



# *Unit 6:* **The Republic of Texas**

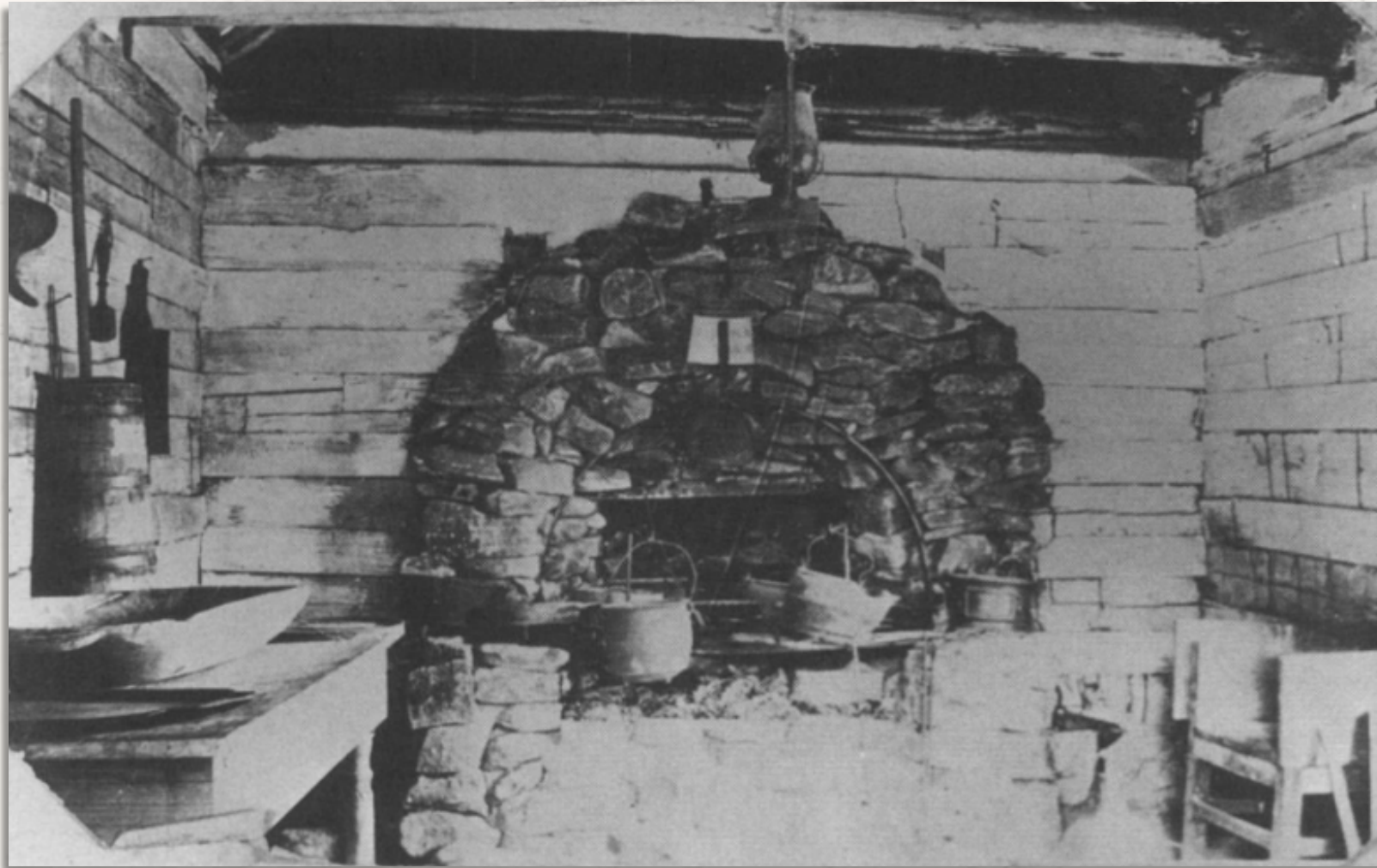
## *Lesson 5:*

### *Who's Who of the Republic of Texas*

*José Antonio Navarro*  
*The Portal to Texas History*

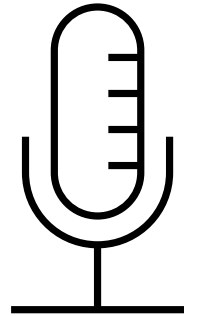
# ***Warm-up***

Use the image below to complete your warm-up

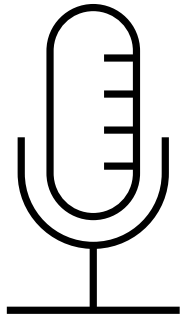


# Share with the class:

One thing I observe about  
the image is \_\_\_\_\_



One thing I can infer about  
daily life in Texas in the  
1800s is \_\_\_\_\_





# Essential Question



*Who were some of the key people of the Republic of Texas and why were they significant?*

# In Today's Lesson

1. **We will** study key people who took part in the Republic of Texas, identifying important information about their lives and their significance to the Republic of Texas era.
2. **I will** use the reading or readings provided to record significant information about people from the Republic of Texas.





# Sam Houston



Houston's presidential house in Austin during his second term. At the bottom of this sketch Houston wrote, **"This is a correct drawing of the house occupied by the president in 1841."**

*The Portal to Texas History*



Sam Houston  
The State Preservation Board



# Mirabeau Lamar

Laredo 12th Nov<sup>r</sup> 1846.

Don  
Andres Martinez  
Alcalde of Laredo

Sir

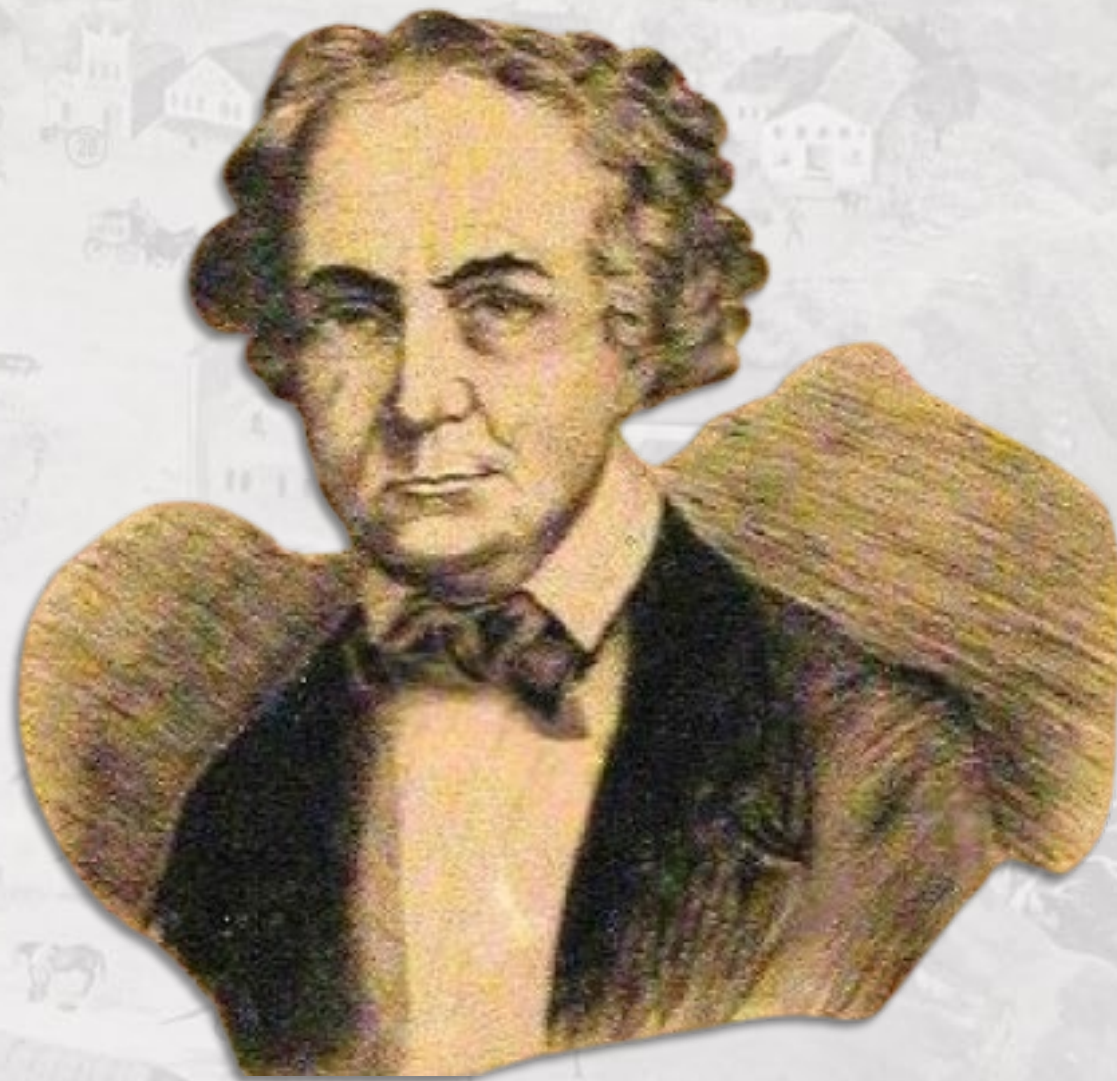
The state of public affairs requires that all Strangers arriving in this town and the vicinity, shall, without delay, report themselves to the military Commandant of the Place; - You will, therefore, cause this order to be translated into the Mexican language; and to be made public as far as practicable. The propriety of the order will be fully understood and appreciated by yourself; and your cooperation in its execution will be confidently expected.

Yours respectfully,

Mirabeau B. Lamar  
Capt<sup>t</sup> Laredo.

Sup<sup>t</sup> Com<sup>d</sup> 6  
en Mexico

En unido a un largo obsequio  
no el publico de V. habiendo publico.



Mirabeau Lamar  
The Portal to Texas History

A letter written by Lamar during his time as  
the military commander of Laredo, 1846.

The Portal to Texas History



# Anson Jones



*An illustration of the Annexation ceremony on February 19, 1846. President Anson Jones lowered the Republic of Texas flag declaring, "The Republic of Texas is no more."*

*The Portal to Texas History*



*Anson Jones*

*The State Preservation Board*

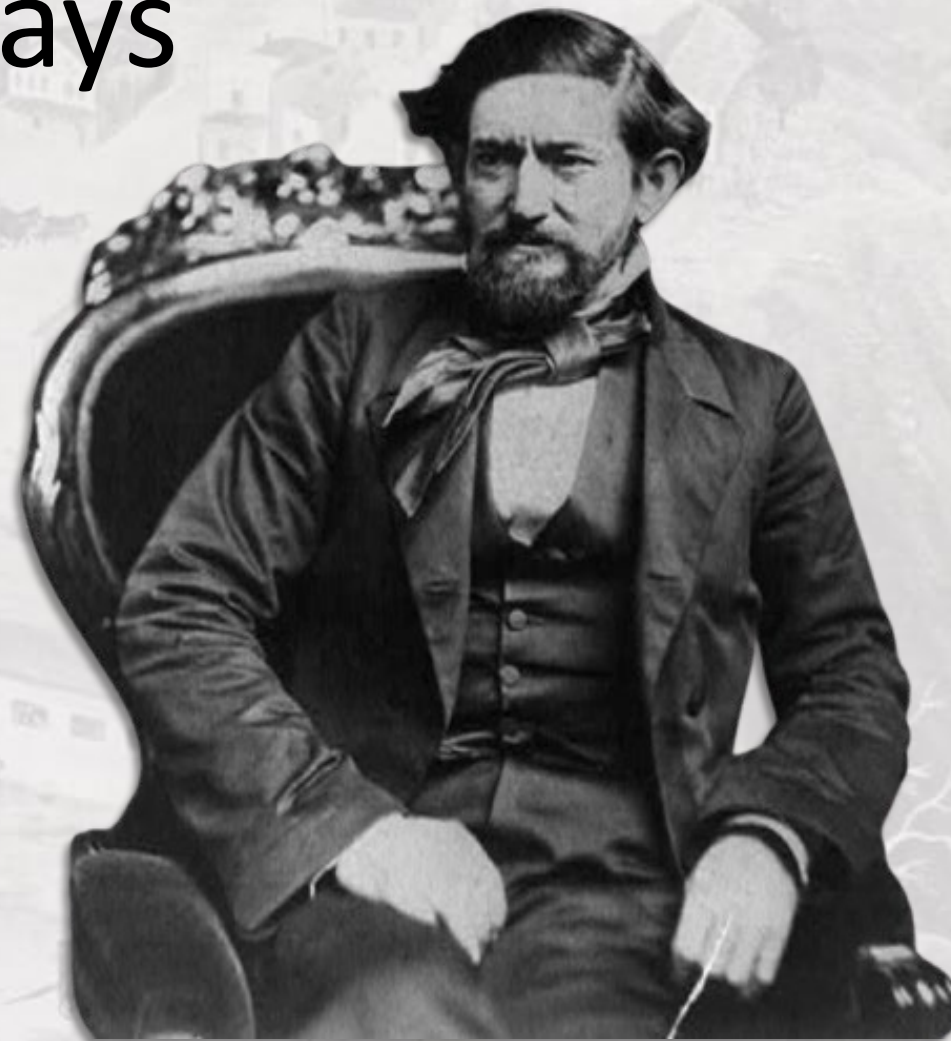


# John “Jack” Coffee Hays

## THE MORNING STAR.

Houston, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1842.

BEXAR CAPTURED.—A messenger arrived last evening from the West with despatches from Capt. Hays, announcing the capture of Bexar on the 12th inst., by a detachment of 1,300 Mexican troops, under Gen. Woll. On the 11th inst., news was received at Bexar, that a large Mexican army was approaching, but few believed the report. Capt. Hays with four spies went out to examine the roads, but as the night was dark and foggy, he could not discern the enemy. On the next morning he approached the town and found it in the possession of the Mexican troops, which he then ascertained had marched down from the hills above the town, and not by the main roads. A sharp firing was soon after heard, in the town, but soon ceased, and a messenger reached him with intelligence that the Americans, 53 in number, had, after a short resistance, surrendered to Gen. Woll, as prisoners of war.



*Captain John Coffee Hays  
The Library of Congress*



# Chief Bowles

age and faithless tribe of Indians on our borders. The officers of the Mexican army had been engaged in exciting the eastern Indians against our government, and were constantly sending them supplies of ammunition, preparatory for another invasion. But their great intriguer and negotiator, Col. Bowles; is dead, and with him is extinguished the Mexican power and influence. These Indians, from their contiguity to our government and their superior courage, were far more formidable than the Mexicans themselves.

*Taken from an article published in the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register on August 7, 1839, about the Battle of the Neches in which Chief Bowles was killed.*

*The Portal to Texas History*



The headstone marking the gravesite of Chief Bowles.





# William Goyens



*The memorial marker of William Goyens  
at the Old Spanish Cemetery in  
Nacogdoches, Texas*



*William Goyens  
Texas State Historical Association*





# Mary (Adams) Maverick



*Mary Ann Adams Maverick and her children*



*A portrait of Mary Maverick  
in her later years*



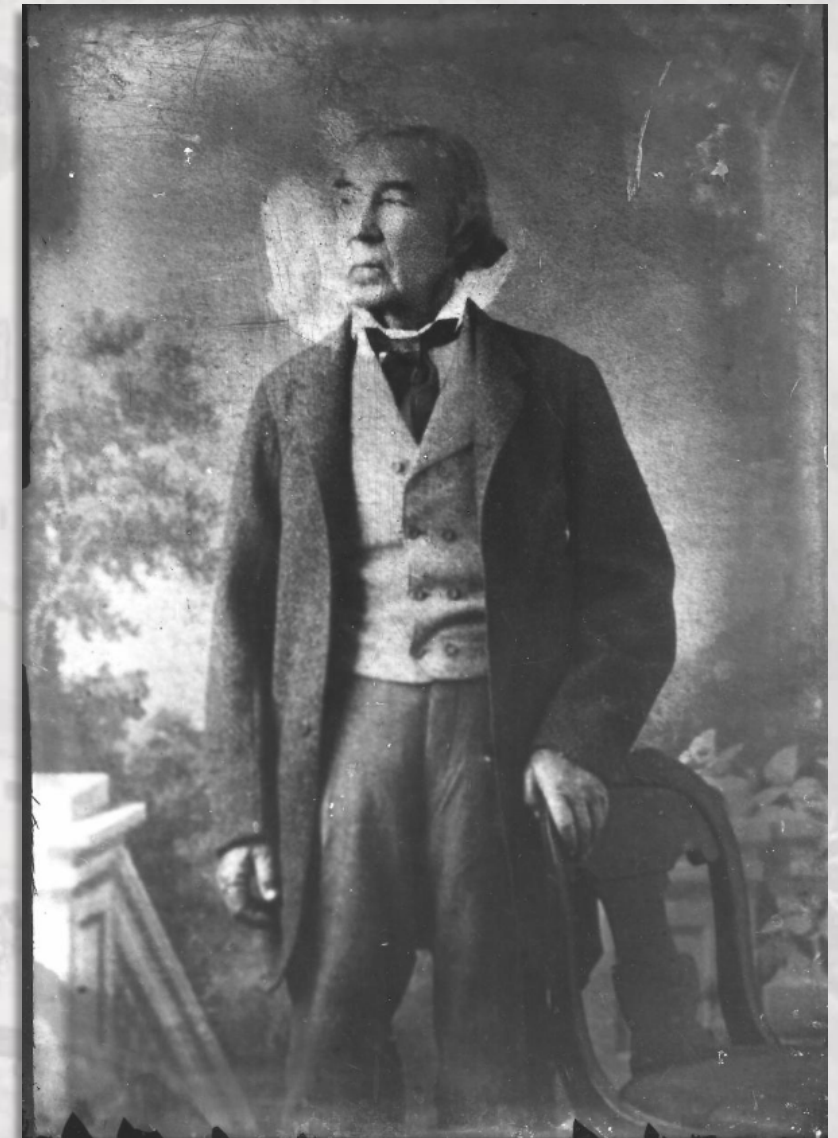


# José Antonio Navarro



*The José Antonio Navarro house on Laredo  
Street in San Antonio*

*The Texas Historical Commission  
The Portal to Texas History*



*José Antonio Navarro  
The Portal to Texas History*



# Vicente Córdova

On the 10th, the Mexicans sent a letter from their camp to the president at Nacogdoches, signed by Cordova, Norris, Cruzs and others, disavowing all allegiance and respect to the constitution and laws of this Republic, and expressing their preference and determination to fight for the Mexican constitution of '24.— They also asked protection for their women and children, and promised to reciprocate. —

*An excerpt of a newspaper article about the Córdova Rebellion from the Telegraph and Texas Register of Houston, Saturday September 29, 1838*  
*The Portal to Texas History*



*The Córdova Rebellion took place in and around Nacogdoches in east Texas*

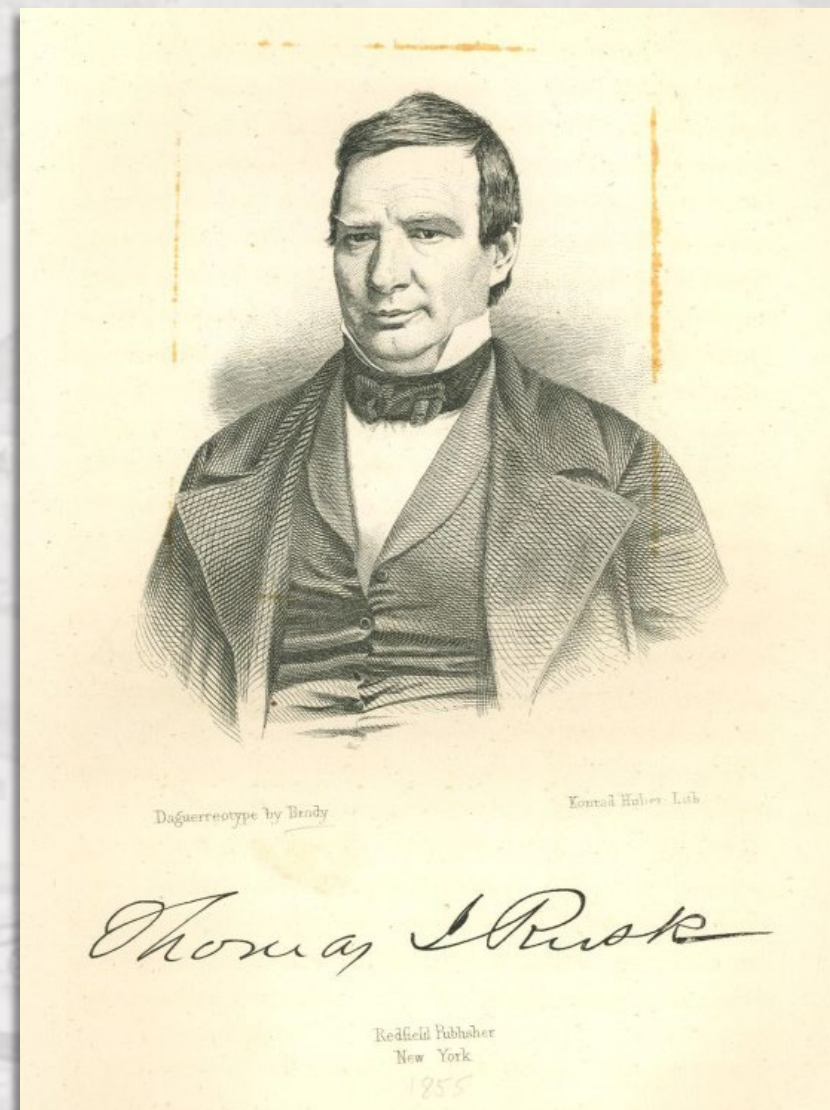


# Thomas J. Rusk

*Resolved, by the house of representatives of the republic of Texas, that the conduct of General Thomas J. Rusk in the campaign against the Mexicans and Indians, so far as it has come to their knowledge, meets their full and entire approbation, and that they feel the fullest confidence in the gallantry, patriotism, devotion and ability of the said General Rusk to carry out the campaign to a successful termination. UNANIMOUSLY adopted.*

*An excerpt of a newspaper article from the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register on November 17, 1838. The article detailed the decisions of the Texas House of Representatives from its meeting on the morning of November 9, 1838.*

*The Portal to Texas History*



Thomas Jefferson Rusk  
The Portal to Texas History



# Alexander Somervell

San Antonio 31<sup>st</sup> March 1842

Much esteemed Sir

I confess it is with diffidence I approach a subject on which so much may depend and yet such is my firm conviction of the great good that may result from it that I am emboldened to speak out, not however in a spirit of obtuseness or advice but with due deference and respect and a firm reliance in your well known and truly appreciated better judgment.

This then is the subject on which I would speak—There is a well known jealousy now existing between Santa Anna and General Arista could you not in your own peculiar and felicitous style, foment and excite that jealousy to open rivalry and hostility by tendering to Arista on your part (as it is an executive act) the acknowledgment of the independence of the Government he has established and also to offer him the services of a thousand or more Texian soldiers to be recruited, officered and fought under our own flag, subject to his orders while in that service but under the rules and articles of war that govern us, he to pay the expenses of the troops and they to act offensively and defensively against our common enemy and the Southern portion of the Republic of Mexico, if the plan succeed it would have the salutary effect of taking the war out of our own

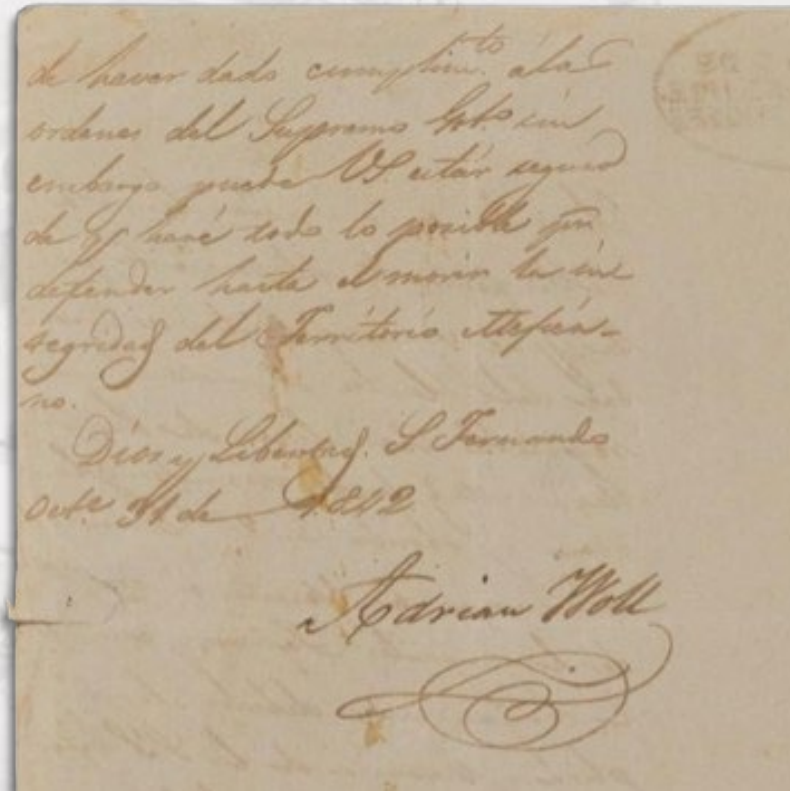
A letter from Alexander Somervell to Sam Houston not long after Mexico's first invasion of Texas and occupation of San Antonio in March 1842.

The Texas State Library and Archives  
Commission





# Adrián Woll



*A portion of a letter from Woll to the  
Ayuntamiento of Laredo after his invasion  
of Texas and occupation of San Antonio.  
The Portal to Texas History*



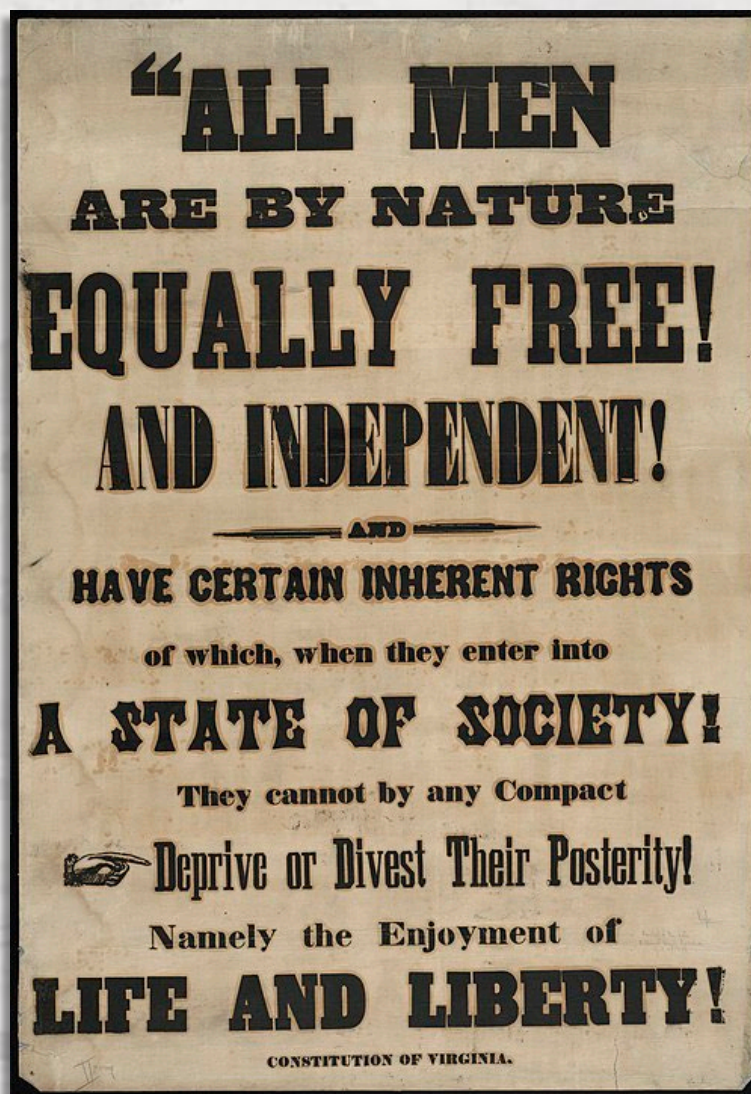
*General Adrián Woll  
The Texas State Historical Association*



# Stephen Pearl Andrews



*Stephen Pearl Andrews  
The Texas State Historical Commission*



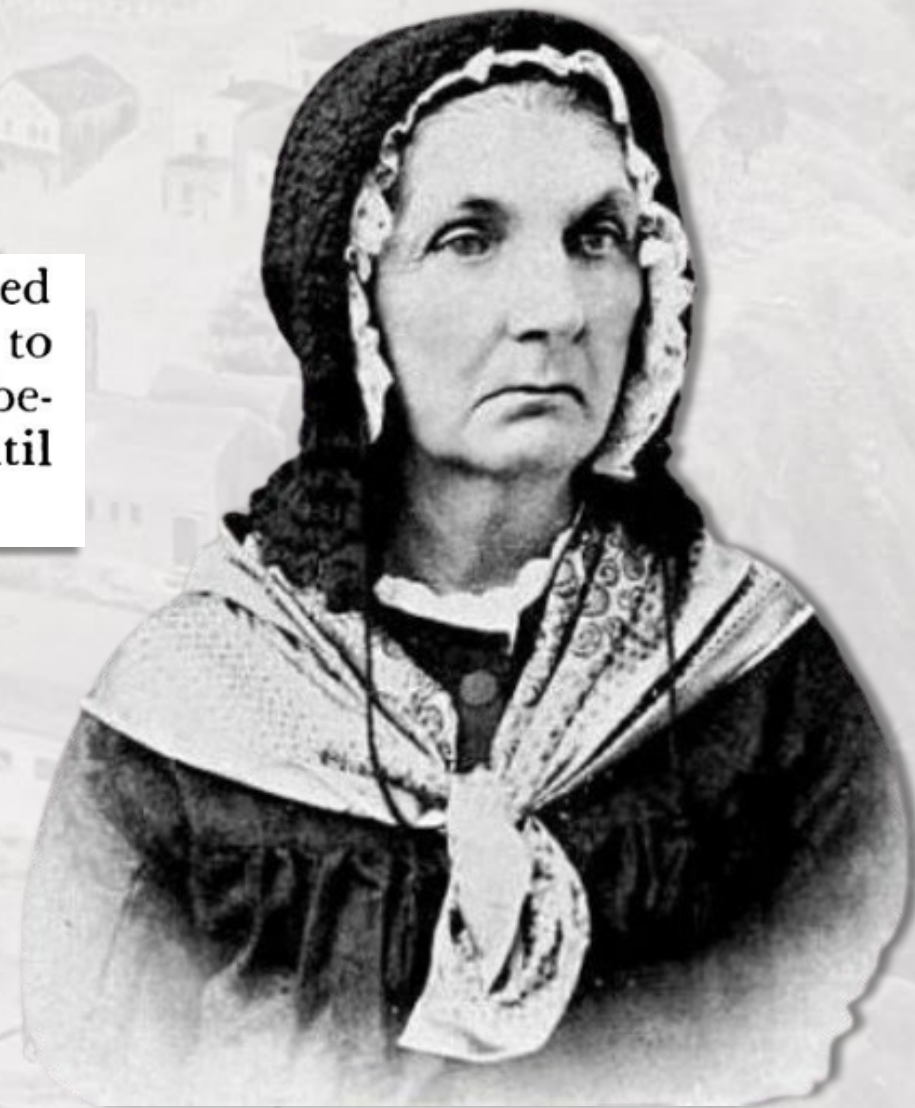
*Andrews supported the anti-slavery  
abolitionist movement.  
The Boston Public Library*



# Rosa Kleberg

Our home was the meeting place of many young, educated Germans, who, driven out by the revolutions of 1848, hoped to find in Texas the land of freedom. Germans of all classes began to come a little later, and thus the stream continued until the Civil War.

*An excerpt of "Some of my Early Experiences in Texas" by Rosa Kleberg, published in the Texas Historical Association Quarterly, April 1898.  
The Portal to Texas History*



*Rosa Kleberg  
The Portal to Texas History*



# Exit Ticket

Follow the directions below to complete your exit ticket



- Choose two people from today's lesson.



- Complete the graphic organizer based on your knowledge of the two people you chose.



- Share with a partner.





# Share with the class:

I think \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
would have been *friends* /  
*opponents* because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

