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Chapter 1 : Timeline of the Texas Revolution - Wikipedia

Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin[sic], October 16 [-November 14]

This image is from a private collection. Bevill, the author of *The Paper Republic* has kindly authorized the use of this and other images of documents signed by J. Moody in this article. John Wyatt Moody Originally, J. Moody was a mystery. I had no idea who he was. Surprisingly, he was not even a resident of the Lake Creek Settlement. In solving the mystery of who J. Moody was, I finally solved the puzzle of where the name of the town of Montgomery and the County of Montgomery, Texas came from. On this page, I will begin to outline some of my research regarding Major John Wyatt Moody, who was the business partner of W. Shepperd in the founding of the town of Montgomery, Texas in July I will begin this article with an outline of the life of J. Moody and begin filling it out over the next few months with documents and other research that I have discovered over the last ten years while researching the Lake Creek Settlement and the Founding of the Town of Montgomery, Texas. Moody so important to a study of the early history of Montgomery County? Because, it would be the influence of J. Moody that decided the name of the town of Montgomery and the County of Montgomery. As will be seen, John W. The biography of J. The key to understanding the historical mystery surrounding the naming of the town and county of Montgomery is J. His role in the founding of the town would be all but forgotten quickly as well. The truth about the founding and naming of the town and county of Montgomery would be replaced over time by the romantic Montgomery Trading Post Myth. The Montgomery Trading Post Myth filled the needs of later generations to understand where the name of the town and county came from. All that mattered was that it explained some important things about the early history of Montgomery County that people wanted to know the answers to. Click here for more detailed information on the Evolution of the Montgomery Trading Post Myth and the evidence which has been located in recent years that proves conclusively that the Montgomery Trading Post Myth is not true. If you would like to contribute information to this article, see the Help Wanted section below. The article is a bit bare bones right now, but it will be fleshed out very shortly. Click here to see more on John W. Moody and John Wyatt Moody. His military rank of Major is provided a number of times for the same reason. Moody, but none has provided a modern or in-depth family genealogy yet. According to a number of sources, John W. Moody was born in Lunenburg, Virginia in Thomas Moody was born 9 November pension file, family bible and gravestone. So I doubt he was married at age 15 and a father at age Detached from the Militia of North Carolina in and William Moody was also an officer in the unit. He was Ensign of the unit. Moody had served as the Montgomery County Jailer. This is reflected in a number of documents. In the House Journal of the Alabama General Assembly, it provides the following information for Thursday, November 24, on page Thursday, November 24, Mr. Benson, presented the account of John Moody, late Jailer of Montgomery County, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Accounts. Typically, though not always, Moody drew a loop through the body of his signature. This loop begins on the left and goes to the right and finishes on the left. The three smaller loops are drawn under the left side of his signature. Image Courtesy of Private Collection This image is from a private collection. His son, William C. Moody, applied for a labor of land at the same time. Poe being duly sworn deposes and says that he has known said J. Neil deposes that he has known said applicant since May 35 at the Colorado also his family. It is obvious that Moody was in Texas by May of Moody was in Texas by April 11, Neill had distinguished himself in the Siege of Bexar. Neill was the commander of the Alamo. Neill was riding back to the Alamo when the Alamo fell. Neill was commander of the Twin Sisters the two Texas 6 pound cannons at San Jacinto on April 20, and received a severe wound to his hip. According to a number of sources, J. Moody in Texas by April 11, J. Moody was a son of J. Moody made his claim for land on the same day immediately after his father January 25, in Harrisburg County. Moody swore that he saw his son arrive in Texas on April 11, Neill also swore that he knew William C. Moody in the Texas army in Moody personally appears claiming one third of a league of land, has taken the

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oath prescribed by law. Moody being duly sworn deposed and says that he saw applicant arrive Apr. Neil deposed that he knew said applicant in the army in 35 and as a citizen. This book is a transcription of the land records of Harrisburg County. It does not indicate an author or transcriber. We would like to thank Elizabeth B. Photo courtesy of Elizabeth B. Harvey Photo courtesy of Elizabeth B. Since he was a brick maker by trade he probably made the bricks for this house. Moody was born in in Coosa County, Alabama. As we will see later in this article, William C. Less than three months after his arrival in April of , we find him serving as Secretary of the General Meeting of Citizens in the Municipality of Mina on July 4, Gazley was the Chairman and John Moody was the Secretary. Gazley will have several connections to John W. From September 28, to November 9, , Dr. Gazley was the Surgeon of Michael R. Goheen would marry John W. Gazley also had a connection with W. In early November of , a Consultation was held at San Felipe. Though the Consultation fell short of declaring the independence of Texas from the country of Mexico, the delegates did take an action which is often missed by many Texas historians. The delegates then proceeded to set up a State government, which became known as the Provisional Government of Texas, by electing a Governor Henry Smith and a Lt. The delegates to the Consultation also created a legislative body for the State of Texas. This legislative body was called the General Council. One delegate from each of the Municipalities in Texas was selected to serve on the General Council. This was an extraordinary move on the part of the Texians. Moody would be actively involved in the Provisional Government of Texas. The council met pursuant to adjournment On motion of Mr. On December 5, , Moody was sworn in as Clerk of "several standing Committees. Moody, who had been elected Clerk to several standing Committees of the House was sworn. See Telegraph and Texas Register for one such example below. The Council met pursuant to adjournment Be it resolved by the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas, that the chairman of the committee of finance, be required to give to E. Moody, chief clerk of the state and finance committees, to apply on his per diem wages. On motion, the House proceeded to the election of auditor and comptroller of public accounts, and collector of public dues on lands, and first Judge of Austin. Moody, was duly elected auditor.

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Chapter 2 : Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin, October 16[-November 14] - CORE

Get this from a library! Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin [sic], October 16, [Texas (Provisional government,)].

Although some leaders worried that Mexican officials would see this type of gathering as a step toward revolution, the ayuntamientos of both Columbia and San Felipe quickly endorsed the suggestion. They hoped that a political convention would make it quite clear that the majority of Texians did not support the radicals. Only four of the seven appointed delegates appeared. Discovering there was no official agenda, the four men returned home without actually doing anything. Austin, the first empresario in Texas, on September 8, which solidified support throughout the Anglo colonies. He requested that each community send one delegate early, to form a Permanent Council to start gathering opinions. This small skirmish marked the official start of the Texas Revolution. Gonzales became a rallying point for Texas settlers who opposed the centralist policies, and men flocked to the town. In the interim, this group of delegates granted power to the Permanent Council, which in practice included representation from only seven districts. In its most controversial move, the council closed all land offices in the region on October 27, to prevent speculators from seizing land during the unrest. In a compromise, the officers voted to allow delegates who were members of the rank-and-file or were line officers to leave the siege, while those who were staff officers would remain to oversee military operations. Travis, William Wharton, and Stephen F. Austin remained behind, while twenty delegates, including James Bowie, accompanied Houston to San Felipe. Some municipalities, including Nacogdoches, elected seven. These men were established citizens, with an average length of residence of seven years, with an average age of twenty. Twenty of them had been active in the Communities of Correspondence and Public Safety in their respective towns. He gave thanks to many for actions taken over the recent months. His eloquence was unimportant and unnecessary, except as a means for him to become better known to the other delegates. Similar to those used in the legislative bodies of the United States and Europe, the rules emphasized courtesy. In an unusual move, the rules prohibited delegates from abstaining from voting. As president, Archer was forbidden from voting except to break a tie. Members of the War Party advocated for complete independence from Mexico, while Peace Party representatives wished for Texas to remain part of Mexico, but only under the Constitution of Mexico. Although Austin was unable to attend, he did send a letter to the consultation, asking them to follow the Constitution of and to make it clear to Mexico that the hostilities were not an attempt for independence but instead a determination to fight for their rights as Mexican citizens. After three full days of deliberation failed to produce a resolution, delegates began a full debate on the floor. Such a declaration would likely cause many of the people who supported the Constitution of in other parts of Mexico to refrain from supporting the Texians. On November 7, they released a resolution declaring that "The people of Texas, availing themselves of their natural rights, solemnly declare that they have taken up arms in defense of their rights and liberties which were threatened by the encroachments of military despots and in defense of the Republican principles of the federal constitution of Mexico of The members hoped that this wording would allow them to gain support from both federalists within Mexico and from the United States. The resolution passed 33â€” Davis dubbed "the three shortest yet perhaps most significant resolutions in the document," the delegates agreed that Texas would pay for the army, would repay any goods purchased by its agents, and would give volunteers public lands. These were powers reserved for states, and under the Constitution of Texas was not a stand-alone state. With these words, delegates violated the very constitution they had sworn to uphold. All committee members who supported independence were removed from their positions, and the new committee began deliberations anew. On November 13, this group produced a document that won approval. Under the assumption that these two branches would have full cooperation, there was no system of checks and balances. The Texians needed the support of the Indians or at least their neutrality to win their fight against Mexico. On November 13, the council officially established a regular army. Houston was

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appointed to command this new Provisional Army of Texas, subject to the orders of the governor. Houston was instructed to raise an army from scratch; because the volunteers had organized before the Consultation convened, they could not be forced to accept Houston as their commander. Fannin, the council chose to expand the army. On December 5 they created a Corps of Permanent Volunteers, which would have a shorter enlistment period and more autonomy. With their departure, there was no longer an organized garrison of Mexican troops in Texas, [51] and many of the Texians believed that the war was over. Many of the men did likewise, and Frank W. Johnson assumed command of the soldiers who remained. That our government is bad, all acknowledge, and no one will deny. They were concerned that the Council was moving too seriously towards independence instead of an adherence to the Constitution of Disillusionment with the interim government and an increased militancy among troops, whose ranks were now primarily composed of newly arrived volunteers from the United States, led to calls for a new convention. Brazoria passed a resolution asking for a convention to meet in March to declare independence. Soldiers in Goliad went a step further and drafted a declaration of independence on December Robinson became governor after the council impeached Henry Smith. In mid-November Governor Viesca, who had been freed by sympathetic soldiers, reached Goliad. The commander at Goliad, Philip Dimmitt welcomed Viesca but refused to recognize his authority as governor. This caused an uproar in the garrison; many supported the governor, while others believed that Texas should be an independent country and should therefore not recognize the Mexican governor. Viesca joined several others in advocating a plan to attack centralist troops in Matamoros. Most importantly, it would move the war zone outside of Texas. Burlison had already resigned, and his elected replacement, Johnson, instead received the message. Johnson initially declined the commission, but changed his mind the following day. The council determined that Smith had no authority to dismiss them. The documents forming the provisional government, however, did not grant the council the authority to impeach the governor. In the hopes of salvaging a government, Robinson appointed four members to an Advisory Committee. Soon, this dwindled to only two members. The interim government was essentially over by the end of January.

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Chapter 3 : Causes of the Texas Revolution timeline | Timetoast timelines

Geneanet invites you to index these documents from 1 to 11 November. Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin [sic], October 16, [to Nov. 14,] Title: Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin [sic], October 16, [to Nov. 14,].

One might also find it useful to consult the list of documents and collections of documents at List 2 , "Texas in the Nineteenth Century: Order Book, October November 24, [Link to document Texas](#). If you do not, it may be possible to download a free version of Adobe Acrobat Reader from the Internet. Account of life inside San Antonio, September 5-December 31, He also makes reference to the executions at Goliad in March Sparks, "Recollections of S. [Link to document William Fairfax Gray](#). Author was, at the time, traveling to Texas as an agent for two Washington, D. Use the "Go to Page" link to reach the desired pages. Manifesto relating to the Texas Campaign, May 10, Evidently written at Vera Cruz. [Link to document D. Reminiscences, Gonzales Inquirer, August 17](#), Founder of the town of Columbus tells of his participation in the Battle of Gonzales and in the subsequent campaign to capture San Antonio. This portion covers events from June to June Recounts how non-combatants were caught up in the Texas Revolution, including the events of September-December, [Link to document William R. Carey to "Brother and Sister" January 12](#), Author, the first commander at the Alamo, tells of his participation in the Texas Revolution at San Antonio up to the date of the letter. [Link to document Herman Ehrenberg](#). Account of the siege and the taking of San Antonio. Author, an emigrant from Germany, was a participant. [Link to document Gus Jones](#). Account of the siege and capture of San Antonio, November-December, [Link to document Anson Jones](#). Account of his visit to the Consultation. Recalls that he had an unfavorable impression of the meeting and several of its participants, including James Bowie and Sam Houston. [Link to document Stephen F. Says their communication to him that day is "satisfactory in every respect. Notes other news of the campaign. \[Link to document Army of Texan volunteers outside San Antonio. Report of council of war, November 2\]\(#\), Officers decide not to storm the town. Reports the decision of the army officers not to storm San Antonio. Poses questions about likelihood that the town can be invested. Orders them to march their detachment to his headquarters that night or the next morning. \[Link to document James Bowie to Stephen F. Austin, November 2\]\(#\), Tenders his resignation from his command in the army. Speaks of dissatisfaction among troops. Will explain more later. Austin to Philip Dimmitt, November 2, Reports on the Battle of Concepcion. Is pessimistic about future operations in the San Antonio area. Is in poor health. \[Link to document James Fannin to Stephen F. Reports decision of officers not to storm San Antonio. \\[Link to document Branch T. Archer had just been elected president of the Consultation. The documents themselves are in pdf files; Adobe Acrobat required. Austin, November 4\\]\\(#\\), Will leave New Orleans soon for Tampico, Mexico. Says that Valentin Gomez Farias, the liberal vice president of Mexico, will soon be escorted to Texas for his own safety. There he will represent "the only constitutional authority of the Mexican Republic. Austin to the president of the Consultation, November 4, States willingness to mortgage his entire estate to obtain funds for the cause. Austin to the Consultation, November 5, Has been too ill to carry out his duties. Pleads with the Consultation not to send any more "ardent spirits. Austin to Andrew Briscoe, November 6, Orders him to patrol west of San Antonio, reconnoiter, prevent supplies from reaching the town, etc. \\[Link to document William B. Travis to Stephen F. Austin, November 6\\]\\(#\\), Is resigning as captain of cavalry. Fannin states his belief that Belton would accept the command of the Texas army if tendered. Edward Burleson elected overwhelmingly by troops under Stephen F. Translation into Spanish by Lorenzo de Zavala soon after adoption. Austin to the Consultation, November 7, Recommends expedition against Matamoras or Tampico. States that the entire army will move to Mission San Jose. Then will divide into three parts. Nearly men now in the Texas camp. States that a new army needs to be raised. Says Austin has resigned his command. Five hundred copies to be distributed among "our Mexican Fellow citizens of the Republic of Mexico. Austin to the president of the Consultation, November 8, States that he will remain in command of\]\(#\)](#)

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the troops outside San Antonio but considers himself not well suited to the task. [Link to document](#) William H. Wharton to Stephen F. Austin, November 8, Tenders resignation as judge advocate of the army. Gives as reasons the failure to enforce general orders and a disregard "of the grave decisions of councils of war [by Austin? Austin to James Fannin, November 9, Orders Fannin to intercept Mexican reinforcements believed to be coming from the west. Austin to William B. Travis, November 11, Orders Travis to cooperate with James W. Fannin in intercepting Mexican reinforcements from the west. [Link to document](#) Augustus Jones to James W. Fannin, November 12, Jones, writing from Goliad, states among other things that on November 5 forty men, including himself, fought seventy Mexican troops on the Nueces [at Lipantitlan] and "flogged them like hell. This had been drafted by a committee chaired by Henry Smith. If so, it is in error. Plan for organizing the Texan revolutionary army. The General Council of the Provisional Government. The council met in San Felipe until February 22, All meetings from that time to the end were at Washington-on-the-Brazos.

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Chapter 4 : A Guide to the Amelia Worthington Williams Papers,

TEXAS, Provisional Government Journals of the Consultation held at San Felipe de Austin [sic], October 16, Published by the Order of Congress.

Mexico passes a law forbidding the sale or purchase of slaves and requiring that the children of slaves be freed when they reached fourteen. Any slave introduced into Mexico by purchase or trade would also be freed. Texas is combined with the province of Coahuila to form the new province Coahuila y Tejas. Mexican President Guadalupe Victoria declines the offer. The legislature of Coahuila y Tejas outlawed the introduction of additional slaves into the state and granted freedom at birth to all children born to a slave. The new laws also stated that any slave brought into Texas should be freed within six months. DeWitt and his settlers rebuild their town, Gonzales. Fearing that the edict would cause widespread discontent, Austin tries to suppress its publication. Mexican President Vicente Guerrero declines. Mexican General Manuel Mier y Teran issues a report on the outcome of the colonization laws in Texas. It concluded that most Anglo Americans refused to be naturalized and tried to isolate themselves from Mexicans. He also noted that slave reforms passed by the state were being ignored. The report recommended new garrisons in Texas which could oversee the Anglo colonists and encourage Mexicans to resettle in the area. During the invasion, the Mexican Congress had granted war powers to Vicente Guerrero, making him essentially a dictator. Among the actions taken were an order for Texas to comply with the emancipation proclamation or face military intervention. To circumvent the law, many colonists converted their slaves into indentured servants for life. Others simply called their slaves indentured servants without legally changing their status. He further increased tariffs on goods entering Mexico from the United States, causing their prices to rise. Settlement contracts were brought under federal rather than state control. Colonies that did not have at least inhabitants would be canceled. Prohibited immigration from the United States to Texas. This measure was widely ignored; by 1835, it was estimated that over 30,000 Anglos lived in Texas, compared to only 7,000 Mexicans. The presidio at Anahuac became the first port in Texas to collect customs. A second customs port, Fort Velasco, was established at the mouth of the Brazos River, while a third garrison established Fort Teran on the Neches River below Nacogdoches to combat smuggling and illegal immigration. The presidios are staffed with convicts. The delegates drafted three petitions to the Congress of Mexico. They wished for an annulment of Article 11 of the colonization law of 1824, which prohibited foreign settlement as well as customs reform, recognition of squatters as valid immigrants, and a separate state for Texas. The settlers elect Johnson as their commander. This begins the Battle of Velasco. As a result of negotiations with the settlers, the Turtle Bayou Resolutions were created, and Bradburn was removed from his post, ending the Disturbances. It appointed a commission to draft a constitution for a new state of Texas and chose Stephen F. Austin to represent Texas before the federal government. Austin arrested in Saltillo on suspicion of treason. No charges were ever formally filed against him. Trial by jury was introduced, and English was authorized as a second language. Santa Anna rescinds the Mexican Constitution of 1824. As the national congress attempted to centralize the nation, a civil war ensued. Saltillo declared that Monclova had been the capitol illegally and appointed their own governor.

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Chapter 5 : Consultation of

This item: Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin [sic], October 16, Set up a giveaway There's a problem loading this menu right now.

One might also find it useful to consult the list of documents and collections of documents at List 2 , "Texas in the Nineteenth Century: The War in Texas. Abolitionist tract charging that the Texas Revolution was a premeditated effort to get Texas out of Mexico and into the United States in order to protect and extend slavery in the latter nation. He also makes reference to the executions at Goliad in March Carey to "Brother and Sister" January 12, Author, the first commander at the Alamo, tells of his participation in the Texas Revolution at San Antonio up to the date of the letter. Founder of the town of Columbus tells of his participation in the Battle of Gonzales and in the subsequent campaign to capture San Antonio. Link to document DeWitt Colony papers: Documents and correspondence, Link to document Stephen F. Sparks, "Recollections of S. Link to document D. Reminiscences, Gonzales Inquirer, August 17, This portion covers events from June to June Recounts how non-combatants were caught up in the Texas Revolution, including the events of September-December, Link to document Creed Taylor. Tall Men with Long Rifles: The Glamorous Story of the Texas Revolution Memoir, written about In this excerpt, author tells of his participation in the Battle of Gonzales, September-October, Recounts his efforts in September and October to mediate between the Mexican force at Gonzales and the Anglo-Texan colonists gathered at that town to oppose Mexican demands for the return of a cannon. Asks for compensation for losses suffered in the period that followed. Eyewitness account of the beginning of hostilities at Gonzales, September-October, Barrett Travis "to the Public," September 1, Letter, intended for publication in one or newspapers but evidently never published , in which Travis, responding to criticism, defends his actions at Anahuac late in June that year. Account of life inside San Antonio, September 5-December 31, Address at Brazoria on the necessity of a Consultation, September 8, Explains in detail why. This is a pdf file, which requires that you have an Adobe Acrobat Reader in your computer. It may be possible to obtain a free download from the Internet. Complains about incursions of Indians from the U. Bean has told Hawkins that he, as superintendent of Indian affairs in Texas, will not permit it. Link to document San Felipe Committee of Safety. Circular, September 19, Written by committee chairman Stephen F. Link to document Francis S. Author thanks Fannin for his confidence that he was qualified to lead the Texas army that would soon be needed but points out many obstacles, some personal, though he does not specifically decline to serve if asked. Makes suggestions about both military and political matters in Texas. Author, alcalde at Gonzales, refuses to consent to an order to return a cannon to the Mexican Army. Link to document E. Bailey to unnamed recipient, September 26, Tells of the situation at Gonzales. Is an appeal of Gonzales residents for reinforcements against the troops commanded by Mexican General Martn Perfecto de Cos. Link to document William Fairfax Gray. Author was, at the time, traveling to Texas as an agent for two Washington, D. Texas material for October appears in Volume I, pp. Use the "Go to Page" link to reach the desired pages. Resolution to the Consultation, urging avoiding bloodshed with Mexico if possible. Link to document William H. Call for volunteers to muster at Gonzales, October 3, Understands that the U. Details about this and about fear that an independence movement would result in a war that would ruin the country. Says that the army of volunteers should drive the Mexican troops out of Texas. Austin to David G. Burnet, October 5, States that Texas should be completely free of Mexican domination. Link to document Thomas J. Pilgrim to Stephen F. Austin, October 6, Writes from Columbia that a report has it that 2, Mexican troops would soon land at the mouth of the Brazos River. Austin, October 10, Has talked with Peter Ellis Bean, who has promised to try to persuade local Mexicans to support the Texan cause. Hopes local Indians [Cherokees? Link to document Texas. Journal of the Council, October , The council met at San Felipe. The footnotes to this material have the texts of several documents relating to the work of the council. Link to document Peter W. Grayson to Stephen F. Austin, October 11, Notifies Austin of his election as

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commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces at Gonzales. Announces the beginning of the march to San Antonio. Order Book, October November 24, Appoints officers and gives rationale for taking up arms. [Link to document](#) Martin Perfecto de Cos. Message to troops, October 13, Castigates the Texan rebels; predicts victory over them. Jack to Stephen F. Austin, October 13, Congratulates Austin on his appointment as commander; advises caution in the campaign. General Order, October 14, [Link to document](#) [George Fisher. Written in the third person as a report on a meeting of a committee of New Orleans citizens supporting the Texan cause. At the meeting, Fisher stated that "the aristocratic party are resolved to subjugate Texas" and that, should Texas fail in its effort to restore the Constitution of , all Mexico will suffer despotic rule. Claims that Santa Anna has long planned a campaign to drive the American settlers out of Texas. [Link to document](#) William T. Account of the siege and battle of San Antonio, October-December, Author, a participant in the events, wrote the account in There are several documents within this lengthy text. Account begins just after the Battle of Gonzales. [Link to document](#) Samuel Maverick. Account of the siege and battle of San Antonio, September -December, In this excerpt, author tells of his participation in the march from Gonzales to San Antonio and the siege and battle there, October-December, If you do not, it may be possible to download a free version of Adobe Acrobat Reader from the Internet. Call to arms to inhabitants of Santa Ana, Tamaulipas, October 17, Urged that they join the fight against the rebels in Texas. Austin to Martin Perfecto de Cos, October 17, Sent from the encampment at Cibolo Creek east of San Antonio. Offers the Mexican commandant at San Antonio a truce.

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Chapter 6 : the consultation | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbia held on August 15, , it was resolved that "a consultation of all Texas, through her representatives is indispensable," and as a result of a call made on August 20th by the Committee of Safety of Columbia, the various municipalities elected delegates to such a consultation, to assemble at.

Austin as the unofficial capital of his colony. It became the first urban center in the Austin colony, which stretched northward from the Gulf of Mexico as far as the Old San Antonio Road and extended from the Lavaca River in the west to the San Jacinto River in the east. By October , after briefly considering a location on the lower Colorado River, Austin decided to establish his capital on the Brazos River. The site chosen was on a high, easily defensible bluff overlooking broad, fertile bottomlands. The location offered a number of advantages, including a central location and sources of fresh water independent of the Brazos. Although planned on the basis of the prevailing Mexican town model with a regular grid of avenues and streets dominated by four large plazas, the settlement soon began to sprawl westward from the Brazos for more than a half mile. By , the community comprised a population of about , three general stores, two taverns, a hotel, a blacksmith shop and some forty or fifty log cabins. Ten of the inhabitants were Hispanic, and the rest were of American or European origin; males outnumbered females ten to one. The town was the social, economic and political center of the Austin colony. Its expanding but unstable population was swelled by large numbers of immigrants and other transients. The colonial land office was headquartered in the town, and Austin assumed an active role in its operation. Regular mail service in the colony was inaugurated in when Samuel May Williams was appointed postmaster in San Felipe de Austin. With seven separate postal routes converging here, the town remained the hub of the Texas postal service until the Texas Revolution in . Many significant figures in early Texas history resided temporarily at San Felipe de Austin or visited periodically on business. Miller, Noah Smithwick and Horatio Chriesman. Several large cotton plantations were established in the bottomlands near the town during the s, and from the outset, San Felipe de Austin became a trading center for the staple. Its population in approached , and many more settlers resided nearby within the boundaries of the municipality. In view of the significance of the capital in the life of the colony, it was inevitable that San Felipe de Austin should play an important role in the events of the Texas Revolution. The conventions of and were held in the town, and as the site of the Consultation of November 3, , San Felipe de Austin served as the capital of the provisional government until the Convention of met the following March at Washington-on-the-Brazos. After the fall of the Alamo, Gen. On March 30, , the small garrison remaining at San Felipe to defend the Brazos crossing ordered the town evacuated and then burned it to the ground to keep it from falling into the hands of the advancing Mexican army. The terrified residents hastily gathered what few belongings they could carry before fleeing eastward during the incident known as the Runaway Scrape. Yet many families never returned, and the government of the republic was unable to resume operation in the town due to the lack of necessary buildings. San Felipe was incorporated in and became the county seat of the newly established Austin County. Though a courthouse was constructed, the town never recovered its former stature. By the mids, the only other buildings in the settlement were six or seven log houses and a tavern. In , a county election made the new community of Bellville the county seat and the removal of administrative functions from San Felipe was completed in January . In , the town of San Felipe donated most of the original townsite property to the state. Austin embraced the challenges of establishing an Anglo colony in Mexican Texas, becoming fluent in Spanish and utilizing the Spanish version of his name, Estevan. Local residents established the commemorative site in and have annually held a celebration honoring Stephen F. Austin and early San Felipe ever since. Austin, a newspaper publisher at San Felipe de Austin and the manager of printing operations for the provisional government after Texas declared its independence from Mexico.

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Chapter 7 : Journals of the Consultation at San Felipe;

Journals of the consultation held at San Felipe de Austin, October 16[-November 14] By p. Appended is the Journal of the proceedings of the General.

It shall be the purpose of this organization to secure gifts and bequests and provide funds, whenever possible, for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other material which could not otherwise be acquired by the Library. I regret that the pressures of academic life require me to devote all my time next year to research and teaching. I have immensely enjoyed my two years as editor and hope that I have managed to provide readers with interesting information relating to the Fondren Library. The editorship requires the cooperation of many people, and I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to all those who have facilitated my duties. I particularly want to thank the following for their consistent help and support: It has been a pleasure for me to be associated with the Friends at a time when it has prospered and grown, and I will continue to take an active interest in the Friends. I will try to assist my successor, whoever he or she will be, in a smooth transition, and I have high hopes that *The Flyleaf* will become an even more relevant and absorbing publication in the future. The collection was put together over a number of years with evident care and skill, and was housed at the Masterson ranch before its transfer to the library. It consists of the decrees, issued between and , by which the combined Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas was governed. It is rather ironic to consider that Texans who read only English did not have access to the whole body of laws governing them until Texas was independent of Mexico. Other volumes of special interest include the first book printed in Texas, contemporary accounts of early travelers, and beautifully designed, printed and bound books produced by modern Texas presses. Above L, to R. Norman Hackerman, President; Richard L. Vandiver, Provost and Harris Masterson, Jr. Professor of History; Mrs. This scroll was presented at the opening of this Collection. Another early work which is intriguing to modern readers because of its application to current politics is the *Journals of the Consultation, Held at San Felipe de Austin [sic] October 16,* Only six months later the political climate had changed enough for Texas to declare her independence. Documents with signatures important to early Texas history also appear in the collection. There are several examples, signed by Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin, of "Texian Loan Scrip," a device by which the new republic was partially financed. Individuals would invest money in Texas, represented by the scrip, which would be redeemable in land or in cash with interest. Another voluminous portion of the collection is made up of the Masterson family papers see *The Flyleaf*, 24, October , largely the correspondence and legal documents of Judge Harris Masterson , relating to his early legal career in Brazoria County, Texas, his terms as judge for the District Court of Brazoria County, and his business in oil and land speculation after he moved to Houston. This last category is extremely rich in source material for the researcher in the early oil industry of East Texas. Correspondence and personal papers of other Masterson family members are also to be found here. The entire Carroll and Harris Masterson Texana Collection will be invaluable to the serious researcher, enriching for the interested general reader, and delightful for the bibliophile. We have also collected in the related subjects of archaeology, classics, anthropology, and ethnology. The strongest holdings are in ancient Greek and Roman art with the weakest subjects being applied art and art materials covering the 17th- 19th centuries. While emphasis is on Western art, we do have a small collection of materials on Oriental and Indie art. Of special interest are the dada and surrealist magazines and manifestos, facsimiles and reproductions of illuminated medieval manuscripts and Mexican codices, archaeological excavation reports and books designed by artists. We have a list of art periodicals in South Texas libraries, academic and public, so if we do not have the art magazine you need, we may be able to tell you where to locate it. When searching for art books, both the Art Library and the Fondren Library card catalog should be checked. Besides books and magazines, the Art Library has a sizable collection of exhibition catalogues. These are special publications issued on the occasion of an exhibition on a single artist or on a particular subject. Exhibition catalogues are the printed

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documentation of a visual event. All exhibition catalogues are listed in the Art Library card catalog under artist, if the show is on a single artist, under museum or gallery, subject or subjects of the catalogue and by the author of the catalogue. The exhibition catalogues are restricted to library use only. The Art Library also maintains a collection of sales catalogues with price lists. These are publications from the three principal art auction houses and from other art dealers. They are the actual announcements of the sale of art objects. These publications are not listed in the card catalog; they must be used in the library and can be obtained by asking the Art Librarian. Some materials received by the Art Library are important but not worth the time or expense to catalog. These include posters, brief announcements of exhibitions, some magazine and newspaper clippings. This material is kept in vertical files and not listed in the card catalog. Our circulation policies and procedures are the same as the Fondren Library. She gave the following talk to the Friends of the Fondren Library on February 6, The Friends of the Fondren Library, he asked for a title for my talk. I suppose we were the last generation to stand in awe of higher education. This superb old gentleman taught music, in the catalogue, but he actually taught far more than music, and his opening lecture to the freshmen ended with a justly famous admonition: It was entitled, "Where to Go in Harvard Yard. Men, Women, and Manuscripts. We immediately updated the publication. We were an uncommonly lucky class at college, for some of the brightest young writers who had been snatched from the university by the war were then returning to finish their degrees. My graduate-student English instructors were Richard Wilbur and John Ciardi, who gave me a lasting inferiority complex as a teacher. He had flown out of Corpus Christi at night, and saw below the plane flares burning for miles across the black expanse of Texas. He told his students that at some point in each of their compositions he drew a blue pencil line across the page. That was the line, he said, at which he stopped reading their story out of interest, and continued to read it only because the State of New Jersey was paying him to. If feel I have now sufficiently blown my cover so that you are no longer expecting any profound statements on the condition of literature today. I have been caught up by a few articles and ideas in the past few weeks, and I wanted to share some of them with you, as springboards for ideas of your own. As everyone knows who watches talk shows on national television, there are three living American novelists. One has a high voice, one is very urbane and lives in Rome except when he comes here every 18 months or so to promote his latest novel, and the other wears a 3-piece suit and is angry at everyone, especially the other two living American novelists. One of the reasons television hosts like to invite back the three living American novelists is that all of them can talk well about things other than their novels, and sometimes their novels do not enter into the conversation at all, except in the case of the urbane fellow from Rome, who almost always artfully introduces the subject of his new novel and proceeds to talk about it right away. The other nice thing about having the fellow from Rome is that at least two of his recent novels, the ones featuring Myra and Myron, preclude any sane and tasteful host from asking the stock novel question: To begin with the most pessimistic, Lord Snow, in an interview last April, gave his opinion that great civilizations produced their greatest literature while they were on the way up, not at their peak. I think you were very much better than you were thought to be in the 19th century and the early 20th, and very much worse than you were thought to be since then. And they persuaded all other countries that this was true. I very much doubt it. Brown speaks for them: This bondage to books compels us not to see with our own eyes, compels us to see with eyes of the dead. There is a hex on us, the specters in books, the authority of the past, and to exorcise those ghosts is the great work of magical self-liberation. Of course great works have provoked outrage and stimulated social and political reform we think of Dickens, among others. But art in general is most often anti-political: So in our age of radical activism the predictions of the death of literature are widely heard, and sometimes readily accepted, and we can predict that when the radical temper flares up again, literature will be held in disesteem. But it is another matter when literary people find themselves bored by literature. Nearly 20 years ago Leslie Fiedler opened a literary article with the admission that the sight of a group of new novels aroused in him "a desperate desire to sneak out to a movie. How respectable the form has become, how predictable. Now those views are the commonplace pieties, and we are left with no realism, no novels of manners and morals.

Podhoretz, having documented realism cast out by modernism, now grown old, expects a return to realism, the mirror of mankind, the way we live now. The Ebony Tower, stages a confrontation of the believer in words with the non-believer, the destroyer of words. In this story, a middle-aged pedant has borrowed a country cottage to finish his pedantic life work, a biography of Thomas Love Peacock. He is wakened in the night by a young burglar. The bandit is chatty and disdainful, but offers his victim no bodily harm. This tough has a bit of education, takes in that his victim is a writer, and after a cross-cultural conversation of sorts, he ties up his victim in the usual manner, collects some small loot, and prepares to leave. Here, the writer struggles to discover a reason. I have tried to list what he might have hated in me: I must certainly have seemed precious, old-fashioned, square, and all the rest of it, but surely all that could not have added up to much more than the figure of a vaguely contemptible elderly man. I can hardly have stood for what he called "Them," the system, capitalism. I belonged to a profession he seemed to have some respect for: The underlying mistrust is of language itself. It is not so much that such people doubt what they think and believe, but they doubt profoundly their ability to say it. His mannerism, the usage of "right? It means, "I cannot, or I probably cannot communicate with you. I am convinced that the fatal clash between us was of one who trusts and reveres language and one who suspects and resents it. My sin was not primarily that I was middle-class intellectual, that I may have appeared more comfortably off financially than I am in fact, but that I live by words. I must very soon have appeared to the boy as one who deprived him of a secret, and one he secretly wanted to possess. I took the wish at the time as a kind of dandyism, a narcissism, print as a mirror for the ego. But I think what he really invited, at any rate subconsciously, was the loan of some of this magic power, and perhaps because he could not really believe in its existence until he saw it applied to himself. In a sense he placed his own need in the scales against what I had called a long-dead novelist, and what he must have resented most was the application of this previous and denied gift of word-magic to no more than another obscure precious word-magician. I presented a closed shop, a select club, an introverted secret society, and that is what he felt he had to destroy.

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Chapter 8 : Rangers Inventory | Texas Digital Archive

The Texas Revolution: Part A (September-October) Consultation. Journals of the Consultation Held at San Felipe de Austin, October November 14, [This.

Dub Naylor in diving suit. Negatives for Passport Pictures. With his horse at Camp Bullis Sept. Hardin, Texas Rangerâ€¦ Sept. Aldrich Nome and garden. Olson and Truman Stone destroying gambling equipment. Purvis and Clinton Peoples checking cattle truck near Kerrville, Texas. Paul Hanson posing as victim. Olson and Truman Stone evicting criminal from house using tear gas. Olson, Camp scenes near Round Rock, Texas. Olson, Doyle Currington and Zeno Smith and car with long radio antenna. Texas Rangers on horses. Gully Cowart and Chief Joe S. Fletcher in Camp near Junction. Fred Olson tacking up calendar for using gun for hammer. Garrison examining slot machines that have been fixed so as not to pay off. Banks, full dress uniform with two guns. Dixon at his desk. Jordan for identification card. Gonzauillas when he retired from Rangersâ€¦ July 10, Gonzauillas upon his retirement from rangers. May [8 x 10] R Negatives of District Atty. B meeting near Bridgeport. Garrison giving Jesse Hellums his Ranger Commission. Olson looking in the comparison microscope. Peoples talking with Col. Garrison in the Col. Peoples and George Burnup in raid on gambling house. Allee, Joe Bridge and J. Brown, Texas Ranger who passed away August 3, Garrison talking with Capt. Allee and Joe Bridge. Purvis, and John Wood. Butler talking in the photo office. Garrison, Chief Fletcher, and Capt. Peoples with the new armored car. Also George Burnup and Lester Robertson with car. Peoples pointing out features of armored car to Col. Garrison and Chief Fletcher. Ranger Banks participating, with Dpv. Garrison pinning badge on new Ranger Hollis M. Miller Deputy Sheriff of Alice. Peoples and Lester Robertson in the armored car. Peoples and Doyle Currington. Captain Peoples, Conrad Fath, and Mr. Banks and Lewis C. Rigler on duty at the Mansfield, Texas High School during race demonstration. Banks leaning against a tree surrounded by a group of smiling, white teenage girls and one boy. High school entrance is in the background. A cloth dummy is hung from a lamp fixture over the arched entrance portal. Banks, alone, leaning against a tree. Several teenage boys are standing at High school entrance in the background. A cloth dummy is hung from a lamp fixture over the arched entrance. Cloth dummy is hanging from light fixture over their heads. Group of men several feet behind on sidewalk, standing and sitting. Cars parked parallel to the sidewalk in the street. Banks escorting a young clergyman? Two older men stand off to the right. Other people are partially seen lining the sidewalk. E camp near Sierra Blanca. Made by the Dallas Morning News. Taken May 3, eight miles west of Del Rio. Copied September 21, Garrison in front of the Ranger office in Dallas. Copied November 8,

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Chapter 9 : Texas History Page - John Wyatt Moody

Consultation of (October-November) A meeting of representatives of various districts of Texas was planned for the fall the at Columbia to discuss escalating friction with Mexico, and consider options for more autonomous rule for Texas.

Austin, who brought his first Texas colonists here in San Felipe served as the location for the Conventions of 1822 and 1827, and the Consultation of 1827 - meetings that led to the Texas Declaration of Independence. Austin State Park - 10,000-acre park is in two sections, historical and recreational. The historical section is near an old ferry crossing of the Brazos River. Dominating many monuments and historical markers is a magnificent statue of Stephen F. Austin, "The Father of Texas". Josey Store, built in 1827, has been restored and is now a museum displaying merchandise of the pioneer era. Recreational portion of the park offers picnic, camping and trailer sites. Also, the park features a group recreational hall with kitchen facilities, screened shelters available for use, golf course and dining hall. Nature trail and fishing in the Brazos River. Just north of San Felipe on Park Road Austin as the unofficial capital of his colony. It became the first urban center in the Austin colony, which stretched northward from the Gulf of Mexico as far as the Old San Antonio Road and extended from the Lavaca River in the west to the San Jacinto River in the east. By October 1827, after briefly considering a location on the lower Colorado River, Austin, with the assistance of the Baron de Bastrop, decided to establish his capital on the Brazos near the settlement at which John McFarland operated a ferry. The site chosen was on a high, easily defensible bluff overlooking broad, fertile bottomlands. The location offered a number of advantages, including a central location and sources of fresh water independent of the Brazos. In late 1827 surveyor Seth Ingram began the tasks of defining the boundaries of the five-league expanse of prairie and woodland encompassed by the municipality and platting the town proper. Although planned on the basis of the prevailing Mexican town model with a regular grid of avenues and streets dominated by four large plazas, the settlement soon began to sprawl westward from the Brazos for more than a half mile along both sides of the Atascosito Road. By 1830 the community comprised a population of about 1,000, three general stores, two taverns, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, and some forty or fifty log cabins. Ten of the inhabitants were Hispanic, and the rest were of American or European origin; males outnumbered females ten to one. The town, generally called simply San Felipe, was the unquestioned social, economic, and political center of the Austin colony. Its expanding but unstable population was swelled by large numbers of immigrants and other transients. The colonial land office was headquartered in the town, and Austin assumed an active role in its operation. Regular mail service in the colony was inaugurated in 1828 when Samuel May Williams was appointed postmaster in San Felipe; with seven separate postal routes converging here, the town remained the hub of the Texas postal service until the Texas Revolution. Miller, Noah Smithwick, and Horatio Chriesman. Many other significant figures in early Texas history resided temporarily at San Felipe or visited periodically on business. Several large cotton plantations were established in the bottomlands near the town during the 1820s, and from the outset San Felipe became a trading center for the staple. By 1830 John Cummins had constructed a grist and lumber mill near the town. As stock raising developed in the vicinity, small herds of cattle were driven from the town across the country to Nacogdoches. San Felipe was located only some eighty miles above the mouth of the Brazos, and keelboats were used extensively to transport goods between the town and various coastal ports. Nevertheless, most articles of commerce were carried overland to the coast by wagon until after the revolution. The first school in the town, described by Smithwick as an "English school," was established by Thomas J. Pilgrim in 1827 with an initial enrollment of forty pupils, mostly boys. By 1830 four schools were reported in the community, with a combined enrollment of seventy-seven. Inasmuch as Austin discouraged the establishment of Protestant churches, Protestant worship in the town was confined mainly to occasional open-air meetings conducted by itinerant ministers. Some of the earliest Masonic meetings in Texas convened in an oak grove near the town. By the eve of the revolution San Felipe ranked second in Texas only to San Antonio as a commercial center. Its population in 1835 approached 2,000, and many more settlers resided nearby within

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the boundaries of the municipality. In view of the significance of the capital in the life of the colony, it was inevitable that San Felipe should play an important role in the events of the Texas Revolution. After the fall of the Alamo, Gen. On March 30, , the small garrison under Moseley Baker remaining at San Felipe to defend the Brazos crossing ordered the town evacuated and then burned it to the ground to keep it from falling into the hands of the advancing Mexican army. The terrified residents hastily gathered what few belongings they could carry before fleeing eastward during the incident known as the Runaway Scrape. Yet many families never returned, and the government of the republic was unable to resume operation in the town for want of the necessary buildings. San Felipe was incorporated in and became county seat of the newly established Austin County. Though a courthouse was constructed, the town never recovered its former stature. By the mids the only other buildings in the settlement were six or seven log houses and a tavern. In a county election made the new community of Bellville the county seat; the removal of administrative functions from San Felipe was completed in January As the original inhabitants abandoned the town, however, they were replaced during the mid-nineteenth century by an influx of Germans. After the Civil War, freedmen began to take up residence in the community. Czechs moved into the area in the late nineteenth century, as did a large influx of Mexican immigrants during the early twentieth century; the Mexican influx resulted from an increase in the employment of Mexican migrant farm workers in Austin County. Instead, the railroad was sold a right-of-way through the western section of the original 22,acre municipal tract. In the early s Sealy, four miles to the west, developed rapidly as a station of the new rail line, and many residents and businesses moved from San Felipe to the new commercial center. When the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railway constructed its Houston-Sealy spur through the vicinity in , the remaining residents of San Felipe moved southward about a half mile to a new town site along the tracks. Proceeds from the sale of lands within the original five-league township were invested, and the resulting income enabled the town to function without taxation and to build a first-rate system of public education. But in the Texas Western, a minor carrier, abandoned its Houston-Sealy line, and by the population of San Felipe had declined to It stood at in In the town had residents, one business, two churches, a school, and a post office. In the population was The population was in Well into the twentieth century the residents of San Felipe continued to claim the rights of the original inhabitants to free water, wood, grazing, and burial ground on the common lands of the municipality. In more than acres of open land remained in possession of the community. Austin State Historical Park, which was dedicated in and donated to the state by the town of San Felipe in The park features an obelisk and a bronze statue commemorating the achievements of Stephen F. The Farm Road bridge, constructed in the late s, spans the Brazos near the site of the original ferry. Accordingly, a convention was called to meet at San Felipe on October 1, A total of fifty-eight delegates representing sixteen settlements attended the convention. Stephen Austin served as president, with Frank W. Representation from San Antonio, the center for the Mexican colonists in Texas, was conspicuously absent. The convention adopted resolutions requesting a range of reforms including tariff reduction, the lifting of restrictions on immigration from the United States, the funding of primary schools, and the formation of a separate state of Texas within the Mexican republic. The resolutions failed, however, when Mexican government officials deemed the convention unauthorized and therefore illegal. In the process, though, a second convention was called to meet the following spring. The nature of this new convention was more aggressive than before. Of the fifty-five delegates that met in , only a quarter of them had attended the earlier gathering. Wharton, more volatile than Austin, was selected to preside. Sam Houston, a new leader on the Texas political horizon, attended from Nacogdoches. For the most part, the agenda for the convention was unchanged. The key addition to the reforms proposed earlier was the drafting of a constitution to be submitted to the Mexican congress. The constitution was patterned after those of the American states. But as time passed the chances for success dimmed--to a point that Austin was imprisoned in early without any specific charges. He would not return to Texas until September of , on the eve of the Texas Revolution. Referred to as the Consultation of , it was first set to convene on October Although a few of the delegates met at the scheduled time, the meeting was almost immediately adjourned as the result of military hostilities that had erupted earlier

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in the month. From the beginning, there was considerable discord among the members as to the best course to follow in its dealings with the Mexican government. As a result, three factions developed. Although Stephen Austin was away with the Texas forces at the time, a pro-Austin group led by Don Carlos Barrett favored a conciliatory approach to try to gain the support of Mexican liberals. Wharton and Henry Smith directed an opposing faction which favored a more militant anti-Mexican stance. The third faction sought to work toward a compromise in the positions of the other two. While the Consultation deliberated about a compromise, its actions leaned clearly in the direction of a more autonomous role for Texas. While it stopped short of declaring independence from Mexico, the group asserted its right to do so, and voted 33 to 14 for the establishment of a Provisional Government. It drafted an Organic Law with provisions for a governor and a general council. Henry Smith was chosen as governor. No clear division of power was established, however, which resulted in a relatively weak and indecisive governing body. Thus, the Consultation adjourned unfocused and without clear leadership, purpose, or military authority. Hans Peter Nielsen Gammel, comp. Sallie Glasscock, *Dreams of an Empire*: Premier Printing and Letter Service, Blanche Hoff, San Felipe de Austin: Ray Miller, Texas Parks Houston: University of Texas Press,