

## Early Rangers & Texas Revolution Theme (Grade 7)

### Introduction

The first settlers came to Texas around 1821 with Stephen F. Austin who called for ten men to act as Rangers for the common defense against Indian tribes and Mexican forces in 1823. These early Rangers were paid in land and provided their own horse, weapons and equipment. Many of them served in the battles during the Texas Revolution and helped protect settlers during the Republic of Texas. In this lesson students will research the important events and roles of the Rangers from 1823-1845.

### Objectives

- 1) Use primary and secondary resources to analyze the responsibilities of the early Rangers and their varying relationships with Indian tribes and Mexican military forces.
- 2) Discuss Green DeWitt's colony and the conflict between DeWitt and Martin de Leon. Name 3 rangers that were involved in the colony. Compare how the attitude of the DeWitt colonists changed from 1825 to the 1830s.
- 3) Identify early Texas Rangers and discuss their leadership roles in the Republic of Texas. Examples include Moses Morrison, Erastus "Deaf" Smith, Henry Karnes, Maj. Robert McAlpin Williamson, Edward Burleson, Col. Robert M. Coleman, Flacco, Castro, John J. Tumlinson, Jose Maria Gonzales, Juan Seguin, & Col. John Henry Moore.
- 4) Summarize the major battles during the Texas Revolutionary War and explain the leadership and role of the Rangers during this time.

### Materials & Resources

Many of the books can be checked out at your local library. Other materials, including excerpts from *The Writings of Sam Houston*, have been scanned and are in the appendix of this lesson plan.

#### Books:

- 1) Austin, Stephen F. *The Austin Papers*. 3 Vols. Compiled & edited by Eugene C. Barker. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1924-28.
- 2) Binkley, William Campbell. *The Texas Revolution*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1952.
- 3) Cox, Mike. *The Texas Rangers: Wearing the Cinco Peso, 1821-1900*. New York: Tom Doherty Associates Book, 2008.
- 4) Hardin, Stephen L. *Texian Iliad: A Military History of the Texas Revolution, 1835-1836*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1994.
- 5) Holley, Mary Austin. *Mary Austin Holley; the Texas diary, 1835-1838*. Austin: University of Texas, 1965.
- 6) Houston, Sam. *The Writings of Sam Houston, vol. I-VIII, 1813-1863*. 8 Vols. Edited by Amelia W. Williams & Eugene C. Barker. Austin: The Pemberton Press, 1970.

- 7) Jenkins, John H., ed. *The Papers of the Texas Revolution, 1835-1836*. Austin: Presidial Press, 1973.
- 8) Knowles, Thomas W. *They Rode for the Lone Star: The Saga of the Texas Rangers*. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1999.
- 9) Moore, Stephen L. *Savage Frontier: Rangers, Rifleman, & Indian Wars in Texas, Volume I*. Plano, Texas: Republic of Texas Press, 2002.

Online resources:

- 10) Stephen F. Austin's photo and biography from <http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/treasures/giants/austin/austin-01.html>
- 11) Records for claims of pensions and payments during the Republic of Texas at the Texas State Archives - <http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/repclaims/index.php>
- 12) Service records of the Adjutant General's Office lists individuals that served in a military unit from the Texas State Archives - <http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/service/index.php>
- 13) <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online> - Handbook of Texas online
- 14) <http://www.texasRanger.org/history/BriefHistory1.htm> - brief history of Texas Rangers on the museum web site
- 15) Map of Texas from [http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/exhibits/indian/war/map\\_1840\\_small.html](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/exhibits/indian/war/map_1840_small.html)
- 16) Sam Houston's account of the Battle of San Jacinto, April 25, 1836 from Dallas Historical Society - [http://www.dallashistory.org/history/texas/houston\\_report.htm](http://www.dallashistory.org/history/texas/houston_report.htm).

Materials in the appendix:

- 17) Austin's decree asking for Rangers.
- 18) Photo showing the equipment and supplies carried by the first Rangers.
- 19) Scanned pages from *The Writings of Sam Houston*.

**Activities**

The following suggested activities can be modified for the specific needs of each classroom.

- 1) Pass out copies of Austin's decree asking for Rangers, and discuss the equipment that these first Rangers used.
- 2) Pass around the image of the Ranger on horseback from the museum. List the equipment and discuss how a Ranger would find his own supplies.
- 3) Write a short essay from the perspective of one of the first Rangers describing the difficulties they would encounter and how they overcame them.
- 4) Read passages of the encounters between Rangers, Indian tribes, and Mexican forces. Divide students into 3 groups representing these three viewpoints. Students research and list 3 reasons for their group to

- defend themselves and fight the other groups. Host a mock debate to hear each group's points of view.
- 5) Research Green DeWitt's colony and explain the conflict between DeWitt and Martin de Leon. List 3 rangers from the DeWitt colony and explain their involvement.
  - 6) Discuss how James Kerr, the surveyor general of DeWitt's colony, showed a spirit of cooperation when the colony began by naming the capital after Rafael Gonzales, the provisional governor of Coahuila y Tejas. Analyze how this attitude changed and list 2 incidents that contributed to this shift.
  - 7) List some of the first Rangers and have students choose one to research. Discuss the difference between primary and secondary resources. Students can read primary records from the Texas State Archives and excerpts from *The Writings of Sam Houston* mentioning some of the first Rangers.
  - 8) Students write a short biography and give a 5-minute presentation on the Ranger they researched referencing primary and secondary resources.
  - 9) Using the Handbook of Texas online and books list four of the main battles during the Texas Revolutionary War and summarize these battles.
  - 10) Retell the events of one of the battles from the viewpoint of a leader of the Rangers.

### **Assessment**

These assessment tools can be modified for a grading rubric to fit each educator's needs.

- 1) Student lists 5 items of equipment used by the first Rangers.
- 2) Student identifies one of the earliest Rangers and writes a one-page creative essay describing their challenges.
- 3) Student lists 3 reasons for Rangers, Indian tribes, and Mexican forces to defend themselves and fight each other.
- 4) Student compares the viewpoints of different cultural groups and verbally defends one group's viewpoints in a debate.
- 5) Student explains the conflict between DeWitt and de Leon and lists 3 Rangers involved in the colony.
- 6) Student describes how attitudes in DeWitt's colony changed after it was established and lists 2 incidents that contributed to this change.
- 7) Student defines primary resources and secondary resources and uses both to write a short biography of a Ranger.
- 8) Student presents a 5-minute speech on the biography of an early Ranger and cites primary and secondary resources.
- 9) Student lists four major battles of the Texas Revolutionary War.
- 10) Student summarizes one of the battles from the viewpoint of a leader of the Rangers.

## **Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills Alignment**

This section is intended to inform teachers and educators of the Texas Essential Knowledge & Skills (TEKS) alignment of this theme. This lesson plan has been developed for seventh-grade teachers but is also adaptable to accommodate students of other grade levels.

### *Alignment:*

§113.19.1 – understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history.

§113.19.2(e) – identify the contributions of significant individuals, including Moses Austin, Stephen F. Austin, Erasmo Seguín, Martín De León, and Green DeWitt, during the Mexican settlement of Texas.

§113.19.3 – understand how individuals, events, and issues related to the Texas Revolution shaped the history of Texas.

§113.19.4 – understand how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of the Republic of Texas and early Texas statehood.

§113.19.17(C) – express and defend a point of view on an issue of historical or contemporary interest in Texas.

§113.19.18 – understand the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society.

§113.19.19 – understands the concept of diversity within unity in Texas.

§113.19.21 – applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired through established research methodologies from a variety of valid sources, including electronic technology.

§113.19.22(D) – create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information.

## Appendix

Stephen F. Austin's Address to Colonists, ca. August 5, 1823:

Since the commencement of this Colony no labor or expence has been spared on my part towards its organization benefit and security – And I shall always be ready and willing to risk my health, my property or my life for the common advantage of those who have embarked with me in this enterprise. As a proof of the reality of this declaration I have determined to augment at my own private expence the company of men which was raised by the late Gov<sup>r</sup> Trespalcacios for the defence of the Colony against hostile Indians. **I therefore by these presents give public notice that I will employ ten men in addition to those employed by the Govern<sup>t</sup> to act as Rangers for the common defence. The said ten men will for a part of Lieut. Moses Morrisons Company and the whole will be subject to my orders. The wages I will give the said ten men is fifteen Dollars a month payable in property,** they finding themselves – Those who wish to be employed will apply to me without delay.



Image from the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame & Museum showing the supplies the first Rangers carried including a drinking gourd, single-shot rifle, gunpowder horn, hunting knife, food, blanket, etc.



TO JUAN N. SEGUIN<sup>1</sup>

Columbia, Texas, 17th February, 1837.

To Col. John N. Seguin,<sup>2</sup>

Sir: I have received this morning under date of the 6th Inst. giving information that the Mexican Army consisting of 4 or 5,000 men under General Amada were shortly to march into Texas and take possession of San Antonio and Goliad, upon the taking of which commissioners were to be dispatched to the Government of Texas for the purpose of entering into a definitive treaty recognizing our independence upon certain conditions. Upon this subject I have to observe that nothing could be more unfortunate upon the end they have in view, which seems to be a reasonable adjustment of our difficulties, than the marching of their army across the Rio Grande. Their motives could never by the army, or by the people of Texas, be considered in any other light than as bearing the most hostile character, the necessary consequence of which would be in all probability a reiteration of the tragedies that were acted in the last campaign. Our men now in the field are burning to meet the enemy, and there can be no doubt that they would hail with joy and acclamation the news of their coming and fly to any point within their reach to oppose them with all their strength.

Another important consideration is that which relates to the prisoners now in our possession in the event contemplated— no one can answer for the indignation which might fall upon them or the probable consequences in moments of popular excitement produced by seeing the magnanimity they had displayed towards them returned by a violation of the engagements of their Government.

I have, therefore, to request you, if it is in your power to send a communication to Genl. Amada as soon as possible, informing him that information had reached me (in various ways, you may say for the purpose of concealing the *real source of the information*) of the coming of the army under his command, and that I have expressed to you my views of the consequence.

You should add, too, that the crossing of the Rio Grande would be an express violation of the treaty made by Genl. Santa Anna with the Government; and of the conditions upon which the Mexican prisoners here have received supplies and extraordinary conveniences to enable them to leave the country. You may, if you think proper, run suitable extracts of this letter translated to

accompany your communication for the purpose of giving it additional weight.

Sam Houston [Rubric]

P. S. I can view the course of the enemy as a *trick of war only*, and in fact, it is but that, and to give time and bring the Indians upon us.

H.

[Addressed]: To Col. John N. Seguin Comg. Bexar, Texas.

<sup>1</sup>Juan N. Seguin Papers, Texas State Library.

<sup>2</sup>See Houston to James Collinworth, March 13, 1836, for sketch of Juan N. Seguin.

TO WILLIAM HARDIN<sup>1</sup>

Columbia, Texas, 21st Feby. 1837.

Dear Sir, You will receive this letter by the hand of Mr. John Carlos, who visits Liberty for the purpose of assisting Genl. Cos, and his companions with some money, and clothing. Two or three thousand dollars in cash he proposes, to let Genl. Cos have. I propose for the present, that he should only furnish \$500; and retain the balance, subject to the order of Genl. Cos. It will be of use to him, whether he is released or not.

The articles will be delivered in your presence, or some one appointed by you!

It is reported that Genl Santa Anna left Norfolk, Va. in an armed vessel of the U. S. on the 28th Jany. for some port on the Mexican main. It is supposed his destination wou'd be Vera Cruz. It is believed that Santa Anna's reception will be hailed with pleasure in Mexico by a large majority.

Make my salutations to Genl. Cos and the officers and assure them of the pleasure which I feel at the relief which will reach them, and that it will afford me great pleasure; when the relations of Texas & Mexico will enable me to restore them to liberty, and to their homes.

Sam Houston [Rubric]

[Addressed]: Hon'ble William Hardin<sup>2</sup> Liberty Texas Mr. John Carlos

[Endorsed]: President Houston Exhibit D. Sam Houston's letter *et cetera*.

yet drawn from Government for any of my services, rendered, and I can form no idea; when I will be able to do [so.] If you cannot come to the seat of Government I wish you wou'd write to me at length, and often. You were of somewhat of a vexed humor when you wrote to me sometime since. Look at my letter and see if you did not place a wrong construction on it.

As to the amount which Colonel Karnes<sup>2</sup> owes you, let that rest for the present, and I will see it paid after the rise of Congress. I wish to God that you wou'd send for 200 Barrells of flour to Orleans, and let the army have it, and I will see you paid. I ask this because our *agents* will do nothing for the ar[my] and even protest Drafts; for \$100, and h[ave] protested one of \$37. You see the Congre[ss] wou'd not trust me, but wou'd trust foreign agents, irresponsible to any[one] but Congress; funds to the amount of \$ . . . [torn] are we cursed with all our needs . . . [illegible] up, and before God I do believe that we will never realize \$50,000 out of the whole amount. Texas is a fine subject of plunder. Ere this you have heard that our Independence is Recognized by the U. States. I hope for the best.

Please make my respects to your family

Sam Houston

Capt. P. Dimitt<sup>3</sup>

[ Addressed ]: To Capt. P. Dimitt, Coxes Point, Texas, Mr. Trapnell.

<sup>1</sup>The original letter is the property of Miss Katherine George. Miss George is a granddaughter of Philip Dimmit.

<sup>2</sup>See Houston's Army Orders, April 11, 1836.

<sup>3</sup>See Houston to Dimmit, March 12, 1836; but the best biography of Philip Dimmit is a Master's thesis, 1937, by his granddaughter, Katherine George, The University of Texas Library.

TO HENRY WAX KARNES<sup>1</sup>

Private.

Columbia, Texas, March 31, 1837.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 27th instant has this moment been received. I have no doubt but that you have done everything in your power to advance the public interest. This, I am satisfied you will always do. I have no doubt if horses could be had that ten thousand men could be mounted if that number were in Texas. Where and how can we get horses, Deaf Smith,<sup>2</sup> as reported to me, has let all his be stolen, and a number of Col. Seguin's.<sup>3</sup> You



are not aware of it, perhaps, but it is reported to me that all the ranches in the vicinity of San Antonio have been robbed of their horses. It is reported that Capt. Joseph Powell<sup>4</sup> said he would soon have three hundred horses and much cattle. You desire horses, and if I had them you would be welcome to them, but I must learn some plan to get them, as I can devise none. As to General Johnston<sup>5</sup> saying that not less than two hundred men will do to visit the Comanches, I must be allowed to be as good a judge of what is needful as any man in Texas (Col. Ruiz<sup>6</sup> excepted), whom I wish you to call upon. My plan was to get the Indians into San Antonio, and then treat with them and make presents to them. It will not do to hunt them in their rage, but if you will call on Col. Ruiz, and hand the enclosed letter to him and hear his views on the subject, it will be of advantage, no doubt.

My desire is to render you all possible aids in your usefulness to the country, and in your individual prosperity and glory. It was reported to me by Colonel Houston<sup>7</sup> that he had forwarded saddles to Matagorda for the use of the army. You will find that my desire was to have a treaty held with the Carankawa Indians, and to this effect I wrote to Gen. Johnston. A report has just reached me that Major Tinsley<sup>8</sup> and some of his men, only half armed, went to Victoria and were beaten out of the town by the Indians. This, I hope, is not true; but should it be so, my advice as to caution may hereafter be regarded, and if necessary may be attended to in future.

You will find, that I place all the presents for the Indians at your disposition, and that of Col Ruiz. I am afraid our friend Deaf Smith and his men have acted badly, if reports are true. I never ordered him to Laredo and if, my orders are not obeyed it is useless to give them. You will let him know if you should meet him that he is to draw no more goods on the merchants of San Antonio, for either his men or himself without your order. He has drawn to the amount of several hundred dollars already. Do for God's sake have the persons and property at Bexar protected. Destroy all ardent spirits wherever you may find it west of the Navidad. Let this be done. If Capt. Powell should get horses you may require as many as he can spare, or if you can procure them otherwise, let it be done. You are at liberty to take any horses or mules belonging to the public which you can find between the Colorado and the San Antonio, unless they are in the public service. To do this you have undoubted authority.

I do not wish any of our forces to go over the Nueces unless great urgency should demand it.

Sam Houston.

To Col. H. K. [W] Karnes Commanding Texian Cavalry.

<sup>1</sup>*Army Papers*; also *Karnes Papers*, Texas State Library. Houston wrote the name in this letter "Henry K. Karnes," but there is no doubt that the letter was to Henry Wax Karnes. See Houston's Army Orders of April 11, 1836.

<sup>2</sup>Erastus [Deaf] Smith. See Houston to James Collinsworth, March 13, 1836.

<sup>3</sup>See Houston to James Collinsworth, March 13, 1836.

<sup>4</sup>See Houston to David G. Burnet, April 11, 1836.

<sup>5</sup>See Houston to Thomas Toby & Brothers, November 19, 1836.

<sup>6</sup>Colonel Francisco Ruiz was the alcalde of San Antonio for a long time while the city was under Mexican rule. His son, Francisco Ruiz, Jr., or "Don Pancho" as he was familiarly called, also held political office in the city, and it was he who held charge of city affairs at the time of its invasion by Santa Anna in February, 1836. The Ruiz men, father and son, were friends to the Texans. Colonel Francisco Ruiz, the elder, was a delegate from the Bexar district to the Convention of March 1-17, 1836, and became a signer of both the Declaration of Texan Independence and of the Constitution of the Republic. See Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, I, 824, 1066, 1084; also see J. M. Ruiz, *Memoirs, passim*.

<sup>7</sup>Almanzon Houston (also spelled Huston). See Houston to Thomas Toby & Brothers, October 25, 1836.

<sup>8</sup>James W. Tinsley was a first lieutenant in Captain William Wood's company on March 13, 1836. At the battle of San Jacinto he served as Adjutant on the staff of the first Regiment of Texas Volunteers under the command of Colonel Edward Burleson. On May 10, 1837, Sam Houston nominated him Major of a Battalion of Cavalry; the Senate confirmed the nomination on the 22nd of the same month. He was killed in a duel, in 1838, by Major Stiles Leroy, at San Antonio. James W. Tinsley was a single man, and his brother, William Tinsley, was appointed to administer his estate, May 30, 1838. See E. W. Winkler (ed.), *Secret Journals of the Senate, Republic of Texas, 1836-1845*, 44, 50. Dixon and Kemp, *Heroes of San Jacinto*, 127.

APRIL, 1837

ELECTION PROCLAMATION FOR MATAGORDA COUNTY,

APRIL 13, 1837<sup>1</sup>

Be it known that I, Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, do, by virtue of the power in me vested, hereby order and direct that on the 25th of April next, there shall be an election held at the different precincts in the County of Matagorda

Excerpts from *The Writings of Sam Houston*: Letter to E.D. White regarding Juan Seguin.

WRITINGS OF SAM HOUSTON, 1837

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<sup>2</sup>Samuel Rhoads Fisher. See Houston to the Texas Senate, October 26, 1836. For the charges that Houston submitted against him on November 7, 1837, see *Lamar Papers*, I, 584-587.

TO E. D. WHITE, GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>

City of Houston, Oct. 31, 1837.

My dear Sir, Allow me to introduce to your kind civilities and consideration, Col. John N. Seguin,<sup>2</sup> an officer in our service. The Colonel commanded the only Mexican company who fought in the cause of Texas at the Battle of San Jacinto. His chivalrous and estimable conduct in the battle won for him my warmest regard and esteem, and I feel quite confident that you will extend to him all that courtesy and kindness which you have ever been ready to evince to the friends of Texas.

Hoping to have it in my power to reciprocate your many kindnesses, I Remain with great esteem . . .

Sam Houston[Rubric]

His Excy E. D. White New Orleans

<sup>1</sup>*Juan N. Seguin Papers*, Texas State Library.

<sup>2</sup>See Houston to James Collinworth, January 30, 1836.

November, 1837

TO THE TEXAS CONGRESS<sup>1</sup>

Executive Department, Republic of Texas, Nov. 1, 1837.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: In reply to the announcement of the Joint Committee of your honorable bodies, that the two Houses of Congress were organized and ready to receive any communication from the Executive, I have only to remark, that it is with no ordinary degree of regret that a renewed and violent attack of my late protracted illness, with which I am still suffering, has precluded me the pleasure of concluding my annual message, and having it in readiness for the consideration of your honorable bodies; I hope however, to be able to communicate with you at a very early date. As soon as I am relieved from my intense suffering it will afford me much gratification to lay before the Hon. Congress, the



TO COLONEL JOHN H. MOORE<sup>1</sup>

Executive Department, Washington, October 6th, 1842.

To Col. John H. Moore:

Sir — You have doubtless seen the treaty lately concluded by Messrs. Durst,<sup>2</sup> Stroud,<sup>3</sup> and Williams,<sup>4</sup> with several of the Indian tribes upon our northern frontier. In the treaty there is an agreement that all the tribes bordering upon our territory shall meet commissioners from this government at the Waco Village on the Brazos, on the 24th of this month, for the purpose of entering into a general treaty with them all.

It was agreed by both parties, that all prisoners heretofore taken from either should, at the time and place designated for the general treaty, be restored to their own people. To carry out this stipulation on our part it will be necessary that all the Indian prisoners amongst us should be sent up to the council to be held on the 24th instant. There are a good many prisoners in your part of the country, taken by yourself and others, in 1840, and 1841. I must ask the favor of you to interest yourself in the delivering of these prisoners to our commissioners, for the purpose of being returned to their people, in the event that the Indians comply with the agreeemnt on their part.

Be so good as to have all the prisoners sent up to Mr. Stroud, between this time and the day designated for the treaty; as it is a matter of the last importance that we should be ready to fulfil the engagement on our part; and I have great confidence if we comply in good faith with our agreement, a general peace may be concluded with the tribes bordering upon our frontier, which will give permanent security to our border settlements and free them from all apprehension of the harrassing annoyance to which they have so long been subject; and enable us to direct all our attention, concentrate all our energies, to operate upon our more formidable and implacable enemy beyond the Rio Grande.

Thinking it probably out of your power to go with the prisoners yourself (owing to the present disturbances on the frontier) I have written to Major Chenoweth<sup>5</sup> to come down and take charge of them for that purpose. Please have them all collected by the time he gets there, as the time is growing short.

I should have called upon you to act as one of the commissioners to make the treaty, only that I had learned that you contemplated making a campaign over the Rio Grande; and I wish it to



be prosecuted under proper regulations, with all possible efficiency— think some advantage to the country may be gained by it, if well managed. And I wish you every success that bravery and enterprise entitle a patriot to.

Sam Houston.

<sup>1</sup>*Executive Record Book, No. 40*, pp. 150–151, Texas State Library. For Colonel John H. Moore, see Houston to the House of Representatives, January 12, 1842.

<sup>2</sup>John Durst. Houston to Henry Raguette, January 26, 1837.

<sup>3</sup>Beden Stroud. Houston to Luis Sanchez, July 6, 1842.

<sup>4</sup>Samuel M. Williams. See Houston to Samuel M. Williams, December 15, 1835.

<sup>5</sup>Major John Chenoweth. See Houston to James Collinworth, March 15, 1836.

TO MAJOR JOHN CHENOWETH<sup>1</sup>

Executive Department, Washington, October 8th, 1842.

To Major John Chenoweth:

Sir — Your note of the 29th came duly to hand by attention of Col. Ogden.<sup>2</sup>

Your suggestions have received my earnest consideration— knowing as I do the importance of securing the frontier settlements from Indian alarm and depredation. Under perhaps any other circumstances than those now existing in regard to this subject, your proposition would have met with my ready acceptance.

Arrangements are in progress, however, which, it is confidently believed, will obviate the necessity of raising the company you propose. A treaty has already been concluded; and on the 24th instant a general Indian council, composed of the delegates of all or most of the tribes on our borders, will assemble at the Waco Village to treat for peace and to establish with us a safe plan of friendly intercourse and trade. Through this means, I hope soon to be able to give firm and well established peace to the entire line of our frontiers. Its advantages none will contest.

Col. John H. Moore<sup>3</sup> has been written to in reference to the Indian prisoners on the Colorado, which are to be given up at the great council on the 24th, and informed that you have been authorized to collect them together and take them to Stroud's on or before the 20th instant. I wish you, therefore, to interest

TO ASA BRIGHAM, TREASURER<sup>1</sup> [January 9, 1843]

Major Brigham, Treasurer, will pay the bearer forty-six dollars and forty cents out of the remaining amount of the appropriation for frontier protection.

Sam Houston

9th Jany, 1843.

[Endorsed]: Genl. Houstons order \$44 <sup>40</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Frontier Protection to Francis Dietrick [sic] for supplies<sup>2</sup> Jany 9, 1843

<sup>1</sup>*Financial Papers*, 1842-1843, Texas State Library. Concerning the Francis Dieterich supplies this document carried the following enclosures:

Republic of Texas, Quarter Master Department,

1. To Francis Dieterich [Sic] Dr., To 1046 pounds of beef furnished to Lieut. Newcomb's command & Indians—as per orders @ 4-<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cts.—

\$44.45

To 2 Bushell Meal furnished Indians @ 8cts..... 2.00

46.45

2. The Auditor and the Comptroller will please to audit the within amount in favor of Mr. W. W. Thompson.

Francis Dieterich.

Witnesses: Sam'l Whiting, James Webb

Attest: John G. Chambers, Wm. R. Scurry

TO COLONEL JOHN H. MOORE<sup>1</sup>

Executive Department, Washington, January 10th, 1843.

To Colonel John H. Moore:

Sir — Knowing your public spirit and disposition to render assistance in the establishment of peace with the Indians on the frontiers, and knowing also your acquaintance with the locality and condition of every Indian in your section of the country captured from the enemy, and relying with confidence upon your energy and decision of character in procuring their restoration, I, with pleasure, forward you a commission to act under a recent law of Congress (an authenticated copy of which I also send you), in collecting and conveying the Indians to Waco Village between the 9th and 15th of February next, at which time and place it is expected a general treaty of peace and friendship will be formed with the various tribes inhabiting the frontier. I am informed that twenty one tribes have already assembled for the purpose, and it is confidently anticipated that the Comanches will also be present.

I hope, therefore, that you will delay no time, in performing the duties assigned you under the appointment, so that no difficulty may arise as to the absence of the prisoners. The law provides the necessary remedy in case of refusal to surrender them. You will please enforce its provisions wherever necessary—otherwise the public interests may greatly suffer.

I have conferred with General Burleson and he is anxious that you should accept the appointment, as the most suitable person that could be employed. If for any cause you cannot attend to the duties, I hope you will appoint some one who will attend to the matter with fidelity. You will have authority to procure for the prisoners, should it be necessary, such clothes and blankets as will make them comfortable.

The pay, per diem, will be at the rate of four dollars; and you will be authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary and hire horses to mount them, if you should deem proper.

Sam Houston.

<sup>1</sup>*Executive Record Book, No. 40, p. 199, Texas State Library. See Houston to the House of Representatives, January 12, 1842.*

JOHN H. MOORE'S COMMISSION TO COLLECT INDIAN PRISONERS, JANUARY 10, 1843<sup>1</sup>

I, Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, reposing special trust in the honor, fidelity, skill and capacity of John H. Moore, Esquire, do, by these presents and in conformity to an act, entitled "an act to provide for collecting and conveying Indian prisoners to Waco Village," approved 28th December, 1842, appoint and commission him, the said John H. Moore, Esquire, to demand, collect and receive in the name of the said law, each and every Indian, male and female, now being and remaining in the possession or under the control of any person or persons whatsoever, of any and every tribe of Indians, and convey him, her, or them to the Council ground at the Waco Village, on or before the 15th day of February, next, and there place them in the hands of the commissioners duly appointed to deliver then up in exchange for our own prisoners held by them, and as a pledge of the sincerity of our intentions and good faith towards them:

Giving and granting to him, the said John H. Moore, Esquire, full power and authority in the premises, with all the honors,



perquisites and pay appertaining under the law to a due performance of his duties.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Republic at Washington, on the 10th day of January, 1843, and of the independence of the Republic the seventh year.

Sam Houston.

[Endorsed]: A like commission and appointment, as the foregoing, was on the 2nd day of February, 1843, extended to Pleasant C. Watson, Esq., in consequence of the non-acceptance of the same by Colonel Moore.

<sup>1</sup>*Executive Record Book, No. 40, p. 199, Texas State Library.*

TO COLONEL L. B. FRANKS<sup>1</sup>

Executive Department, Washington, January 10th 1843.

To Colonel L. B. Franks, &c.

Sir— You will proceed in proper season to procure from the Lipans and Tonkeway tribes of Indians, all the prisoners which may be in their possession, for the purpose of delivering them to their own tribes at the council ground at the Waco Village, between the 9th and 15th day of February next. Do not fail to do so; as an omission might be the cause of difficulty and greatly embarrass the negotiation and conclusion of the contemplated treaty, so important and so much desired by the people generally.

Sam Houston.

<sup>1</sup>*Executive Record Book, No. 40, p. 200, Texas State Library. See Houston to Colonel L. B. Franks, January 5, 1842.*

TO ASA BRIGHAM, TREASURER<sup>1</sup>

10th January, 1843

Major Brigham, Treasurer,

Sir: You will please pay L. B. Frank the amount of \$500 (Five hundred Dollars) as agent for the Lapan & Toncahua Indians for the year 1842, and charge the same to the Deposit of the \$9,000 Nine Thousand Dollars.—

Sam Houston

\$500

<sup>1</sup>*Financial Papers, 1842-1843, Texas State Library.*