:**

**A) 58 Texan delegates.**

**B) Elect Stephen Austin President.**

**C) Start drawing up a list of grievances  
against the Mexican Government.**

# **1833**

**1. Mexican Government sends Colonel Juan Almonte to Texas on a secret mission:**

**A) Spread news to the Slaves in Texas that liberation is coming:**

**I. They will be allowed to own land in the Republic of Mexico.**

**2. Sam Houston finds out of Almonte:**

**A) Accuses Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna & the Mexican Government of trying to start a Slave revolt!**

# **April 1833**

## **1. April 1, 1833 – San Felipe - 2<sup>nd</sup> Texan**

**Convention meets:**

### **A) Sam Houston chairs a committee:**

**I. Write a Constitution for the Mexican state of Texas.**

### **B) Draw up “The 6 Grievances”:**

**I. Remove customs duties on imports for 3 years.**

**II. Repeal the immigration law.**

**III. An established local land commission to give out titles to land.**

**IV. Establish common pasturelands.**

**V. Establish land for schools.**

**VI. Separate statehood from Coahuila with a state constitution.**

**(1) Mexican Government has promised that it will be granted when there is sufficient population to do so.....There now is!!**

**2. All the members pledge loyalty to Mexico:**

**A) Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is the dictatorial President:**

**I. Texans see him as opposed to separate statehood and letting them keep their Slaves!**

**3. Austin is empowered to take “The 6 Grievances” to Mexico City.**

**4. April 22, 1833 – Austin heads for Mexico City:**

**A) He is honestly convinced that the problems of Texas are:**

**I. Poor administration from Coahuila.**

**II. Need separate state from Coahuila.**

## **June 1833**

**1. June 22, 1833 – Unknown to Austin:**

**A) State Assembly of Texas/Coahuila:**

**I. Passes a resolution:**

**(1) Refuses to recognize Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna as the legal President of Mexico.**

**B) Travis is vocal:**

**I. Says the Texans need to set up their own Government.**

## **July 1833**

**1. July 22, 1833 – Austin arrives in Mexico City:**

**A) Talks to the Mexican Minister of Relations:**

**I. Santa Anna seems to be sympathetic to the Texans:**

**(1) Orders the customs duties lifted for 3 years.**

**B) BUT, from this point on...Austin is given the “run-around”:**

**I. Lasts for months!**

## **December 1833**

**1. December 10, 1833 – Austin heads home:**

**A) Santa Anna finds out about the Texas/Coahuila resolution!**

**B) Thinks Austin is in on it.**

**C) Orders him stopped, arrested, and brought back to Mexico City.**

## **January 1834**

- 1. Saltillo – Austin is stopped and arrested for sedition:**
  - A) Brought back to Mexico City.**
  - B) February 13, 1834 – Placed in prison.**

# **1835**

- 1. 68,000 people living in the Mexican state of Texas/Coahuila:**
  - A) 50,000 are Anglos:**
    - I. 35,000 of these live in Texas!**
  
- 2. Tejanos number about 5,000.**
  
- 3. Santa Anna is now very hostile towards Texas:**
  - A) Re-opens the Customs House at Anahuac:**
    - I. Sends Captain Antonio Tenorio to the port to collect the customs duties.**
  - B) Places taxes on the Texans.**
  - C) Closes the legislature at Monclova:**
    - I. Texans now have no government at all.**
  
- 4. Mexican Troops along the coast are very busy:**

- A) Stopping smuggling.**
- B) Collecting customs duties.**

**5. At Galveston....Schooner, the "Martha":**

- A) Loaded with supplies for the Texans.**
- B) Seized by the Mexican Troops.**
- C) Texans at Anahuac retaliate:**
  - I. Burn a shipment of lumber:**
    - (1) Intended to build Capt. Tenorio a home!**

## **June 1835**

**1. 6/25/1835 – Mexico City – Austin is released:**

**A) Heads home.**

**2. 6/25/1835 – Anahuac - Travis & 25 men – March on Tenorio's headquarters:**

**A) Give him 15 minutes to surrender or die!**

**B) Tenorio & his 45 men surrender.**

**C) He & his men are sent to San Felipe.**

**3. Travis' act is blatant rebellion:**

**A) Many Texans don't approve of the act!**

**B) Travis apologizes:**

**I. Writes a friend that he is ashamed of his actions.**

**II. Pouts – Becomes moody.**

## **August 1835**

**1. Santa Anna sends more Troops to Texas:**

**A) Commanded by his brother-in-law,  
General Martin Perfecto de Cos.**

## **September 1835**

**1. 9/1/1835 – Austin is back in Texas:**

**A) Tells the Texans & Tejanos:**

**I. “Santa Anna is destroying your rights. A provisional government must be set up. Texans should resist any armed force sent into Texas.”**

**2. At Copano – Cos & 400 Troops land:**

**A) Head for San Antonio:**

**I. Cos immediately orders the arrest of Travis and several others!**

**(1) He offers a \$1 thousand reward for Travis!!!**

**a. Result.....Travis becomes an overnight hero!**

**3. Texans are now very aware of:**

**A) The danger of martial law!**

**B) The military occupation of Texas!**

**C) Possible arrest of good friends!**

- 4. Texans & Tejanos now turn completely against Santa Anna:**
  - A) Committees of Safety start organizing in every town.**
  
- 5. San Antonio – Mexican Commander is Colonel Ugartechea – He...:**
  - A) Confiscates weapons.**
  - B) Searches houses.**
  - C) Disbands groups:**
    - I. Doesn't do any good....They simply reform!**
  
- 6. Town of Gonzales:**
  - A) Texans have an old 6 pound cannon:**
    - I. Mounted on ox cart wheels.**
  - B) Ugartechea hears of the cannon:**
    - I. Sends 100 men under a Lt. Castaneda to seize it!**
  
- 7. 9/29/1835 – Castaneda & his 100 men reach Gonzales:**

**A) Searches....Can't find the cannon!**

**B)Why?**

**I. Texans have taken it apart.**

**II. Buried it in a peach orchard.**

**C) Castaneda is met by 18 Texans led by:**

**I. Colonel John Moore.**

**II. Captain Almeron Dickinson.**

**III. Jacob Darst.**

**IV. Albert Martin.**

**D) He demands the cannon:**

**I. They tell him....To find it!!**

**E) Mexican force camps across the Guadalupe River:**

**I. On Ezekiel Williams' ranch.**

**8. Captain Almeron Dickinson:**

**A) Blacksmith and sometimes "Doctor."**

**B) From Tennessee.**

**C) Will be the artillery commander of the Alamo.**

**D) Will co-command the last position in**

**the Alamo to fall:**

**I. On top of the chapel.**

**E) Is killed in the Alamo on March 6,  
1836.**

# **October 1835**

## **1. 10/1/1835 – Gonzales:**

**A) Texans now have 167 men.**

**B) Night – Under cover of darkness:**

**I. They cross the Guadalupe River.**

**II. Re-assemble the cannon.**

## **2. 10/2/1835 – The Battle of Gonzales:**

**A) Dawn – Foggy.**

**B) Fog lifts:**

**I. Texans are directly opposite the Mexican camp.**

**C) The two forces are 300 yards apart.**

**D) Castaneda demands the cannon.**

**E) Reply: “Come and take it!”**

**F) Musket & rifle fire erupts!!**

**G) Dickinson fires the cannon:**

**I. Loaded with:**

**(1) Nails – Chunks of Metal – Pieces of Horseshoes.**

**H) Mexican force retreats towards San Antonio.**

**I) Can be said that this battle is the 1<sup>st</sup> in the Texas Revolt for Independence.**

**3. 10/9/1835 – Town of Goliad:**

**A) 50 Texans under the command of Captain George Collinsworth:**

**I. In 30 minutes.**

**II. Take the town and the La Bahia Presidio:**

**(1) Capture 2 cannons and 100's of muskets.**

**4. 10/13/1835 – A Texas Army of 450 men leave Gonzales:**

**A) Led by Stephen Austin.**

**B) Head for San Antonio.**

**C) Purpose....Force General Cos and the Mexican Army out of Texas!**

**5. A small volunteer force from the U.S. has arrived and joined the Texas Army:**

**A) The New Orleans Greys Volunteers.**

**B) Almost all will return to the U.S. after the 1835 campaign.**

**6. San Antonio – Cos prepares to battle the Texans:**

**A) Has 1,400 men.**

**B) Builds barricades in the streets.**

**C) Puts snipers in houses.**

**D) Places a small cannon in the church tower.**

**E) East of San Antonio, across the river, is an old abandoned mission called “The Alamo”:**

**I. Cos makes it his headquarters.**

**II. Fills it with cannons and men.**

**7. 10/23/1835 – Mexico – Veracruz – At his hacienda, Magna de Clavo – Santa Anna:**

**A) Is informed of the hostilities in Texas.**

**B) Will be the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces against Texas.**

**8. 10/28/1835 – The Battle of Concepcion:**

**A) Mexican force of 368 men and a 4 pound cannon:**

**I. Headed to aid Cos in San Antonio.**

**B) Fog.**

**C) Ambushed!**

**D) Texas force – 91 men:**

**I. Commanded by:**

**(1) Col. James Bowie.**

**(2) Col. James Fannin.**

**E) In the fog, Texans become surrounded.**

**F) Dawn – Fog lifts – Texans repel several attacks.**

**G) After 30 minutes....Mexicans retreat:**

**I. Have lost 61 killed and 60 wounded.**

**H) Texans have lost 1 killed:**

**I. Captain Richard Andrews:**

**(1) 1<sup>st</sup> Texan to be killed in the Revolt for Independence.**

# **Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna**

## **1. Born – February 1794 – Veracruz:**

- A) Criollo Gentry Class....Middle Class.**
- B) Little or no formal education.**
- C) Is very quarrelsome in school.**
- D) Works as a clerk for a merchant in Veracruz.**

## **2. 1810 – Military Cadet:**

- A) Way to move up the social ladder.**
- B) 1811 – Wounded in the left arm fighting the Chichimec Indians.**
- C) 1812 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt.**

## **3. Man of NO principles:**

- A) Will never empathize with the poor people of Mexico.**
- B) Egotistical.**
- C) Cruel.**
- D) Loves bloodshed.**
- E) Master showman.**
- F) Can be enchanting & sentimental.**

- G) Great sense of timing.**
- H) Loves to dress in gaudy uniforms.**
- I) Is addicted to opium.**
- J) Will always have a weakness for beautiful women.**

**4. A Royalist soldier:**

- A) Fights against independence.**
- B) Fights against Hidalgo & Morelos.**

**5. THEN....Fights FOR Independence:**

- A) Iturbide promotes him to Brig. General.**

**6. Will help defeat Iturbide!**

**7. At age 31 he marries a 14 year old!!!**

**8. Compares himself to Napoleon:**

- A) Idolizes Napoleon.**
- B) Biggest influence on his life!**
- C) Looks, dresses, poses, and acts like**

**Napolean.**

**D) Combs his hair forward like Napolean.**

**E) Rides a white horse like Napolean.**

**F) Walls of his hacienda are decorated with portraits of Napolean and his battle scenes.**

**G) Will dress his troops in Napoleonic uniforms.**

**H) Trains his army in Napoleonic tactics.**

**I) Calls himself:**

**I. "The Napolean of the West."**

**II. "Savior."**

**III. "Father of the Country."**

**IV. "Most Serene Highness."**

**9. 1836 – 42 years old – Still in pretty good Shape – 5-10 tall:**

**A) Large nose.**

**B) Heavy-lidded eyes.**

**C) Later in life....Very paunchy.**

**10. On the campaign to Texas....He takes:**

- A) A \$7 thousand sword!**
- B) Solid gold snuff box.**
- C) Uniform....Silver trim so thick:
  - I. Later – Melted down – Set of spoons!****
- D) Huge striped Marquee.**
- E) Tea Caddy.**
- F) Cream Pitchers.**
- G) Monogrammed China.**
- H) Gold decanters with gold stoppers.**
- I) Solid silver portable toilet.**

# **James Bowie**

## **1. Born – 1795 – Kentucky:**

- A) Upper class family.**
- B) Raised in the sugar country of Louisiana.**

## **2. Grown:**

- A) 6-0 tall – 180 pounds.**
- B) Fair Skinned – Blue Eyes.**
- C) Reddish-Brown Hair.**
- D) Excellent Fiddle player.**
- E) Speaks fluent Spanish & French.**
- F) Distrusts Doctors & Preachers.**

## **3. 1819 – He, 2 Brothers-John & Rezin, and Pirate, Jean LaFitte:**

- A) Slave smuggling business:
  - I. He personally nets \$65 thousand!****

## **4. 1826 – Arkansas & Mississippi:**

- A) Fraudulant land deals!!!
  - I. Nets himself \$20 thousand.****

**5. Famous Knife:**

**A) Present from his brother, Rezin:**

**I. Made by Louisiana Blacksmith,  
Jesse Cliffe:**

**(1) Blade is 9 ¼ inches long and 1 ½  
inches wide.**

**6. He is an excellent Knife Fighter:**

**A) Kills several men in duels:**

**I. Roped to each other.**

**II. Open, dug, grave.**

**III. Darkened room.**

**7. September 19, 1827 – The Sandbar  
Fight:**

**A) Sheriff, Najor Norris Wright prevents  
Bowie from getting a loan.**

**B) Bad feelings between the 2 men.**

**C) Alexandria, Louisiana – Meet on the  
street:**

**I. Words are exchanged.**

**II. Wright - Pulls pistol - Fires at Bowie:**

**(1) Ball hits a silver dollar in Bowie's pocket....Saves his life!**

**III. Bowie pulls pistol....Misfires!!**

**IV. Fistfight!!!**

**(1) Bowie almost beats him to death.**

**(2) Wright's friends pull Bowie off separating the 2 men!**

**D) 9/19/1827 – Bowie is acting 2<sup>nd</sup> for his friend, Samuel Wells:**

**I. He is going to duel Dr. Thomas Maddox:**

**(1) Maddox's acting 2<sup>nd</sup> is Major Norris Wright!**

**E) 5 men in the Bowie group – 6 men in the Wright group.**

**F) Meet on a Sandbar on the West bank of the Mississippi River across from Natchez, Mississippi.**

**G) Wells & Maddox both fire:**

**I. Both miss.**

**II. Are going to do it over.**

**H) Bowie & Wright:**

- I. Suddenly go at each other.**
- I) Turns into a battle between the 2 sides:**
  - I. Men are firing.**
  - II. Bowie is hit in the hip by a pistol ball.**
  - III. Bowie is clubbed over the head with a pistol.**
  - IV. Bowie is shot a 2<sup>nd</sup> time.**
  - V. Maddox rushes at Bowie...Bowie is shot a 3<sup>rd</sup> time.**
  - VI. Wright pulls a cane sword and charges Bowie.**
  - VII. Struggle...Bowie is cut or stabbed 5 times.**
  - VIII. Bowie stabs Wright to death...Then...Literally cuts his heart out!**
- J) All over.....Wright and 1 other are dead!**
  - I. Bowie and 2 others are seriously wounded.**

**8. 1828 – Age 32 – Arrives in Texas:**

**A) Slave Smuggling & Land Speculation business.**

**9. 1830 – Becomes a Mexican citizen.**

**10. 4/25/1831 – Age 35 – Marries 19 year old, Maria Ursula de Veramendi:**

**A) Blonde – Beautiful – Wealthiest family in San Antonio de Bejar.**

**B) Daughter of Juan Martin de Veramendi:**

**I. Tax Collector.**

**II. Mayor of San Antonio.**

**III. 1832 – Governor of Texas/Coahuila.**

**C) Becomes a devoted husband:**

**I. Owns 750,000 acres of land.**

**II. Charming – Kind hearted – Generous.**

**III. Seems to be “The Perfect Gentleman.”**

**11. September 5 thru 18, 1833 – He is away:**

**A) Cholera epidemic hits San Antonio.**

**B) Kills:**

**I. Father-in-Law.**

**II. Mother-in-Law.**

**III. Wife.**

**IV. SUPPOSIDLY, his son & daughter:**

**(1) BUT, there are no baptismal records of the 2 children.**

**(2) 1883...Texas Supreme Court.... Rules...NO Bowie children.**

**12. Changes.....:**

**A) Becomes a loner.**

**B) Starts drinking heavily.**

**13. December 1835 – Will help force General Cos & the Mexican Army out of San Antonio.**

**14. Will originally co-command the Alamo:**

**A) Is killed in the Alamo on March 6,  
1836 at age 41.**

# **1835**

**1. Mexico – Santa Anna picks his commanders for the coming Texas Campaign:**

**A) Vicente Filisola:**

**I. Italian – 2<sup>nd</sup> in Command.**

**B) Adrian Woll:**

**I. French – Quartermaster.**

**C) Juan Jose Andrade:**

**I. Cavalry Commander.**

**D) Luis Tola:**

**I. Commander of Engineers.**

**E) Jose Reyes y Lopez:**

**I. Commissary General.**

**F) Ricardo Dromundo:**

**I. Purveyor.**

**G) Major General, Juan Arago.**

**H) Manuel Fernandez Castrillon.**

**2. Big question now faces the Texans at this point:**

**A) Seek rights under the Constitution of 1824?.....OR.....Declare Independence?**

## **November 1835**

**1. 11/1/1835 – Cos and the Mexican Army are surrounded in San Antonio:**

**A) By 450 Texans:**

**I. Commanded by General Edward Burleson.**

**B) Austin has resigned his command – Why?**

**I. Gone to U.S. to try and get help and aid for the Texas cause.**

**2. San Antonio...Siege drags on:**

**A) Burleson doesn't have the heart for a continued fight!**

**3. 11/26/1835 – Battle of Bejar – 1 mile West of San Antonio:**

**A) Colonel Ugartechea is leading a Mexican relief force to aid Cos:**

**I. Ambushed by 100 Texans led by Bowie:**

**(1) Short battle.**

**(2) Ugartechea retreats losing 50  
killed.**

**(3) Texans...No casualties.**

## **December 1835**

**1. 12/2/1835 – 2 Texans – Sam Maverick & John Smith – Escape out of San Antonio:**

**A) Make it into the Texas Army camp.**

**B) Have information & a map:**

**I. Mexican Army:**

**(1) Is starving.**

**(2) Morale is very low.**

**(3) Short of ammunition.**

**II. Map they have drawn:**

**(1) Town of San Antonio.**

**(2) The Mexican defenses.**

**2. Information calls for an immediate attack...BUT, nobody steps up to lead...Suddenly, Ben Milam speaks up:**

**A) “Boys, who will come with old Ben Milam into San Antonio?”**

**I. 240 men volunteer to go!**

**B) Ben Milam:**

**I. Born – 10/20/1788 – Kentucky.**

**II. War of 1812 – U.S. Army.**

**III. 47 years old.**

**3. December 5-10, 1835 – The Battle of San Antonio de Bejar:**

**A) 12/5/1835 – Before dawn – Texans attack.**

**B) Led by:**

**I. Ben Milam.**

**II. Col. Francis White Johnson.**

**III. Captain James Neill:**

**(1) Born – 1778- North Carolina.**

**(2) Served in the Tennessee & Alabama Militias.**

**(3) Fought Indians.**

**(4) Undistinguished record.**

**(5) Overly inflated military reputation.**

**(6) Slave owner.**

**C) Bloody fighting:**

**I. Street by street.**

**II. House by house.**

**III. Hand to hand.**

**D) 12/6/1835 – More fighting.**

**E) 12/7/1835 – 3:30 – Afternoon:**

**I. Milam is crossing the street.**

**II. Shot thru the head and killed by  
Mexican sniper, Felix de la Garza:  
(1) He in turn, is shot and killed by  
one of the Texans.**

**III. Mexican forces start giving ground  
and retreating.**

**F) 12/8/1835 – More fighting.**

**G) 12/9/1835 – 6:30 – Morning:**

**I. Surrender meeting starts.**

**H) 12/10/1835 – Surrender terms are set:**

**I. Cos agrees:**

**(1) To retreat across the Rio Grande.  
(2) He & his Officers in no way will  
oppose the re-establishment of  
the Federal Constitution of 1824.**

**4. At this point – Many Texans believe the  
fighting is over:**

**A) Many leave San Antonio.**

**5. On 12/10/1835 – Colonel Francis White Johnson leaves San Antonio with many men:**

**A) To attack any Mexican military in Matamoros.**

**B) Before leaving, he orders all cannons in San Antonio to be placed in the Alamo!**

**6. At this point:**

**A) Sam Houston appoints James Neill to take command and fortify the post at Bejar:**

**I. He also appoints Engineer, Green Jameson to help Neill in the fortification.**

**7. Shortly...Neill reports to Houston:**

**A) Weaknesses of the post...Lack of supplies...Lack of men.**

**8. Houston re-thinks his strategy.**

**9. 12/12/1835 – James Butler Bonham and a small group of volunteers arrive in San Antonio:**

**A) The Mobile Gray's Volunteers.**

**10. 12/20/1835 – Goliad – Texans raise a flag:**

**A) Bloody, severed arm, holding a raised sword.**

**B) Declare independence.**

# **James Butler Bonham**

## **1. Born – 2/20/1807 – South Carolina:**

- A) French origin.**
- B) Long line of rebels and non-conformists.**
- C) Normal childhood.**
- D) Well educated in the best of schools.**
- E) Boyhood friend of Travis.**
- F) Example of: “The Perfect Southern Gentleman.”**
- G) Restless spirit.**
- H) Very independent thinker.**
- I) Wild and reckless at times.**

## **2. College...Considered to be a “troublemaker”:**

- A) Why?....Speaks out for student rights & voices their grievances.**
- B) Result?...He is expelled!**

## **3. Becomes a lawyer.**

**4. 1835 – Arrives in Texas:**

**A) Joins his boyhood friend, Travis.**

**B) Will be a frequent message carrier from the Alamo.**

**C) Will co-command the last position in the Alamo to fall...Top of the Chapel...**

**Three 12 pound cannons:**

**I. With Dickinson.**

**D) Is killed in the Alamo on March 6, 1836 at age 29.**

# **Texans Occupy the Alamo**

## **1. The Alamo:**

- A) At San Antonio de Bejar.**
- B) “Alamo”.....Is a Poplar Tree.**
- C) Old Spanish Mission.**
- D) 5/1/1718 – Mission & Presidio is founded by Franciscan, Father Antonio Olivares.**
- E) Called “Mission Antonio de Valero.”**
- F) Actually constructed in 1750.**
- G) Originally built 1 mile North of the town of Bexar (Bejar):**
  - I. Town grows & expands.**
  - II. Time of battle...About 800 to 900 yards from the town.**
- H) Covers about 3 acres of ground (A city block).**
- I) Surrounded by soft limestone & sandstone walls:**
  - I. 9 to 12 feet high.**
  - II. 2 to 3 ½ feet thick.**

**J) Has a main gate leading into a rectangular plaza:**

**I. 152 yards long & 54 yards wide.**

**K) Facing the Plaza are:**

**I. Small adobe rooms on 3 sides.**

**II. On the East side are five 2 story stone structures (The Long Barracks):**

**(1) 18 feet long and 18 feet wide.**

**(2) Act as barracks.**

**III. On the West side are four 2 story stone rooms:**

**(1) Act as barracks.**

**IV. On the South side is a 1 story barracks:**

**(1) 17 feet wide – 114 feet long – Is divided by a second gate.**

**L) Inside are:**

**I. Officer's Quarters.**

**II. Men's Barracks.**

**III. Granary & Mill.**

**IV. Stable.**

**V. Old, abandoned, Indian Quarters.**

**VI. Smaller Rooms.**

**M) The Chapel – 75 feet long...62 feet  
Wide:**

**I. Walls are 22 feet high & 4 feet thick.**

**II. Curving Pediment.**

**III. Arched Windows.**

**IV. Stone Columns beside the door.**

**V. Has no roof except at the West end.**

**N) Even though it is slightly elevated  
and has a clear field of fire in all  
directions:**

**I. It is still NOT a strong defensive  
position nor a vital strategic site to  
be held!**

**II. Why??**

**(1) Doesn't guard any vital roads or  
section of Texas!**

**O) The Alamo was never built with the  
intentions of it being a defensive  
position!!**

**I. It is too large to defend with a small force!!**

**II. Would take 1,000 men to defend it properly!**

**P) Walls:**

**I. No firing portholes.**

**II. No Embrasures.**

**III. No parapets.**

**IV. No systematic arrangement of firing platforms.**

**Q) Earthen platforms for riflemen are built up against the walls and slope to the inside.**

**R) The entire defensive perimeter is almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile!!**

**2. Green Jameson has the job of rebuilding and strengthening the Alamo:**

**A) Digs trenches inside and outside the walls.**

**B) Digs trenches around the Chapel.**

**C) Builds earthworks on the inside against the walls to make them stronger.**

**D) Damaged North Wall is repaired:**

**I. Horizontal Logs are placed in front of the Adobe Wall.....Space between is filled with earth to make stronger!**

**E) Earth and timbers are used to build gun mounts and parapets along the walls.**

**F) There is a 100 foot long gap in the Southeast Corner starting at the Chapel:**

**I. 2 rows of 7 foot high Cedar Logs:**

**(1) Rows are 6 feet apart.**

**(2) Filled with earth.**

**II. Outside...Ditch is dug...Placed in it and pointed toward the enemy are sharpened tree limbs!**

**3. Why do the Texans choose to defend the Alamo & San Antonio??????**

- A) Is NOT essential to the Texan cause!**
- B) Is the largest Mexican community North of the Rio Grande....BUT a poor community!**
- C) Is too far from American settlements to be vital.**
- D) War will never be won in San Antonio,**

# **January 1836**

**1. 1/17/1836 – Sam Houston gives Bowie orders:**

**A) Go to San Antonio.**

**B) Salvage what Cannons possible from the Alamo.**

**C) Blow up the Alamo.**

**D) Evacuate San Antonio.**

**2. 1/19/1836 – Bowie, Bonham, and 24 men arrive in San Antonio:**

**A) Bowie is the wrong man for this mission...Why??**

**I. San Antonio is personal to him – Family, Etc.**

**II. Has personal & financial ties to San Antonio and the Tejano people there.**

**III. He is an Alcoholic and in poor health!**

**IV. Basically...Not fit to command!**

**B) He will delay day, after day, after day:**

- I. NOT carrying out Houston's orders.**
- C) Stays drunk most of the time.**
- D) Argues constantly with Col. James Neill.**
- E) Starts treating the San Antonio Tejanos with disrespect!**
- F) Starts turning the Alamo into a defensive position.**
- G) He assembles 21 cannons:**
  - I. Only 14 of them work.**
  - II. Best of the fourteen is an 18 pounder:**
    - (1) Actually used in the Battle of New Orleans...Probably killed Br. General Packenham.**
    - (2) Will be placed at the Southwest corner.**
- H) Places Almeron Dickinson in charge of all the artillery.**
- I) Starts storing supplies in the Alamo.**
- J) Starts suffering feverish spells.**
- K) Makes the statement:**

**I. “We will rather die in these ditches than give it up to the enemy.”**

**3. Problems of the Alamo artillery:**

**A) Inexperienced gun crews...Lack skill, experience, and training:**

**I. Takes 5 to 6 men for a gun crew.**

**II. THAT, takes a lot of defenders from the walls!**

**B) Lack of firing embrasures on the walls.**

**C) Lack of sizes and types of cannon ammunition.**

**D) Lack of quantity & quality of powder.**

**E) Lack of maneuverability.**

**F) Are set to fire over the tops of the walls...Why?**

**I. Cannot be depressed to fire because of the thickness of the walls and no embrasures!!**

**4. Alamo mistakes, miscalculations, failures, and problems:**

**A) Believe a Mexican winter campaign against them to be impossible!**

**I. Believe they are safe until April or May.**

**II. Trying to defend the Alamo in the winter is to risk starvation!**

**B) Neill, Bowie, and Travis:**

**I. NONE will construct catwalks or parapets along the tops of the walls for riflemen!**

**II. NONE construct long firing platforms!**

**III. NONE construct firing loopholes in the walls!**

**IV. NONE construct firing embrasures for the cannons to give depressed fire!**

**V. ALL 3 believe the cannon are sufficient to defeat an opponent!**

**C) Neill, Bowie, Travis, and later  
Crockett...ALL:**

**I. Inexperienced – Lack of military  
training.**

**II. Poor knowledge of strategy &  
tactics.**

**III. Poor command judgment.**

**IV. Priority is personal ambitions.**

**V. Are overly optimistic.**

**VI. Expect Tejano support if Santa  
Anna arrives:**

**(1) Most don't like the Anglos or are  
neutral...Why?**

**a. Sex between Anglo males &  
Tejano females!**

**(2) Many covertly support Santa  
Anna!**

**(3) Many will provide Santa Anna  
with intelligence reports!**

**D) Garrison defenders are novices at  
war!**

**E) Alamo shortages:**

- I. Food – Clothing – Firewood.**
- II. Medicine – Good quality black powder.**

**F) Alamo health problems:**

- I. Poor sanitary practices!**
- II. Poor personal hygiene!**
- III. Measles!**

**G) 2 BIG false hopes of the Alamo defenders:**

- I. The Texas Government will form a Regular Army and send it to their support!**
- II. Texas settlements will come to their aid!**

**5. 1/26/1836 – Saltillo, Coahuila – Santa Anna's Army leaves – Headed for San Antonio:**

**A) 365 miles away.**

**B) Vanguard Brigade:**

- I. Commander – Gen. Joaquin Ramires y Sesma.**

- II. 1,110 Infantry.**
- III. 369 Cavalry.**
- IV. 62 Artillerymen.**
- V. 8 Cannons.**

**C) 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade:**

**I. Commander – Brig. General Antonio Gaone.**

- II. 1,540 Infantry.**
- III. 6 Cannons.**

**D) 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade:**

**I. Commander – Brig. General Eugenio Tolsa.**

- II. 1,839 Infantry.**
- III. 6 Cannons.**

**E) The Urrea Division:**

**I. Commander – Brig. General Jose Urrea.**

- II. 601 Infantry.**
- III. 1 Cannon.**

**F) The Cavalry Brigade:**

**I. Commander – Brig. General Juan Jose de Andrade.**

## **II. 437 Cavalrymen.**

### **6. Santa Anna's Army:**

**A) 21 Cannons total for the campaign all over Texas – Biggest is a 10 pounder:**

**I. He will have 8 at The Battle of the Alamo:**

**(1) Two 8 pounders.**

**(2) Two 6 pounders.**

**(3) Two 4 pounders.**

**(4) Two 7 inch Howitzers.**

**a. Translation....Weak siege.**

**B) 6,019 Soldados (men) for the entire campaign all over Texas.**

**C) 100's & 100's are raw, green, recruits drafted or impressed on the march North!**

**D) Many don't even know how to fire a weapon!**

**I. Have to learn 11 different commands to load the musket & 4 more to fire it!**

**E) Have to learn 70 different bugle calls!!!**

**F) The Yucatan Battalion is made up of Mayan Indians:**

**I. Most don't even understand Spanish!**

**G) Army life is poor!**

**H) The Army is like a sieve!**

**I. No glory.**

**II. Poor pay.....12 ½ cents per day!**

**III. Bad leadership:**

**(1) 1 Officer for every 2 Privates.**

**IV. Severe punishments, like flogging.**

**I) Primary weapon is the "Escopeta"**

**Musket:**

**I. British made.**

**II. Flintlock.**

**III. Muzzle loaders.**

**IV. .752 caliber.**

**V. Maximum range is 70 yards.**

**VI. Condemned by the British and sold to Mexico!**

**J) MOST IMPORTANT weapon is the BAYONET!**

**K) Use the knife.**

**L) Cavalry & Infantry use the Lance:**

**I. Wood.**

**II. 1 1/2 inches thick.**

**III. Sharp, pointed, Iron Tip.**

**M) Use the Sword.**

## **7. Mexican Army Uniforms:**

**A) Napoleonic in style.**

**B) Cavalry Uniforms:**

**I. Leather Helmet or Fur Busby made from cowhide:**

**(1) Chin strap.**

**(2) Wood plume on top.**

**(3) Brass shield to the front.**

**(4) Goat pelt crest.**

**II. Waistcloth:**

**(1) Used to hang a sword from.**

**III. Pants:**

**(1) Blue.**

**(2) Scarlet side seam.**

**IV. Jacket:**

**(1) Scarlet.**

**(2) Pigeon-Tailed.**

**(3) Lapels, Cuffs, Collar, & Front Piece are all Green.**

**C) Infantry...Wide Variety...From All-White Fatigues to:**

**I. White Pants – Gray Pants – Blue Pants with a scarlet side-seam.**

**II. Jackets:**

**(1) Blue.**

**(2) Pigeon-Tailed.**

**(3) Cuffs, Collars, & Front Piece are scarlet.**

**III. Helmets are Black Leather:**

**(1) Chin Strap.**

**(2) Brass Shield.**

**(3) Green, Red, & White Plume.**

**8. For the Texas Campaign:**

**A) Each Brigade...1 month of Provisions.**

**B) Each Soldier...2 pairs of Shoes or Sandals.**

**C) Basic Foods:**

**I. Hardtack.**

**II. Maize.**

**III. Flour.**

**9. Soldaderas:**

**A) Women who accompany or follow the Mexican Army:**

**I. Wives – Sisters – Folk Healers –  
Laundresses – Prostitutes:**

**(1) Over 1,500 Soldaderas & children  
start with Santa Anna's Army:**

**a. 300 will reach San Antonio.**

**B) Duties and Services:**

**I. Forage.**

**II. Cook.**

**III. Gather Wood.**

**IV. Laundry.**

**V. Act as Nurses.**

**VI. Sex!!**

**10. Santa Anna has put his personal fortune into building the Army:**

**A) He has also “borrowed”:**

**I. Money – Horses – Mules – Oxen – Carts – Etc.**

**B) He manufactures his own ammunition.**

**C) He convinces the Church to “loan” him 47,000 pesos!!**

**11. The March of the Mexican Army to Texas:**

**A) Nightmare!!!!**

**B) ALL kinds of weather:**

**I. Heat.**

**II. Cold.**

**III. Rain.**

**IV. Snow.**

**V. Blizzard.**

**C) Insufficient clothing.**

**D) No Tents!**

**E) Not a single Doctor.**

**F) Not a single Priest.**

**G) Not a single Ambulance Wagon.**

**H) No Medicine or Drugs.**

**I) Lack of Food.**

**J) Men die by the dozens.**

## **February 3, 1836**

- 1. Travis arrives in San Antonio with 28 men.**

## **February 7, 1836**

**1. Colonel James Fannin & his 420 men make the town of Goliad their base camp:**

**A) 95 miles Southeast of San Antonio.**

**B) Occupies the La Bahia Presidio:**

**I. Strong Fort.**

**II. Much better shape than the Alamo.**

**C) Largest concentration of Texan Troops.**

**2. James Fannin:**

**A) Born – 1/1/1805.**

**B) Illegitimate son of a Georgia Doctor/Planter.**

**C) Raised on a Cotton Plantation.**

**D) 7/1/1819 – Age 14 – Enters the U.S. Military Academy at West Point:**

**I. Uses the names “James Walker.”**

**II. November 1821 – Runs away.**

**E) 1833 – Illegally brings 153 Slaves into Texas from Cuba.**

- F) 1834 – Permanently settles in Texas.**
- G) Makes Slave Trading & Smuggling his business.**
- H) January 1836 – Owns Slaves valued at \$17 thousand!!**
- I) Becomes a Colonel in the Texas Army.**
- J) Palm Sunday – March 27, 1836 – Goliad – Age 31 – Executed by firing squad!!**

## **February 8, 1836**

**1. 12 members of Captain William Harrison's Tennessee Mounted Volunteers arrive in San Antonio:**

**A) One of the members is 49 year old.....  
.....David Crockett!!**

**2. David Crockett:**

**A) Born – 8/17/1786 – Greenville,  
Tennessee – Very poor family.**

**B) 6 months total education!!!**

**C) Father is an abusive alcoholic.**

**D) 1799 – Whipped at school for fighting:**

**I. Fears more punishment from his  
father.**

**II. Runs away from home.**

**III. Hires out on a cattle drive to  
Virginia.**

**E) Physically:**

**I. 5-11.....190 pounds.**

**II. Dark Blue Eyes...Long, Dark Brown  
Hair.**

**III. Very strong.**

**F) Traits:**

**I. Naïve – Gregarious.**

**II. Generous – Articulate.**

**III. Courageous – Fair – Honest.**

**IV. Great sense of humor.**

**V. Never uses profanity.**

**G) 8/13/1806 – Marries Mary “Polly”  
Finley.**

**H) War of 1812 – Part of Jackson’s Army  
– Fights the Creek Indians.**

**I) 1815 – Wife – Dies.**

**J) 1815 – Summer – Marries – Widow –  
Elizabeth “Betsy” Patten:**

**I. Later – She tires of his “happy go  
lucky” style of life – Leaves him!**

**K) Excellent hunter...Excellent shot.**

**L) Loves politics.**

**M) 1817 – Western Tennessee – Circuit  
Judge.**

**N) Honorary Colonel – Tennessee Militia.**

**O) 1821 – Tenn. State Legislature.**

**P) 1823 – Re-Elected.**

**Q) 1825 – Runs for U.S. House of Rep.'s –  
Defeated.**

**R) 1827 – U.S. House of Rep.'s!**

**S) 1831 – Defeated!!**

**T) 1833 – Elected!!!**

**U) 1835 – Defeated...Why?**

**I. Takes a stand against Jackson's  
Indian Policy!**

**II. Revenge...Jackson makes sure he  
is not re-elected!**

**V) 1835 – Heads for Texas seeking  
fortune & land.**

**W) Rifle – “Betsy” – YES!!**

**I. Given to him by the Pennsylvania  
Delegation of the House of  
Representatives.**

**X) Sunday – March 6, 1836 – Killed in the  
Alamo:**

**I. Death is still controversial.**

## **February 10, 1836**

- 1. There are 142 men in San Antonio de Bejar.**
  
- 2. Travis & Bowie sponsor a Fandango.**
  
- 3. The month of February will be “wasted” by the Texans:**
  - A) DON'T fortify the Alamo as they should!**
  - B) Spend the month:**
    - I. Drinking!**
    - II. Eating Tejano food.**
    - III. Dancing.**
    - IV. Sex with Tejano Women.**

## **February 11, 1836**

- 1. 1:00 – Morning – Tejano Messenger arrives in San Antonio:**
  - A) News...Santa Anna's Vanguard has crossed the Rio Grande into Texas at the village of Guerrero – Southwest of San Antonio!**
  
- 2. Same Day...Col. Neill turns over command of the Regulars in San Antonio to Travis:**
  - A) Goes home!**
  
- 3. In San Antonio...The morale is very low!**
  - A) Volunteers refuse to serve under a Regular Officer!**

## **February 12, 1836**

**1. Alamo – Election is held:**

**A) For commander:**

**I. Bowie...Very popular with the men...  
Easily wins!**

**2. Same day.....Santa Anna's main Army  
reaches the Rio Grande.**

## **February 13, 1836**

**1. Neill claims illness in his family:**

**A) Re-Affirms Travis as Regulars  
commander:**

**I. Leaves San Antonio!**

**2. Travis starts writing letters about  
Bowie's drinking and his actions.**

## **February 16, 1836**

- 1. Afternoon – Mexican Army starts crossing the Rio Grande.**
  
- 2. San Patricio – Small group of Texans are defeated by the Mexican Army:  
A) All survivors are executed.**
  
- 3. Travis sends Bonham to Fannin at Goliad with a written message:  
A) “We have removed all our men into the Alamo, where we will make such resistance as is due to our honor, and that of the country, until we can get assistance from you, which we expect you to forward immediately. In this extremity, we hope you will send us all the men you can spare promptly. We have 146 men, who are determined never to retreat. We have but little provisions but enough**

**to serve us until you and your men arrive. We deem it unnecessary to repeat to a brave officer, who knows his duty, that we call on him for assistance.”**

**Bowie & Travis**

## **February 20, 1836**

**1. Juan Seguin's cousin, Balz Herrera,  
arrives at the Alamo:**

**A) Tells Seguin:**

**I. Santa Anna's Army has crossed the  
Rio Grande on the 16<sup>th</sup>!!**

# **Men of the Alamo**

- 1. From 20 different states.**
  
- 2. From 6 different foreign countries.**
  
- 3. 55% are permanent Texas citizens:**
  - A) Rest are mercenaries, fortune-seekers, or “illegals.”**
  
- 4. Most are NOT:**
  - A) Rugged.**
  - B) Frontiersmen.**
  - C) Seasoned Veterans.**
  - D) Capable of taking on Santa Anna’s Army.**
  
- 5. The most experienced fighters in Texas are not here:**
  - A) There is a cultural & ideological gap between the “Old Texans” and the “Newcomers”:**
    - I. Old - Support - Constitution 1824.**

## **II. New – Favor Independence.**

**6. Not 1 single professional soldier:**

**A) And NO uniforms!**

**7. All kinds of weapons:**

**A) From Kentucky Long Rifles (Very Accurate) to Shotguns:**

**I. When final assault comes...NOT enough Shotguns or Smoothe-Bore Muskets!!**

**8. Travis commands the Regulars & Volunteer Cavalry:**

**A) Bowie commands the Volunteers.**

**9. Occupations:**

**A) Adventurers.**

**B) Clerks.**

**C) Hatter.**

**D) House Painter,**

**E) Jockey.**

**F) Shoemaker.**

**G) Surveyor:**

**I. David Cummings.**

**H) Blacksmith:**

**I. Almeron Dickinson.**

**I) Baptist Preacher:**

**I. Welliam Garnett.**

**J) Methodist Preacher:**

**I. James Northcross.**

**K) Tejano Rancher:**

**I. Juan Seguin:**

**(1) Has assembled a company of Tejano followers called “Seguin’s Cavalry” to defend the Alamo.**

**L) Slave Smuggler:**

**I. Abraham “Anthony” Wood:**

**(1) English Jew.**

**(2) 1835...England to Nacogdoches, Texas.**

**(3) Killed in the Alamo along with his 2 sons...Michael & Benjamin.**

**M) Farmers:**

**I. Charles Zano:**

**(1) From Denmark.**

**(2) Also a Painter.**

**(3) Designs the 1<sup>st</sup> Flag with a Lone Star.**

**II. Micajah Autry:**

**(1) 42 years old.**

**(2) A Tennessee Mounted Volunteer.**

**(3) Slave Owner – Poet – Lawyer – Musician.**

**N) Lawyers:**

**I. Micajah Autry.**

**II. William Barret Travis.**

**III. Peter Bailey.**

**IV. Daniel Cloud:**

**(1) 24 years old – Kentucky.**

**O) Doctors:**

**I. Chief Surgeon, Dr. Amos Pollard.**

**II. Dr. John Forsyth.**

**III. Dr. William Howell.**

**IV. Dr. Edward Mitchasson.**

**V. Dr. John Reynolds.**

**VI. Dr. William Sutherland.**

**VII. Dr. John Thompson.**

**10. Tejano Defender...Gregorio Esparza:**

**A) Has a brother in Santa Anna's Army!!**

**11. Defender...Sgt. John McGregor:**

**A) Red-Haired Scotsman.**

**B) Plays Bagpipes while Crockett fiddles throughout siege.**

**12. Defender...Gordon Jennings:**

**A) Pennsylvania – 56 years old – Oldest Defender!**

**13. Defender...William King:**

**A) Gonzales – 15 years old – Youngest Defender to die!**

**14. Defender...Capt. Albert Martin:**

**A) Carries the famous "Last Message."**

**B) Returns – Killed in Alamo.**

# **Day #1**

## **Tuesday – February 23, 1836**

### **1. 1:00 – Afternoon:**

**A) Lookout in the Bell Tower in San Antonio is...Daniel Cloud.**

### **2. Cloud rings the Bell...Alarm that the Mexican Army is approaching:**

**A) Travis hurries up to the Tower.**

**B) He can't see anything.**

**C) He verbally scolds Cloud for a false alarm.**

**D) Cloud swears he has seen a large force.**

### **3. Dr. Sutherland and John Smith ride out to Scout:**

**A) Smith is 44 years old – From Missouri.**

**B) 1 ½ miles from San Antonio:**

**I. They meet 1,500 Mexican Cavalry!**

**C) Ride back to San Antonio:**

**I. Warning bell is rung!**

**4. People head for the Alamo:**

**A) Bowie leaves the Veramendi House and heads for the Alamo:**

**I. Takes with him, the adopted sister of his late wife...Gertrudis Navarro: (1) And....Juana Navarro de Alsbury and her infant son.**

**B) Dickinson takes:**

**I. His wife, Susannah, and...Their 15 month old daughter, Angelina.**

**5. Travis sends William Johnson to Goliad with a message for Fannin:**

**A) Plea for help!**

**6. Travis sends Dr. Sutherland to Gonzales:**

**A) Plea for help!**

**7. 3:00 – Afternoon – Mexican Army starts arriving in San Antonio:**

**A) From the San Fernando Church tower:**

**I. Raise...Solid, blood red, battle flag:**

**(1) No quarter – No mercy – No  
surrender – No prisoners.**

**B) In reply...From the Alamo...Travis  
fires a round from the 18 pounder:**

**I. Totally by chance...It almost hits  
Santa Anna!!!**

**C) Outraged...Santa Anna orders a 5 inch  
Howitzer to fire back:**

**I. It fires 4 rounds.**

**8. Bowie sends Green “Benito” Jameson  
into San Antonio:**

**A) Plea for merciful surrender:**

**I. Reply...NO...Unconditional surrender!**

**9. Travis is angry with Bowie’s attempt  
without consulting him:**

**A) Colonel Juan Almont approaches the  
Alamo under a flag of truce:**

**I. Travis sends Albert Martin out to  
meet with him:**

**(1) Unconditional Surrender!**

**B) Travis answers with a shot from the 18 pounder!**

**10. Bonham is returning from Goliad:**

**A) Hears the cannon shots!**

**B) Rides back into the Alamo:**

**I. No help coming!!**

**11. Dark – Mexican Artillerymen – Set up 3 cannons – 400 yards from the Alamo:**

**A) Aimed at the West & Southwest Walls.**

**B) Open fire!**

**I. Will continue on and off throughout the night.**

**12. Near the river...Crockett fires at and kills a Mexican Soldier.**

**13. During the night – Gregorio Esparza and his family enter the Alamo.**

**14. Night...Bowie...Feverish with Typhoid Pneumonia...Collapses!**

**15. The Mexican Band starts playing – Mexican Troops cheer, Etc. – Noise:**

**A) To keep the Alamo defenders on edge!**

**B) Will go on for nearly 2 weeks!**

**16. Santa Anna's attack on the Alamo is TOTALLY unnecessary!!!...Why?**

**A) The Alamo is strategically unimportant!**

**B) He can bypass the Alamo to reach the East Texas settlements!**

**C) He can go North up the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to cut off ALL Texas resistance!**

**D) At the least...He can lay siege until the Alamo is FORCED to surrender!**

## **Day #2**

### **Wednesday – February 24. 1836**

- 1. Wee hours of the morning - Feverish, Bowie is helping to place one of the cannons on a platform:**
  - A) Slips...Rolls over him...Breaks several ribs.**
  - B) Taken to a room in the low barracks:**
    - I. Confined to a bed.**
    - II. He is bad shape from the Broken Ribs & Typhoid Pneumonia.**
    - III. Turns over complete command to Travis.**
  - C) Doctors have nothing to treat his Typhoid Pneumonia:**
    - I. He is attended to by a Curandero:**
      - (1) Mexican Folk Healer.**
      - (2) Andrea Villanueva.**
- 2. Dawn – Day is warm & cloudy.**

**3. Mexican Army digs a trench on the banks of the San Antonio River – 375 yards from the Alamo:**

**A) Early afternoon:**

**I. They set up 3 cannons in the trench.**

**4. Dusk...Cannons open fire on the Alamo:**

**A) Stop at dark.**

**B) Nobody in the Alamo has been killed or wounded.**

**5. Cover of darkness – Mexican Scouting Party of 5 men:**

**A) Led by Colonel Juan Bringas.**

**B) Start crossing the footbridge over the San Antonio River.**

**C) Spotted!**

**D) One is shot dead!**

**E) Retreat!!**

**6. Santa Anna retaliates....He orders the cannons to open fire!**

**A) They fire all night!!**

**7. Late night – Travis sends out the famous “Last Message” to Fannin at Goliad:**

**A) Carried by Albert Martin.**

**B) “Commandancy of the Alamo, Bejar, February 24, 1836: To the people of Texas and all Americans in the world, fellow citizens and compatriots, I am besieged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannonade for 24 hours and have not lost a man, The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken. I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never**

**surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country.**

**‘Victory or Death.’**

**William Barret Travis – Lt. Colonel  
Commandant**

## **Day #3**

### **Thursday – February 25, 1836**

- 1. Morning – Mexican Artillery bombards the Main Gate of the Alamo.**
  
- 2. 10:00 – Morning:**
  - A) 300 Mexican Soldiers attack the South Wall of the Alamo.**
  - B) They advance through some adobe huts and wooden shacks.**
  - C) Alamo defenders open fire on them.**
  - D) 12 noon - Retreat...Losing 2 killed & 6 wounded.**
  
- 3. Travis wants the shacks burnt to the ground:**
  - A) So the Mexican Army cannot use them for cover again.**
  - B) Robert Brown, Charles Despallier, and others go out...Torch them:**
    - I. Protected by Crockett and others.**

**4. Rest of the day:**

**A) Artillery & small arms duel.**

**5. At this time...In Goliad...Fannin receives the famous “Last Message.”**

**6. Alamo....Travis sends John Baylor Jr. to Goliad:**

**A) With another plea for help.**

**7. Night:**

**A) Temperature drops into the 30's.**

**B) Santa Anna moves 3 cannons closer...  
To within 300 yards of the Alamo.**

**C) Travis sends a plea for help to  
Houston:**

**I. Carried by Captain Juan Seguin &  
Antonio Cruz.**

## **Day #4**

### **Friday – February 26, 1836**

- 1. Cold – Dreary day!**
- 2. At Goliad....Fannin heads for the Alamo:  
A) 4 cannons & 335 men.**
- 3. Alamo....All day....Off & on, cannon and sniper fire.**
- 4. Dark:  
A) Travis sends out 2 more messengers with pleas for help:  
I. Robert Brown & Charles Despallier.**
- 5. All night...Mexican cannon fire, bugle calls, small arms fire, band playing, taunts yelled out of the darkness.**

## **Day #5**

### **Saturday – February 27, 1836**

- 1. At San Patricio – 50 miles South of Goliad – 3:30 – Morning – Hard rain:**
  - A) 52 Texans under Colonel Francis “Frank” Johnson:**
    - I. Surprised by 100 Mexican Cavalry under General Jose Urrea.**
    - II. Several hours of hard fighting.**
    - III. Texans lose 16 killed and 24 wounded/captured.**
    - IV. Only Johnson & 12 others escape.**
  
- 2. Santa Anna receives news:**
  - A) Fannin is on his way from Goliad to aid the Alamo.**
  - B) Doesn't know it...BUT, Fannin has stopped and headed back to Goliad:**
    - I. Why?**
      - (1) 3 of his wagons have broken down!!!**
  - C) Santa Anna sends the Allende**

**Battalion & the Dolores Cavalry:**

**I. To cut Fannin off on the Goliad Road.**

**II. His orders to them:**

**(1) “In this war, you know there ought to be no prisoners.”**

**3. Santa Anna deploys his men around the Alamo:**

**A) Cannonade continues:**

**I. Does some damage to the newly repaired North Wall.**

**4. 2:00 – Afternoon – Albert Martin reaches Gonzales:**

**A) Tells them of the Alamo plight.**

**B) Captain George Kimball and 30 Mounted Volunteers head for the Alamo:**

**I. Guided by John W. Smith.**

**C) Kimball:**

**I. 33 yrs. Old – Pennsylvania.**

## **II. Hat Maker**

### **D) Smith:**

#### **I. Carpenter.**

#### **II. Called “El Colorado” by the Tejanos .....Red Hair!**

### **5. At Rancho de la Garza:**

#### **A) 12 Texans are defeated by a Mexican force under Captain Rafael Pretalia:**

#### **I. 4 Texans are killed & 8 captured.**

### **6. At Washington-On-The-Brazos:**

#### **A) Texans are meeting.**

### **7. Alamo...Mexicans attempt to cut off the water supply to the fort:**

#### **A) Driven off by Alamo defenders.**

### **8. Night – Travis sends Bonham to Fannin at Goliad with yet ANOTHER plea for help!**

#### **A) Mexican cannons bombard the**

**Northwest, Southwest, and South  
Walls all night!**

**B) Defenders repair damage to the North  
Wall.**

**9. Santa Anna spends the night in the  
company of a young woman!!**

## **Day #6**

### **Sunday – February 28, 1836**

- 1. Miserable day – Cold – Drizzling rain!**
  
- 2. Men repair damaged spots in the Alamo:**
  - A) Crockett & McGregor...Fiddle and Bagpipe duel with the Mexican Band.**
  
- 3. Bonham reaches Goliad with the plea for help!**
  
- 4. Captain Rafael Soldana:**
  - A) “A tall man with flowing hair, was seen firing from the same place on the parapet during the entire siege. This man would kneel or lay down, rest his long gun and fire. We all learned to keep at a good distance. He rarely missed his mark. This man I later learned was known as ‘Kwocky’ (Crockett).”**

**Monday**  
~~Sunday~~ **Day #7**  
**February 29, 1836**  
**(Leap Year)**

- 1. Alamo...Grey, overcast, dreary day.**
  
- 2. Washington-On-The-Brazos:**
  - A) Sam Houston arrives:**
    - I. Will stay drunk most of the time thru March 2<sup>nd</sup>!!!!**
  - B) He and the other Delegates do NOTHING to recruit help for the Alamo!**
  
- 3. Night – Alamo:**
  - A) Mexican Band plays almost all night.**
  - B) Mexican Army Scout is shot and killed.**
  - C) Sparodic cannon fire all night.**
  - D) Travis sends out messenger, William Oury, with another plea for help.**

## **Day #8**

### **Tuesday – March 1, 1836**

- 1. 2:00 – Morning – The 31 Men from Gonzales – Wild horseback dash into the Alamo:**
  - A) In the group...15 yr. old, William King:  
I. Will be the youngest defender to die!**
  
- 2. Mexican cannons set up 300 yards from the Alamo:**
  - A) Open fire!**
  
- 3. Late morning...Washington-On-The-Brazos:**
  - A) Texas Constitutional Convention is called to order.**

## **Day #9**

### **Wednesday – March 2, 1836**

- 1. Alamo...Day is cold, cloudy, and overcast.**
  
- 2. 10:30 – Morning – At Agua Dulce:**
  - A) Dr. James Grant and 27 Texans are ambushed by 1,400 Mexican Soldiers led by Brig. Gen. Jose Urrea:**
    - I. Only 6 of the Texans are captured.**
    - II. Grant and the other 21 are killed.**
  
- 3. At Washington-On-The-Brazos:**
  - A) The Texas Declaration of Independence is signed!**
    - I. Primarily written by George Childress.**
  - B) Elect a President & Vice President for The Republic of Texas!**
    - I. David Burnet.**
    - II. Lorenzo de Zavala.**

## **Day #10**

### **Thursday – March 3, 1836**

- 1. 11:00 – Morning – Outskirts of San Antonio – James Butler Bonham:**
  - A) Is returning from his courier mission.**
  - B) Civilian tells him:**
    - I. The Alamo is surrounded.**
    - II. To re-enter means certain death!**
  - C) Bonham replies:**
    - I. “I will report the result of my mission or die in the attempt.”**
  - D) Makes it back inside!**
    - I. He will be the last man to enter the Alamo!**
  
- 2. Noon – Mexican General, Gaona, and his troops enter San Antonio.**
  
- 3. At Goliad – Fannin reaches a final decision:**
  - A) No help to the Alamo!**

**4. Alamo – Sparodic artillery bombardment**

**A) Lasts all day.**

**5. Near Midnight – Travis sends out John Smith as a courier:**

**A) Carries letters from Alamo Defenders to loved ones.**

**B) Travis gives him 4 letters:**

**I. To...The Texas Constitutional Convention.**

**II. To...Fiancee, Rebecca Cummings.**

**III. To...Close Friend, Jesse Grimes.**

**IV. To...David Ayers, who is boarding his son, Charles.**

**6. Santa Anna has, scattered all over Texas...6,000 men & 21 cannons:**

**A) At the Alamo he has...2,864 men & 10 cannons.**

# **Day #11**

## **Friday – March 4, 1836**

- 1. Dawn – 250 yards from the Alamo – Mexican Cannons open fire:**
  - A) Results in only minor damage to the walls:**
    - I. Primarily the North Wall.**
  - B) Will go on all day:**
    - I. To this point...Nobody in the Alamo has been killed or wounded.**
    - II. Indications are that the Alamo Defenders have killed or wounded... 30 Mexican Cannoneers.**
  
- 2. Noon – Mexican Soldiers are spotted building ladders.**
  
- 3. Late Afternoon/Early Evening – Santa Anna holds a council of war with his commanders:**
  - A) The attack:**
    - I. Will be a frontal assault!**

**II. Will be on Sunday, March 6, 1836!**

**III. Will be early in the morning, in the dark, while the garrison sleeps!**

**B) 4 of the Commanders agree with his plan.**

**C) Others are in favor of waiting for the large siege guns to arrive:**

**I. Due on March 7<sup>th</sup>.**

**II. Can easily blow down the North Wall.**

**D) NO!!.....ON THE 6<sup>th</sup>.....ASSAULT!**

**E) Major General Manuel Castrillon & Colonel Almonte plead for humane treatment of prisoners:**

**I. Santa Anna is emphatic...NO PRISONERS!**

## **Day #12**

### **Saturday – March 5, 1836**

- 1. Clear Day – Temperature is in the 60's.**
  
- 2. Dawn – 200 yards away – Mexican Cannons open fire!**
  - A) Will go on all day!**
  - B) Slight damage to North Wall:**
    - I. Will be repaired at sunset.**
  
- 3. Noon – Santa Anna – Final decision:**
  - A) All out assault next morning!**
  
- 4. Mid-Afternoon – Santa Anna – Officers meeting – Finalize plans for the assault:**
  - A) Next morning!...4 Columns to attack!**
  - B) Some ask about waiting for the large siege guns again:**
    - I. He gets irate!**
    - II. “There is no glory without bloodshed!”**
      - (1) He doesn't want a SURRENDER,**

**he wants a VICTORY!**

**5. The 4 Columns:**

**A) West Wall...General Martin Perfecto de Cos:**

**I. 350 men – 10 ladders – 2 axes & 1 crowbars.**

**B) North Wall...Colonel Francisco Duque:**

**I. 425 men – 10 ladders – 2 axes & 2 crowbars.**

**C) East Side...Colonel Jose Romero:**

**I. 350 men – 6 ladders – 2 axes & 2 crowbars.**

**D) Southeast Corner...Includes the Main Gate & Staked Palisade...Colonel Juan Morelos:**

**I. 200 men – 6 ladders – 2 axes & 2 crowbars.**

**6. Summary for the coming assault:**

**A) 1,325 men in the assault.**

**B) 1,414 reserves.**

- C) No blankets!**
- D) No overcoats!**
- E) Nothing to hinder speed!**
- F) Chin straps on helmets...Down!**
- G) Everyone to wear shoes or sandals!**
- H) Bayonets are to be perfectly sharpened!**

**7. Mexican Soldiers start preparing.**

**8. 5:00 – Evening – 2 hours before sunset – Bombardment stops...QUIET:**

- A) Intentional...Santa Anna wants the garrison asleep when he attacks!!!**
  - I. They will be!!**

**9. Evening – Travis assembles Garrison in the plaza:**

- A) Tells them:**
  - I. No hope!**
  - II. No help coming!**
  - III. Have 3 choices: Surrender – Try to**

**Escape – Stay and fight to the death.**

**B) Says he is going to stay...Line with a sword?...OR, “Step forward”:**

**I. Susannah Dickinson...NO LINE WITH SWORD!**

**II. Louis Rose...YES, LINE WITH SWORD!**

**C) 1<sup>st</sup> forward is...26 yr. old, artilleryman, from Ohio, Tapley Holland.**

**D) Bowie, on his cot, asks to be carried forward.**

**E) Only man not forward.....Louis Rose... Friend of Bowie's:**

**I. French – Soldier of Fortune.**

**II. Says he came to fight...NOT die!**

**10. Dark...With his belongings, Rose goes over the wall:**

**A) Gets away.**

**B) Later...East Texas...Home of W.P. Zuber...Rose shows up...Tells of the**

**Alamo and probable fate:**

**I. Admits to leaving!**

**II. Could have lied and said he was on a mission.**

**III. Yrs. Later...Texas Act...Land to anyone or their descendants who had been in the Alamo:**

**(1) Shows up – Claims his – He was “in” the Alamo!**

**11. Night - 2 Messengers are sent out by Travis:**

**A) Captain Juan Seguin (Born 1796 – In San Antonio – Son of a wealthy Tejano):**

**I. Eases out – Irrigation Ditch – Heads for Gonzales.**

**B) 16 yr. old, Jim Allen:**

**I. Last man to leave the Alamo!**

**12. Travis:**

**A) Posts 3 guards outside the walls.**

**B) Sends a Mexican Woman into San Antonio to Santa Anna:**

**I. Chance of surrender?**

**II. She returns...NO!**

**C) Goes to see Susannah Dickinson:**

**I. Places his beautiful Cat's Eye Ring on a string around the neck of Almeron & Susannah's 15 month old daughter, Angelina Arabella Dickinson.**

**13. Late night – Quietly - Santa Anna positions his troops around the Alamo:**

**A) The garrison sleeps!**

## **Day #13**

### **Sunday – March 6, 1836**

**1. Just after midnight:**

**A) Mexican Soldiers are quietly awakened:**

**I. Start preparing.**

**2. 1:00 – Morning – Very quietly – Start crossing the San Antonio River.**

**3. 2:00 – Morning – 4 columns quietly move into position.**

**4. 4:00 – Morning – Are 250 yards from the Alamo:**

**A) The guards and the garrison sleep!**

**5. 5:05 – Morning – Mexican Soldiers suddenly start shouting “Viva Santa Anna!”**

**A) Santa Anna gives the signal!**

**I. Bugler, Jose Gonzales - Charge!**

**II. Soldiers charge!**

**III. The 3 guards outside are bayoneted or sabered to death!**

**IV. Band starts playing “Deguello”:**

**(1) No mercy – No prisoners – Throat cutting & beheading!**

**6. Alamo – 2<sup>nd</sup> in Command, 35 year old, Virginian, Captain John Baugh:**

**A) Starts yelling: “The Mexicans are coming!”**

**7. Travis – In his quarters – Hears the alarm:**

**A) Grabs double barreled shotgun:**

**I. Runs the 70 yards to his battery at the North Wall.**

**8. Phase #1 of the Battle of the Alamo has started...Defending the walls:**

**A) Rifle – Musket – Some Cannon fire!**

**B) English & Spanish...Screams, cursing,**

**and yelling.**

**C) Attacking columns start breaking up and changing directions due to:**

**I. Terrain.**

**II. Foilage.**

**III. Fallen Comrades.**

**IV. Fire from the Alamo.**

**D) Duque is shot in the leg...Falls:**

**I. Trampled to death by his own men!**

**E) Romero's column starts moving to the right – Cos' column moves to the left.**

**F) 3 of the attacking columns are now converging toward the North Wall.**

**G) Mexican Troops are now:**

**I. Placing ladders against the walls!**

**H) Travis:**

**I. Reaches his position – North Wall.**

**II. Leans out over the wall.**

**III. Fires down into the attackers.**

**IV. Is shot directly in the forehead!**

**V. Rolls down inside the fort!**

**VI. Comes to rest in a slumped sitting**

**position...DEAD!**

**I) Cannons of the Alamo – Especially, the North Wall – Cannot fire down into the Attackers:**

**I. Base of the walls becomes a sanctuary for the Mexican Troops!**

**J) Morales' column is forced to veer and attack the South Wall:**

**I. Santa Anna sends in 400 Reserves.**

**K) For 15 minutes:**

**I. Attackers are a milling mass at the base of the North Wall:**

**(1) Led by General Juan Amador.**

**L) Part of Morales' column enters the fort at the South Wall:**

**I. Kill the crew of the 18 pounder!**

**II. Head across the plaza to the North Wall.**

**M) Mexican Troops start coming over the North Wall:**

**I. Some of the Wall literally starts crumbling!**

**II. Attackers open a small gate...The Mexican troops start pouring in!**

**N) West Wall:**

**I. Only 25 men are defending the 500 foot long wall.**

**II. Cos' men pour over!!**

**III. Open gates...More pour in!!**

**O) Fighting now starts to become hand-to-hand!**

**P) Charge the Main Gate from the rear:**

**I. Position falls!**

**Q) Resistance at the North End of the Alamo collapses.**

**R) Many defenders leave the Alamo – Trying to escape - By way of:**

**I. Over walls.**

**II. Thru gate at left end of the Southeast Corner position.**

**III. Thru Main Gate.**

**S) Most of the Escapees are killed by the Mexican Cavalry:**

**I. Stationed all around the Alamo to**

**prevent any such escapes!**

**T) One who most likely escaped was.....**

**Henry Warnell:**

**I. 24 – Red Hair – Small - Called  
“Jockey” because he’s good with  
horses.**

**II. From Arkansas.**

**III. Artilleryman.**

**9. Phase #2 of the Battle of the Alamo  
now starts...The Plaza:**

**A) Fighting is hand-to-hand.**

**B) Resistance collapses.**

**C) Defenders retreat into the Long  
Barracks & other buildings.**

**10. Phase #3 of the Battle of the Alamo  
now starts...The Fight for the Buildings  
& Rooms:**

**A) At the Chapel – Dickinson rushes in to  
see his wife & daughter for the last  
time:**

**I. "Great God, Sue. The Mexicans are inside our walls. If they spare you,**

**II. Kisses her – Hugs daughter –**

**Returns to the top of the Chapel.**

**B) Romero turns the captured 18 pounder on the Long Barracks:**

**I. Fires.**

**II. Blows open the door.**

**III. Mexican Troops enter.**

**IV. Becomes "Hell" on Earth!**

**V. Vicious – Cruel – Bloody.**

**VI. Room by room.**

**C) Buildings fall one by one.**

**D) Enter Bowie's room:**

**I. MAY have gotten off a shot or two:**

**(1) MOST likely not!**

**II. Shredded by bayonets!**

**III. Body is tossed around on them!**

**E) Defender, Anthony Wolfe begs for mercy.....He is killed!**

**I. His two sons – 11 & 12 are killed:**

**(1) The boys bodies are carried out**

**of the room on bayonets!**

**F) Now, only the Chapel is left!**

**11. Now, the 4<sup>th</sup> and final Phase of the Battle of the Alamo starts...The Chapel:**

**A) 2 defenders run into the Chapel:**

**I. Wrap themselves in blankets.**

**II. Refuse to fight.**

**III. An Anglo Boy & Brigido Guerrero!**

**B) The Hospital is on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Chapel:**

**I. Sick, Wounded, and Attendants are firing out the windows down into the attackers on the outside:**

**(1) May have been as many as 60-75 men up here:**

**a. All will be killed!**

**C) Dickinson, Bonham, and 11 men make a last stand with a 12 pound cannon on top of the Chapel:**

**I. They are fired on by the 18 pounder.**

**II. All killed!**

**D) General Tolsa's Troops batter down the doors:**

**II. Killing spree starts!**

**III. Room by room!**

**IV. Hospital...All killed!**

**E) Robert Evans...Wounded...Tries to reach the powder room with a torch:**

**I. To blow up the entire structure!**

**II. Crawls to the door.**

**III. Shot and killed before he can throw the torch in!**

**F) It is 6:30 – Morning – All over!**

**12. General Cos forces Travis' slave, Joe, to point out Travis' body:**

**A) With a sword – Cos – Badly mutilates Travis' face and limbs!**

**13. Mexican Soldiers start stripping and mutilating the bodies.**

**14. Santa Anna arrives:**

**A) 6 prisoners taken...He is told...Orders them executed:**

**I. Done with swords and bayonets between the Chapel & Long Barracks.**

**B) Addresses his Troops.**

**C) Tours the Alamo.**

**D) Has the bodies of Travis, Bowie, and Crockett pointed out to him.**

**E) North side of the Plaze – Sits to rest:**

**I. Has his Black Servant, Ben, brew him some coffee.**

**15. How many men had been in the Alamo?**

**A) Travis reported 150 plus 32 from Gonzales...He & Them...183:**

**I. But Mexican records show they counted 253 bodies??!!**

**(1) Did Travis only count the able bodied and NOT count those in the Hospital?**

**16. Mexican casualties may have been 600...BUT, they probably suffered less than 300 killed.**

**17. Was Crockett one of the 6 men executed?**

**A) Susannah Dickinson:**

**I. Identifies his body as one of the 6!**

**B) The De la Pena Diary – “Discovered” in 1955 – Says he was executed!**

**I. Diary is controversial as to whether it is authentic or not.**

**C) Enrique Esparza...12 yr. old survivor:**

**I. 1907....NO...Crockett died fighting.**

**II. BUT, he was in the Chapel, how would he know?**

**18. Survivors:**

**A) Susannah Dickinson.**

**B) 15 month old, Angelina Dickinson.**

**C) Travis' Black Slave, Joe.**

- D) Juana Alsbury & small son.**
- E) Gertrudis Navarro.**
- F) Ana Esparza & her 4 children.**
- G) Petra Gonzales.**
- H) Trinidad Saucedo.**
- I) Concepcion Losoya & her small son.**
- J) Juana Melton.**
- K) Mrs. Victoriana & her 2 small daughters.**
- L) Garrison member...Brigido Guerrero:
  - I. Chapel – Talked himself free by claiming to be held prisoner.****
- M) Unknown & Henry Warnell:
  - I. Diary in Nacogdoches.**
  - II. 2 men show up on March 29, 1836.**
  - III. One badly wounded...Warnell.**
  - IV. Tell of Alamo's fall...All killed...If any others besides themselves escaped are not aware of it!  
(1) Could have lied...Mission.**
  - V. 3 months later – Port Lavaca – Warnell dies of wounds.****

**N) So.....24 survivors!!**

**I. 2 Anglo Civilians.**

**II. 2 Anglo Defenders.**

**III. 1 Tejano Defender.**

**IV. 1 Black Slave.**

**V. 9 Tejano Women.**

**VI. 9 Tejano Children.**

**19. Santa Anna offers to adopt Angelina Dickinson:**

**A) Susannah Dickinson refuses.**

**B) Santa Anna releases all the survivors  
(Plus his Black Servant, Ben):**

**I. Gives each a blanket and 2 Pesos.**

**20. Fact.....Travis did NOT have a uniform.**

**21. Flags at the Alamo?**

**A) 1...New Orleans Grays Volunteers:**

**I. Brought in by Bonham and his men.**

**B) 1...Texas Tri-Color...1824 across the  
center (Constitution of 1824):**

- I. Red – Green – White.**
- II. Designed by Captain Philip Dimitt.**
- III. Discovered – Walter Lord –  
Archives in Mexico City – Letter  
from Santa Anna.**

**22. General Thomas Jefferson Green:**

- A) “Thermopolea had her messenger of  
defeat. The Alamo had none.”**

**23. 3:30 – Afternoon – Mexican Troops  
start putting the bodies of the  
defenders in 3 piles to be burnt:**

- A) Southeast of the Alamo.**
- B) 10 foot by 80 foot – 10 foot by 60 foot  
– and a smaller pile.**
- C) Wood added...Soaked with oil &  
grease.**

**24. 5:00 – Afternoon – Burnt!**

**25. Gregorio Esparza – Only defender:**

- A) Buried.**
- B) Brother, Francisco, is in Santa Anna's Army.**
- C) He gets permission from Santa Anna to bury his brother.**

**26. Mexican Dead:**

- A) Some...Buried in a mass grave in cemetery at western edge of town.**
- B) Some...Thrown into the river!**

**27. Alamo Myth:**

- A) ALL the defenders willingly died for:
  - I. The Greater Good!**
  - II. The Birth of the Texas Republic.**
  - III. or To Buy Time for Houston to build an Army.****
- B) Defenders were hunters, frontiersmen, etc. and took a toll with their Long Rifles:
  - I. Most were farmers, ranchers, clerks, and merchants!!****

- II. No military experience at all!**
- III. NOT familiar with the Long Rifle.**
- IV. Most use shotguns, smooth-bore muskets that fire “buck & ball.”**

**28. How did the myths come about?**

**A) Overactive imagination of Journalists!**

**B) Book written right after:**

**I. “Colonel Crockett’s Exploits and Adventures in Texas” by Richard Penn Smith:**

**(1) Total fiction!**

**C) Most responsible...Early “historian” William P. Zuber:**

**I. Established the idea that “not a person escaped or surrendered; they all died fighting.”**

**(1) Hollywood has continued this!**

**29. Alamo fact:**

**A) Nobody “fled” until the final assault!**

**B) They were courageous:**

**I. Wonder they stayed as long as they did:**

**(1) Tired – Hungry – Frustrated – No Help – NO PAY!**

**\*\*\*LIST OF THE ALAMO DEAD!!!!**

# The ALAMO DEAD:

This process of addition and subtraction will go on. Meantime, it seems time to take stock. Here, then, is a revised list of the men who fell at the Alamo, together with their birth-places and homes before coming to Texas (in that order). In the case of some early colonists, origin is unknown, and home in Texas is given instead.

Juan Abamillo—San Antonio  
R. Allen  
Miles DeForest Andross—San Patricio, Texas  
Micajah Autry—North Carolina, Tennessee  
Juan A. Badillo—San Antonio  
Peter James Bailey—Kentucky, Arkansas  
Isaac G. Baker—Gonzales, Texas  
William Charles M. Baker—Missouri, Mississippi  
John J. Ballentine—Bastrop, Texas  
Richard W. Ballentine—Alabama  
John J. Baugh—Virginia  
Joseph Bayliss—Tennessee  
John Blair—Tennessee  
Samuel B. Blair—Tennessee  
William Blazeby—England, New York  
James Butler Bonham—South Carolina, Alabama  
Daniel Bourne—England  
James Bowie—Tennessee, Louisiana  
Jesse B. Bowman—Red River, Texas  
George Brown—England  
James Brown—Pennsylvania  
Robert Brown  
James Buchanan—Alabama  
Samuel E. Burns—Ireland, Louisiana  
George D. Butler—Missouri  
Robert Campbell—Tennessee  
John Cane—Pennsylvania  
William R. Carey—Maryland  
Charles Henry Clark—Missouri  
M. B. Clark—Nacogdoches, Texas  
Daniel William Cloud—Kentucky, Arkansas  
Robert E. Cochran—New Jersey  
George Washington Cottle—Missouri  
Henry Courtman—Germany  
Lemuel Crawford—South Carolina  
David Crockett—Tennessee  
Robert Crossman—Massachusetts, Louisiana  
David P. Cummings—Pennsylvania  
Robert Cunningham—New York, Indiana  
Jacob C. Darst—Kentucky, Missouri  
Freeman H. K. Day—Gonzales, Texas  
Jerry C. Day—Missouri  
Squire Daymon—Tennessee  
William Dearduff—Tennessee  
Stephen Denison—Ireland, Kentucky

Charles Despallier—Louisiana  
Almeron Dickinson—Pennsylvania, Tennessee  
John H. Dillard—Tennessee  
James R. Dimplins—England  
Lewis Duel—New York  
Andrew Duval—Ireland

Carlos Espalier—San Antonio  
Gregorio Esparza—San Antonio  
Robert Evans—Ireland, New York  
Samuel B. Evans—Kentucky  
James L. Ewing—Tennessee  
William Fishbaugh—Gonzales, Texas  
John Flanders—Massachusetts  
Dolphin Ward Floyd—North Carolina  
John Hubbard Forsyth—New York  
Antonio Fuentes—San Antonio  
Galba Fuqua—Gonzales, Texas  
William H. Furtleroy—Kentucky, Arkansas  
William Garnett—Virginia  
James W. Garrard—Louisiana  
James Girard Garrett—Tennessee  
John E. Garvin—Gonzales, Texas  
John E. Gaston—Kentucky  
James George—Gonzales, Texas  
John Camp Goodrich—Tennessee  
Albert Calvin Grimes—Georgia  
James C. Gwynne—England, Mississippi  
James Hannum—Refugio, Texas  
John Harris—Kentucky  
Andrew Jackson Harrison  
William B. Harrison—Ohio  
Joseph M. Hawkins—Ireland, Louisiana  
John M. Hays—Tennessee  
Charles M. Heiskell—Tennessee  
Thomas Hendricks  
Patrick Henry Herndon—Virginia  
William D. Hersee—New York  
Tapley Holland—Grimes County, Texas  
Samuel Holloway—Pennsylvania  
William D. Howell—Massachusetts

William Daniel Jackson—Ireland, Kentucky  
Thomas Jackson—Kentucky  
Green B. Jameson—Kentucky  
Gordon C. Jennings—Missouri  
Lewis Johnson—Wales  
William Johnson—Pennsylvania  
John Jones—New York  
Johnnie Kellog—Gonzales, Texas  
James Kenny—Virginia  
Andrew Kent—Kentucky  
Joseph Ketr—Louisiana  
George C. Kimball—New York  
William P. King—Gonzales, Texas

William Irvine Lewis—Pennsylvania  
William J. Lightfoot—Virginia  
Jonathan L. Lindley—Illinois  
William Linn—Massachusetts  
George Washington Main—Virginia  
William T. Malone—Georgia  
William Marshall—Tennessee, Arkansas  
Albert Martin—Tennessee  
Edward McCafferty—San Patricio, Texas  
Jesse McCoy—Gonzales, Texas  
William McDowell—Pennsylvania  
James McGee—Ireland  
John McGregor—Scotland  
Robert McKinney—Ireland  
Eliel Melton—South Carolina  
Thomas R. Miller—Virginia  
William Mills—Tennessee, Arkansas  
Isaac Millsaps—Mississippi  
Edward F. Mitchusson—Kentucky  
Edwin T. Mitchell—Georgia  
Napoleon B. Mitchell  
Robert B. Moore—Virginia  
Willis Moore—Mississippi, Arkansas  
Robert Musselman—Ohio  
Andres Nava—San Antonio  
George Neffgan—South Carolina  
Andrew M. Nelson—Tennessee  
Edward Nelson—South Carolina  
George Nelson—South Carolina  
James Northcross—Virginia  
James Nowlin—Ireland  
George Pagan—Mississippi  
Christopher Parker—Mississippi  
William Parks—San Patricio, Texas  
Richardson Perry  
Amos Pollard—Massachusetts, New York  
John Purdy Reynolds—Pennsylvania  
Thomas H. Roberts  
James Robertson—Tennessee  
Isaac Robinson—Scotland  
James M. Rose—Virginia, Tennessee  
Jackson J. Rusk—Ireland  
Joseph Rutherford—Kentucky  
Isaac Ryan—Louisiana  
Mial Scurlock—Louisiana  
Marcus L. Sewell—England  
Manson Shied—Georgia  
Cleland Kinloch Simmons—South Carolina  
Andrew H. Smith—Tennessee  
Charles S. Smith—Maryland  
Joshua G. Smith—North Carolina, Tennessee  
William H. Smith—Nacogdoches, Texas  
Richard Starr—England  
James E. Stewart—England

A. Spain Summerlin—Tennessee, Arkansas  
William E. Summers—Tennessee  
William D. Sutherland—Alabama  
Edward Taylor—Liberty, Texas  
George Taylor—Liberty, Texas  
James Taylor—Liberty, Texas  
William Taylor—Tennessee  
B. Archer M. Thomas—Kentucky  
Henry Thomas—Germany  
Jesse G. Thompson—Arkansas  
John W. Thomson—North Carolina, Tennessee  
John M. Thurston—Pennsylvania, Kentucky  
Burke Trammel—Ireland, Tennessee  
William Barret Travis—South Carolina, Alabama  
George W. Tumlinson—Missouri  
Asa Walker—Tennessee  
Jacob Walker—Nacogdoches, Texas  
William B. Ward—Ireland  
Henry Warnell—Arkansas  
Joseph G. Washington—Tennessee  
Thomas Waters—England  
William Wells—Georgia  
Isaac White—Kentucky  
Robert White—Gonzales, Texas  
Hiram J. Williamson—Pennsylvania  
David L. Wilson—Scotland  
John Wilson—Pennsylvania  
Antony Wolfe—England  
Claiborne Wright—North Carolina  
Charles Zanco—Denmark

# DEFENDERS OF ALAMO

---

Juan Abamillo, San Antonio	William H. Furleroy, Ky.	George Neggan, S. C.
R. Allen	William Garnett, Tenn.	Andrew M. Nelson, Tenn.
Miles DeForest Andross	James W. Garrard, La.	Edward Nelson, S. C.
Micajah Autry, N. C.	James Girard Garrett, Tenn.	George Nelson, S. C.
Juan A. Badillo, San Antonio	John E. Garvin	James Northcross, Va.
Peter James Bailey, Ky.	John B. Gaston, Ky.	James Nowlan, Ireland
Isaac G. Baker, Ark.	James George	George Pagan, Miss.
William Charles M. Baker, Ky.	John Calvin Goodrich, Tenn.	Christopher Parker, Miss.
John J. Ballentine	Albert Calvin Grimes, Ga.	William Parks
Robert W. Ballentine, Scotland	Jose Maria Guerrero, Laredo, Tex.	Richardson Perry, Tex.
John J. Baugh, Va.	James G. Gwynne, England	Amos Pollard, Mass.
Joseph Bayliss, Tenn.	James Hannum	John Purdy Reynolds, Pa.
John Blair, Tenn.	John Harris, Ky.	Thomas H. Roberts
Samuel B. Blair, Tenn.	Andrew Jackson Harrison	Isaac Robinson, Scotland
William Blazey, England	William B. Harrison, Ohio	James Robertson, Tenn.
James Butler Bonhart, S. C.	Charles M. Haskell, Tenn.	James M. Rose, Va.
Daniel Bourne, England	Joseph M. Hawkins, Ireland	Jackson I. Rusk, Ireland
James Bowie, Tenn.	John M. Hays, Tenn.	Joseph Rutherford, Ky.
Jesse B. Bowman	Patrick Henry Herndon, Va.	Isaac Ryan, La.
George Brown, England	William D. Hersee, N. Y.	Mial Seutlock, N. C.
James Brown, Pa.	Tapley Holland	Marcus L. Sewell, England
Robert Brown	Samuel Holloway, Pa.	Manson Shied, Ga.
James Buchanan, Ala.	William D. Howell, Mass.	Cleveland Kinlock Simmons, S. C.
Samuel E. Burns, Ireland	William Daniel Jackson, Ireland	Andred H. Smith, Tenn.
George D. Butler, Mo.	Thomas Jackson, Ky.	Charles S. Smith, Md.
Robert Campbell, Tenn.	Green B. Jameson, Ky.	Joshua G. Smith, N. C.
John Cane, Pa.	Gordon C. Jennings, Conn.	Wirt H. Smith
William R. Carey, Md.	Lewis Johnson, Wales	Richard Starr, England
Charles Henry Clark, Mo.	William Johnson, Pa.	James E. Stewart, England
M. B. Clark	John Jones, N. Y.	Richard L. Stockton, Va.
Daniel William Cloud, Ky.	Johnnie Kellog	A. Spain Summerlin, Tenn.
Robert E. Cochran, N. J.	James Kenney, Va.	William E. Summers, Tenn.
George Washington Cottle, Tenn.	Andrew Kent, Ky.	Wm. D. Sutherland, Ala.
Henry Courtman, Germany	Joseph Kerr, La.	Edward Taylor
Lemuel Crawford, S. C.	George C. Kimbrell, N. Y.	George Taylor
David Crockett, Tenn.	William P. King	James Taylor
Robert Crossman, Mass.	William Irvine Lewis, Va.	William Taylor, Tenn.
David P. Cummings, Pa.	William J. Lightfoot, Va.	B. Archer M. Thomas, Ky.
Robert Cunningham, N. Y.	Jonathan L. Lindley, Ill.	Henry Thomas, Germany
Jacob C. Darst, Ky.	William Linn, Mass.	Jesse G. Thompson, Ark.
John Davis, Ky.	Toribio D. Losoya, San Antonio	John W. Thomson, N. C.
Freeman H. K. Day	George Washington Main, Va.	John M. Thurston, Pa.
Jerry C. Day, Mo.	William T. Malone, Ga.	Burke Trammel, Ireland
Squire Daymon, Tenn.	William Marshall, Tenn.	William Barret Travis, S. C.
William Dearduff, Tenn.	Albert Martin, Tenn.	George W. Tumlinson, Mo.
Stephen Dennison, England	Edw. McCafferty	James Tylee, N. Y.
Charles Despallier, La.	Jesse McCoy	Asa Walker, Tenn.
Almaron Dickinson, Tenn.	William McDowell, Pa.	Jacob Walker
John H. Dillard, Tenn.	James McGee, Ireland	William B. Ward, Ireland
James R. Dimpkins, Tenn.	John McGregor, Scotland	Henry Warnell, Ark.
Lewis Duel, N. Y.	Robert McKinney, Ireland	Joseph G. Washington, Tenn.
Andrew Duval, Ireland	Eliel Melton, Ga.	Thomas Waters, England
Carlos Espalier, San Antonio	Thomas R. Miller, Va.	William Wells, Ga.
Gregorio Esparza, San Antonio	William Mills, Tenn.	Isaac White, Ky.
Robert Evans, Ireland	Isaac Millsaps, Miss.	Robert White
Samuel B. Evans, Ky.	Edward F. Mitchusson, Va.	Hiran J. Williamson, Pa.
James L. Ewing, Tenn.	Edwin T. Mitchell, Ga.	Wm. Wills
William Fishbaugh, Ala.	Napoleon B. Mitchell	David L. Wilson, Scotland
John Flanders, Mass.	Robert B. Moore, Va.	John Wilson, Pa.
Dolphin Ward Floyd, N. C.	Willis Moore, Miss.	Anthony Wolfe, England
John Hubbard Forsyth, N. Y.	Robert Musselman, Ohio	Claiborne Wright, N. C.
Antonio Fuentes, San Antonio	Andres Nava, San Antonio	Charles Zanco, Denmark
Galva Fuqua, Gonzales, Tex.		John, Negro

## **Thursday – March 10, 1836**

**1. Goliad – Texans don't know the Alamo has fallen:**

**A) Make plans to go to San Antonio.**

**2. Mexican General, Urrea will find out:**

**A) Sends his Cavalry to cut them off.**

**3. Sam Houston sends orders to Fannin at Goliad:**

**A) Take what artillery possible.**

**B) Sink the rest in the river.**

**C) Blow up La Bahia Presidio.**

**D) Abandon Goliad.**

**E) Retreat to Victoria.**

**F) Await further orders.**

## **Sunday – March 13, 1836**

**1. Few minutes after midnight – Goliad:**

**A) Fannin receives Houston's orders.**

**2. Morning – Fannin receives a plea for help from Captain Amon King:**

**A) Is under siege by Mexican forces at Refugio.**

**B) Fannin sends a force under Colonel William Ward to relieve the siege.**

**3. Same day – Houston abandons Gonzales:**

**A) Starts retreating Eastward.**

## **Monday – March 14, 1836**

- 1. 3:00 – Afternoon – Ward reaches Refugio – Relieves King.**
  
- 2. King and his men head for Victoria:**
  - A) After a few miles...Decide to go back to Refugio.**
  
- 3. Meanwhile...Ward is headed back to Goliad:**
  - A) Cut off and attacked by Urrea's forces.**
  - B) Running battle – 16 Texans killed & 31 captured:**
    - I. Ward and some others get away,**
  - C) Urrea occupies Refugio.**
  
- 4. King arrives...Finds it occupied:**
  - A) Retreats...Gets lost...Chased by Urrea's men.**
  - B) Entire column is captured.**

## **March 16 thru 18, 1836**

**1. Wednesday – March 16, 1836 – Urrea releases all the women & children of the King column:**

**A) Then...Executes King and his 29 men!**

**2. Thursday – March 17, 1836 – Urrea surrounds Fannin at Goliad.**

**3. Same day...Constitution for The Republic of Texas is adopted!**

**4. Friday – March 18, 1836 – Goliad:  
A) Urrea opens a siege on Fannin.**

## **Saturday – March 19, 1836**

- 1. 9:00 – Morning – Foggy – Fannin abandons Goliad:  
A) Heads for Victoria with 330 men & 9 cannons.**
  
- 2. 11:00 – Morning – Urrea arrives in Goliad – Finds Fannin gone.**
  
- 3. 11:30 – Morning – Urrea goes in pursuit with 340 Cavalry.**
  
- 4. 9 ½ miles from Goliad – Open prairie – On Coleta Creek:  
A) Urrea overtakes Fannin.  
B) Surrounds Fannin's force.  
C) Fight all afternoon.  
D) Many charges by the Mexican Force are repulsed by Fannin's men.  
E) More Mexican Troops arrive:  
I. They now number 1,750!  
F) Fight until dark:**

**I. Texan losses...9 killed & 51**

**Wounded:**

**(1) Fannin has been wounded in the side near the hip.**

**II. Mexican losses...55 killed & 140 wounded.**

## **Sunday – March 20, 1836**

**1. Urrea opens fire on Fannin's force with his cannons:**

**A) He outnumbered the Texans 6 to 1.**

**2. Both sides – White Flags – Talks:**

**A) Surrender terms are arranged:**

**I. CONDITIONALLY, the Texans are surrendering unconditionally at the discretion of the Mexican Government.**

**II, To be treated as prisoners of war.**

**III. Wounded are to be given medical attention.**

**IV. Lives and private property are guaranteed.**

**V. Texans are to give back Land to the Mexican Government.**

**VI. Deportation back to the United States.**

**B) Agreement is written in Spanish & English.....Signed!**

**3. Fannin and his force are marched back to Goliad.**

**4. Urrea writes a letter to Santa Anna:  
A) Pleading for the lives of the Texans.**

## **Monday – March 21, 1836**

### **1. Victoria:**

- A) Urrea's forces capture 6 Texans:  
I. Are brought to Goliad.**

### **2. Guadalupe River:**

- A) Urrea's forces defeat 20 Texans:  
I. Prisoners are brought to Goliad.**

### **3. Captain Pretalia captures 7 Texans:**

- A) Firing Squads...Shoots all 7!!**

## **Tuesday – March 22, 1836**

### **1. 10 miles from Victoria:**

- A) Colonel William Ward and his 100 man Texan force are captured:
  - I. Taken to Goliad.****

### **2. Copano:**

- A) 82 Texans are captured:
  - I. Taken to Goliad.****

## **Thursday – March 24, 1836**

**1. Urrea receives Santa Anna's reply on the Prisoners:**

**A) Reminds him of the Mexican National Congress Decree of December 30, 1835:**

**I. All foreigners taken prisoner in battle or bearing arms against Mexico:**

**(1) To be executed!!!**

**2. Santa Anna is smart...He is shifting any blame for the coming executions from himself to the Mex. Natl. Congress!!**

## **Saturday – March 26, 1836**

**1. 7:00 – Night – Colonel Nicolas de la Portilla receives a letter from Santa Anna:**

**A) Places him in charge of the executions and orders him to carry it out!**

# **Palm Sunday – March 27, 1836**

## **1. 8:00 – Morning:**

### **A) Prisoners are assembled in the La Bahia Presidio:**

**I. About 50 wounded will be left in the fort.**

**II. 405 are marched out in 3 columns of over 100 men each!**

**(1) The San Patricio Road.**

**(2) The San Antonio Road.**

**(3) The Lower Ford to the River Road.**

## **2. Told:**

**A) Will be taken to the coast.**

**B) Will be sent back to the United States.**

## **3. The 3 columns have Mexican Soldiers on both sides of all 3 columns:**

**A) Mexican Officers are shouting orders in Spanish.**

- 4. March out...A few hundred yards from the Fort:**
  - A) Columns are halted in front of a thorn bush fence.**
  - B) Mexican Officer shouts an order.**
  - C) Soldiers raise & aim their weapons at point blank range!**
  
- 5. Mexican Officer reads an order:**
  - A) Texans know they are to be shot.**
  - B) Many pray.**
  - C) Many plead for their lives.**
  
- 6. Massive volley of musket fire:**
  - A) Blood!**
  - B) Screams!**
  - C) Confusion!**
  - D) Men try to run for their lives!**
  - E) Now...Bayonets, Swords, and Knives!**
  - F) Chased...Killed!**
  
- 7. 375 are murdered...30 get away!**

**8. Back in the Presidio:**

**A) 50 wounded are...Shot – Bayoneted –  
Sabered – or Throats Slit!**

**9. A few with medical knowledge are  
spared:**

**A) To care for Mexican wounded.**

**10. Colonel James Fannin is saved for  
last:**

**A) Brought to the front of the Church.**

**B) Seated in a chair and blindfolded.**

**C) Asks the firing squad to shoot him in  
the chest, not the head.**

**D) Volley...Head is almost completely  
blown off.**

**11. Bodies are stripped & mutilated:**

**A) Left for wild animals to feed on!**

**B) Later...Remains...Lumped together  
and burnt!**

# **At This Point**

## **1. Santa Anna:**

**A) Believes the campaign to be almost over!**

**B) Splits the Army into 4 columns:**

**I. 3 are to sweep Texas from San Antonio and Goliad to the Sabine River.**

**II. 1 under General Andrade will remain in San Antonio on the defensive.**

## **2. Sam Houston has been withdrawing the Texas Army:**

**A) From Gonzales to the interior of Texas.**

**B) Houston will later claim he retreated on purpose:**

**I. To establish a defensive line.**

**II. To make the Mexican Army chase him and overexpose itself.**

**III. To stretch out the Mex. Supply line.**

**IV. To allow the Texas Army to gain strength.**

**V. To pick the battleground of his choosing NOT Santa Anna's!**

**C) We only have his later word for the reasons!**

**3. Heavy spring rains will slow down the Mexican Army.**

# **Sam Houston**

**1. Born – 3/2/1793 – Rockbridge County,**

**Virginia:**

**A) Raised on a Plantation.**

**B) Very little schooling:**

**I. Most at home.**

**II. Ends at age 16.**

**C) Family moves to Tennessee.**

**2. Age 16 – Settles in and lives with the Cherokee Indians – They adopt him:**

**A) Surrogate Father is...Ooleteka.**

**B) He is named “Kalanu”...The Raven.**

**C) Lives with them for 3 years.**

**D) Physically:**

**I. 6-2 tall.**

**II. Brown Hair.**

**III. Grey Eyes.**

**IV. Fair Skinned.**

**3. Back to the White World:**

**A) Teaches for 6 months.**

**B) 1812 – Goes back to school at the Porter Academy.**

**C) War of 1812 – Age 20 he enters the Army:**

**I. Battle of Horseshoe Bend vs. Creek Indians:**

**(1) Shot in the arm.**

**(2) Shot in the shoulder.**

**(3) Shot in the thigh with an arrow.**

**4. 1819 – Passes the Tennessee Bar – Lawyer:**

**A) 1823 – U.S. House of Rep.'s – Tenn.**

**B) 1825 – Re-Elected.**

**C) Known as a:**

**I. “Ladies Man.”**

**II. “Woman Chaser.”**

**5. 9/21/1826 – Pistol Duel vs. Gen. William White:**

**A) Houston wounds him in the groin.**

**B) White survives.**

**6. 1827 – Governor of Tennessee.**

**7. 1/22/1829 – At age 36 – Marries 20 yr. old aristocrat, Eliza Allen Gallatin:**

**A) He loves her.**

**B) Marriage is arranged by her family.**

**C) She doesn't love him.**

**D) April 1829 – She tells him she never loved him:**

**I. Leaves him.**

**II. She gets a divorce.**

**E) 4/16/1829 – Ashamed – He resigns as Governor!!!**

**F) Starts drinking heavily.**

**G) Becomes suicidal.**

**H) Back to live with the Cherokee Indians.**

**8. 10/21/1829 – Becomes a citizen of the Cherokee Nation:**

**A) Becomes a drunk.**

**B) Cherokee stop calling him “Raven.”**

**C) Now...Call him "Big Drunk."**

**D) Opens a Trading Post.**

**E) Takes a Common-Law-Wife:**

**I. Diana Gentry Rogers:**

**(1) Cherokee name...Tiana.**

**(2) 1/2 Cherokee.**

**(3) Daughter of Cherokee Headman,  
John Rogers.**

**F) She will run the Trading Post  
whenever he is drunk or gone.**

**9. Sobers up – Goes to Washington, D.C. –  
To represent the Cherokee Nation:**

**A) Explains how they have been cheated  
by corrupt Agents:**

**I. Convinces the War Dept. to fire the  
Agents!!**

**10. Heads for Texas – Stops in Tennessee  
– Meets with President Andrew  
Jackson:**

**A) Jackson gives him:**

- I. \$500 to “finance” his trip!**
- II. A passport!**
- III. A cover story about investigating Indian troubles!**
- B) WHY???.....He is to “fact find” for Jackson!!**

**11. Houston will:**

- A) Sign the Texas Declaration of Independence.**
- B) Be...Commander-In-Chief of the Texas Army.**
- C) Be elected the 1<sup>st</sup> President of the Republic of Texas on 9/5/1836.**
- D) Marry 20 yr. old, Margaret Lea – At age 47 on 5/9/1840:
  - I. 8 children.****
- E) Re-Elected Pres. Pf Texas in 1841.**
- F) 1846 – U.S. Senator from Texas:
  - I. For 14 years.****
- G) Governor of Texas.**
- H) Oppose secession – Civil War.**

**I) July 1863 – Goes to bed sick with a bad “chill”:**

**I. July 26, 1863 – At age 70 – “Texas, Texas, Margaret” – Dies.**

## **Thursday - March 31, 1836**

**1. Santa Anna – Personally – Leaves San Antonio:**

**A) To take command of the vanguard of the Mexican Army.**

**B) Takes 700 men:**

**I. Goes after Houston's Army!**

**2. He has now placed the entire campaign in danger by...Exposing himself!!**

## **Friday – April 15, 1836**

**1. Santa Anna takes Harrisburg:**

**A) Not a shot fired.**

**2. BUT...From this point on Houston is following Santa Anna:**

**A) The Hunter is now the Hunted!**

## **Wednesday – April 20, 1836**

**1. 2:00 – Afternoon – Lynch’s Crossing:**

**A) Small skirmish between scouting units for both sides:**

**I. No damage to either side.**

**2. Santa Anna makes camp to await reinforcements:**

**A) Castrillon is opposed to camping here ....San Jacinto...The camp is vulnerable to attack:**

**I. Santa Anna will not listen!**

**Thursday – April 21, 1836**

**The Battle of San Jacinto**

**1. 9:00 – Morning – Cos arrives in the Mexican camp with 400 reinforcements.**

**2. Noon – No sign of the Texas Army:**

**A) Santa Anna posts fewer guards than usual.**

**3. Houston sends Deaf Smith & a squad to destroy Vince's Bridge:**

**A) Santa Anna now, has no way of escape!**

**4. 3:30 – Afternoon – Houston's men – Move into position – Are 1/4 mile from the Mexican camp:**

**A) Sun is to the Texans' back...In the eyes of the Mexican Soldiers!**

**B) In the Mexican camp:**

**I. It is siesta time!**

**II. Muskets & Rifles are stacked!**

**C) Santa Anna is in bed with...Emily**

**Watson:**

**I. Mulatto – “High Yellow.”**

**II. Has volunteered to “keep him busy.”**

**III. Later honored – “The Yellow Rose of Texas.”**

**D) Castrillon is in his tent:**

**I. Drinking champagne with another officer.**

**5. Commanding Houston’s 61 Cavalrymen is Mirabeau Lamar:**

**A) Born – 8/16/1798.**

**B) Louisville, Georgia.**

**C) Very little schooling.**

**D) Mostly self-educated.**

**E) Overseer of slaves.**

**F) Publishes a small paper.**

**G) 1/1/1826 – Age 28 – Marries 17 year old, Tabitha Jordan.**

**H) Personal friend of James Fannin.**

- I) Lawyer.**
- J) U.S. Senator – Georgia.**
- K) 8/20/1830 – Wife dies – TB.**
- L) 4/1836 – Joins Texas Army.**
- M) Later...VP of Texas under Houston.**
- N) 4/1838 – Pres. Of Rep. of Texas.**
- O) Serves in Mexican-American War.**
- P) U.S. Minister to Costa Rica.**
- Q) U.S. Minister to Nicaragua.**
- R) 12/19/1859 – Dies – Heart Attack.**

**6. Commanding Houston's two 6 pound cannons – Called "The Twin Sisters" – Colonel George Hockley.**

**7. Colonel Sidney Sherman tells the Texans: "Remember the Alamo, Remember Goliad."**

**8. 4:20 – Afternoon – Houston gives the signal to attack:  
A) 2 cannons fire!**

- B) Texans charge!**
- C) Yelling: “Remember the Alamo, Remember Goliad”!**
- D) Into the Mexican camp!**
- E) Kill everything that moves!**
- F) Castrillon comes out of his tent...He refuses to flee...Shot to pieces!**
  - I. 2 days later his body is taken by his old friend, Lorenzo de Zavala, to his place and buried.**
- G) Through the camp!**
- H) Mexican Soldiers flee...Driven into the lake...Butchered!**
- I) 17 minutes...OVER!**
- J) Mexican losses are:**
  - I. 620 killed!**
  - II. 210 wounded!**
  - III. 730 captured!**
  - (1) The Mexican dead are left for the animals to eat and rot away!**

## **9. Texas losses:**

- A) 9 killed.**
- B) 34 wounded**
- C) One of the wounded is Houston...He has a shattered ankle.**
- D) In the battle...One of my relatives... W.C. Swearingen.**

**10. NO Santa Anna – he has escaped on horseback!**

**11. Next day – Friday – April 22, 1836:**

**A) Sgt. James Sylvester & 5 men are out scouting:**

**I. Near Vince's Bridge.**

**II. Capture a Mexican "Private" in Hiding:**

**(1) Dressed in a Blue, Cotton, Jacket – White, Linen, Pants – A Cap – Red Slippers.**

**B) Take him back into the main camp:**

**I. Prisoners all stand: "El Presidente!"**

**(1) SANTA ANNA!!!**

## **May 14, 1836**

**1. Santa Anna signs The Treaty of Velasco:**

**A) All Mexican Troops are to be withdrawn from Texas!**

**B) To be withdrawn South of the Rio Grande!**

**C) Texas is Independent!**

**2. Santa Anna is sent to Washington, D.C. as a prisoner.**

**3. Mexican National Congress:**

**A) Never ratifies the treaty!**

**B) Isn't worth the paper it's written on!**

**I. Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency to lead the Army vs. Texas!**

**II. ONLY the President of Mexico can sign a treaty!**

**III. THEN, the treaty has to be approved by Congress!**

- C) Santa Anna has had no right to sign!**
- D) The Mexican National Congress will never ratify the treaty!**

**4. 1837 – Santa Anna is released by the U.S. and returned to Mexico with the help of the United States:**

- A) Lands at Veracruz.**
- B) Huge welcome.**
- C) Fireworks.**
- D) Speeches.**
- E) Concerts.**
- F) Poems, Etc.**
- G) HE IS BACK IN POWER!!**

**5. March 3, 1837 – The United States recognizes The Republic of Texas.**

**6. What about the Tejanos who fought for Independence?**

- A) Juan Seguin:**
  - I. Texans turn against him.**

**II. Burn his Ranch.**

**III. Force him to leave Texas.**

**B) Placido Benavides:**

**I. Fought at Concepcion.**

**II. Helped capture San Antonio.**

**III. Land taken from him!**

**C) Others...Land taken from them!**

**1842**

**The Occupation of San Antonio**

- 1. General Vasquez and 700 Mexican Soldiers invade Texas:  
A) Occupy San Antonio.**
  
- 2. Major Jack Coffee Hays & 90 Texans fight them:  
A) Texans are forced to retreat.**
  
- 3. Short time later...Mexican Force leaves Texas.**

# **1842**

## **The Woll Expedition**

**1. 9/12/1842 – General Adrian Woll & 1,075**

**Mexican Troops invade Texas:**

**A) Take possession of San Antonio.**

**B) Execute some prisoners.**

**C) Get reinforcements.**

**2. Woll heads East with 1,225 Troops.**

**3. 9/17/1842 – Battle of Salado Creek:**

**A) 5 miles East of San Antonio.**

**B) Colonel Matthew Caldwell & 211**

**Texans set up an ambush.**

**C) Colonel Jack Coffee Hays and a small group of Texans:**

**I. Lead 800 Mexican Troops into that ambush!**

**D) 11:00 – Morning – Trap is sprung:**

**I. By Noon – All over.**

**II. 300 Mexican Soldiers are dead!**

**III. Texans have suffered 10 wounded.**

**IV. Woll and the survivors flee back to San Antonio.**

**4. Woll's force runs into Texans under Colonel Nicholas Dawson on their way to join Caldwell:**

**A) Battle – Texans are defeated!**

**I. Lose 45 killed & 6 captured.**

**5. 9/18/1842 – Woll abandons San Antonio:**

**A) Retreats back into Mexico.**

# **1842**

## **The Somervell Expedition**

**(Also known as: The Black Bean at Salado Incident)**

**1. In retaliation for Woll's Invasion:**

**A) General Alexander Somervell & 750  
Texans plan to invade Mexico!**

**2. 12/8/1842 – Somervell takes Laredo:**

**A) Plunders.**

**B) 200 of the Texans go back to San  
Antonio.**

**3. Somervell & 550 men continue on:**

**A) Capture Guerrero.**

**4. 12/19/1842 – Somervell orders a return  
to San Antonio:**

**A) 308 men refuse to go with him:**

**I. They select Colonel William Fisher  
as their commander.**

**5. 12/20/1842 – Fisher's column goes deeper into Mexico.**

**6. 12/22/1842 – Fisher & his men reach the river opposite the Mexican town of Mier:**

**A) Full of Mexican Soldiers:**

**I. Commanded by General Pedro de Ampudia.**

**7. 12/25/1842 – Cold – Raining:**

**A) Fisher leaves 45 men to guard the camp.**

**B) Crosses the river with the rest of the men.**

**C) Enters Mier.**

**D) Battle – Lasts all day.**

**8. 12/26/1842 – Fighting in Mier continues:**

**A) Fisher is killed.**

**B) Late afternoon – White Flag from the Texans.**

- C) 17 hour battle ends.**
- D) Texans lose 11 killed & 19 wounded.**
- E) Mexican losses, killed & wounded, are in the hundreds!**

**9. Santa Anna decrees death for all of the Texan captives:**

- A) Ampudia intercedes.**
- B) Decree is reversed.**
- C) The 261 Texan Prisoners are marched to Matamoros:**
  - I. Many die on the march.**

**10. Ordered taken to Mexico City:**

- A) Ewen Cameron puts together a plan for escape!**

**11. 2/11/1843 – Town of Salado – 100 miles South of Saltillo – Texans overpower their guards:**

- A) Massive escape.**
- B) 5 Texans are shot & killed escaping.**

- C) 196 get away.**
- D) Head for Texas.**
- E) 176 are re-captured!**
- F) 20 make it back to Texas.**

**12. At Salado – Punishment is decreed:**

- A) The 176 are marched into the town square.**
- B) Jar of beans...159 white...17 black.**
- C) Each man draws one.**
- D) White beans live...Black beans to be shot!**
- E) Sundown – 2 groups – 9 & 8 – To a ditch:
  - I. Kneel.**
  - II. Hands tied behind back.**
  - III. Blindfolded facing the firing squad.**
  - IV. Shot!!****

**13. Survivors are taken to Mexico City:**

- A) Cameron is secretly executed for being behind the escape attempt.**

**B) June thru August 1843:**

**I. Worked as slaves.**

**C) September 1843 – Taken to Perote Prison.**

**D) Live by trapping & eating mice and rats.**

**E) Many die of wounds and diseases.**

**14. September 1844 – Santa Anna pardons survivors:**

**A) Released.**

**B) Return to Texas.**

**15. 12/29/1845 – Pres. James K. Polk – Signs bill – Texas as a state.**