

# Chronological and Archaeological History of Barranco Colorado – a Military Post along the lower Lavaca River (1830-1832)

by Chris Kneupper (© 2021) 19-Jan-2021

*Not to know what happened before you were born is to be a child forever. For what is the time of a man, except it be interwoven with that memory of ancient things ....*  
- Marcus Tullius Cicero, 46 BC

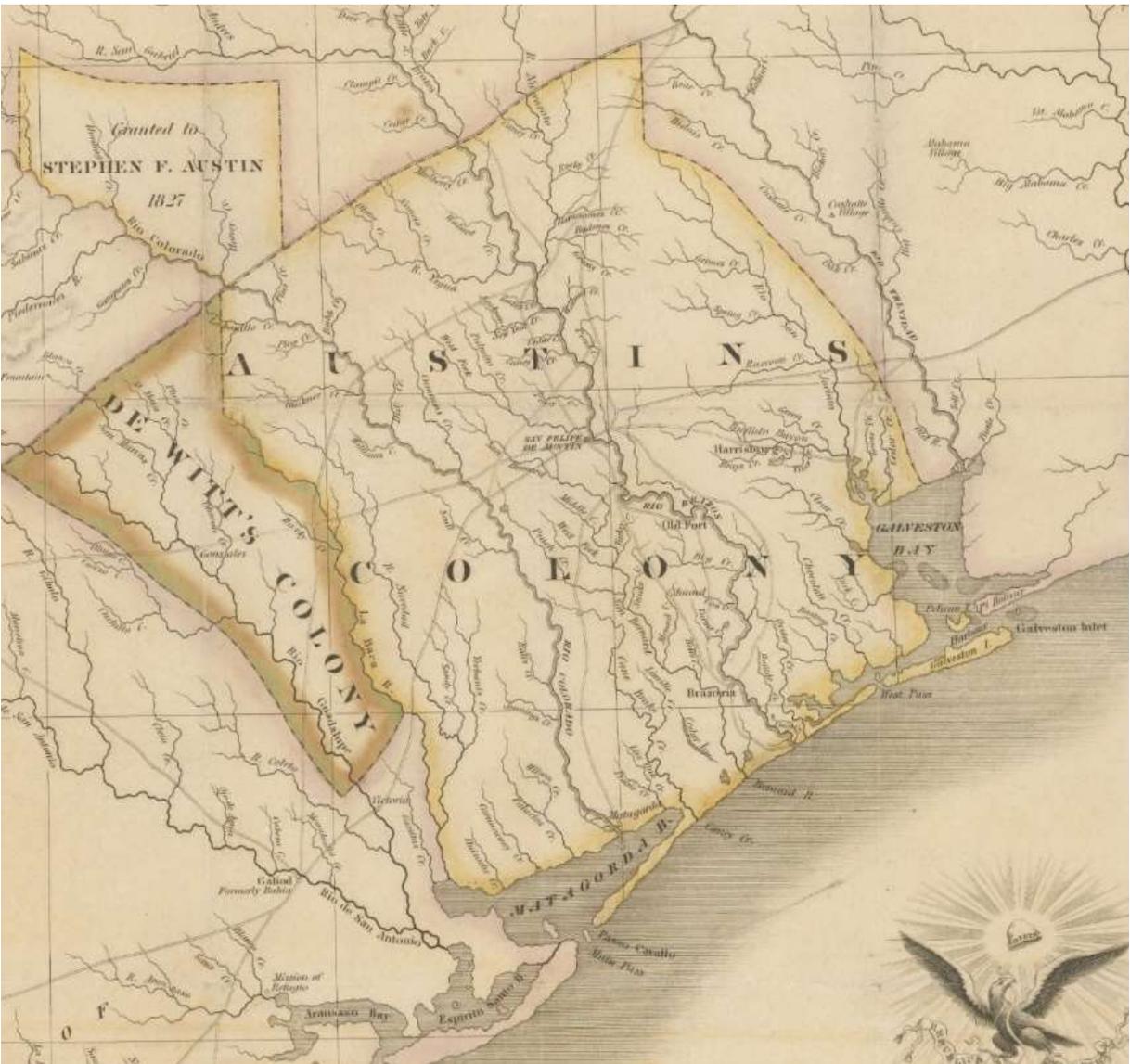
## PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this document to organize and publicize information about the Mexican fort named as “Barranco Colorado”, founded on the lower [Lavaca River](#) in the summer of 1830, and operated for a period of two years or so, until it was abandoned along with several other military posts in the eastern part of Texas in the last half of 1832.

## INTRODUCTION

As the 1830's dawned in southeast Texas, significant but mostly rural settlement had been underway for almost a decade in this previously undeveloped area, largely through the colony established by [Stephen Fuller Austin](#) known as Austin's Colony, with his original settlers known as the [Old Three Hundred](#). The only towns of note were [San Felipe de Austin](#), [Brazoria](#), [Matagorda](#) and [Harrisburg](#), each only a few years old, as shown in the original 1830 version of a map created and commissioned by the empresario himself (Figure 1 below). This map shows that the southwestern boundary of Austin's Colony was the Lavaca River.

A Mexican general officer, [Manuel de Mier y Terán](#) visited Texas as leader of a [boundary-commission expedition](#) and inspection tour from late 1827 to early 1829, visiting Laredo, San Antonio de Béxar, Gonzales, San Felipe de Austin, Nacogdoches and the east Texas border area (boundary line set by the [Adams-Onís Treaty](#) of 1819), before returning to Matamoros [Morton 1945, Terán 2000]. Terán was considered “... one of the most admirable men of the Mexican revolutionary era ... a brilliant tactician, a broadly interested scholar, a sympathetic leader, and an outstanding patriot” [Berlandier 1980 p. xii]. After his visit to Texas, and alarmed at what he had seen, Terán became one of the advocates for a revised immigration policy and stronger military presence, later writing an influential report about his visit that was issued in early 1830. After playing a pivotal role in repelling a Spanish expeditionary force at Tampico in Aug-1829, Terán was promoted to “General of Division” with the post of Commander General of the Eastern Internal Provinces (which included Texas), eventually establishing his headquarters at Matamoros in Mar-1830. In this role, Terán initially had plans to gather a large military force at Matamoros to be used in Texas as necessary [Morton 1944 pp. 194-196]. Stephen F. Austin, hearing of these plans, published a notice and editorial in the [Texas Gazette](#) in an attempt to assure his colonists this was in their best interests [Austin 13-Mar-1830]. But, these plans were altered somewhat by a new law soon enacted by the Mexican federal legislature.

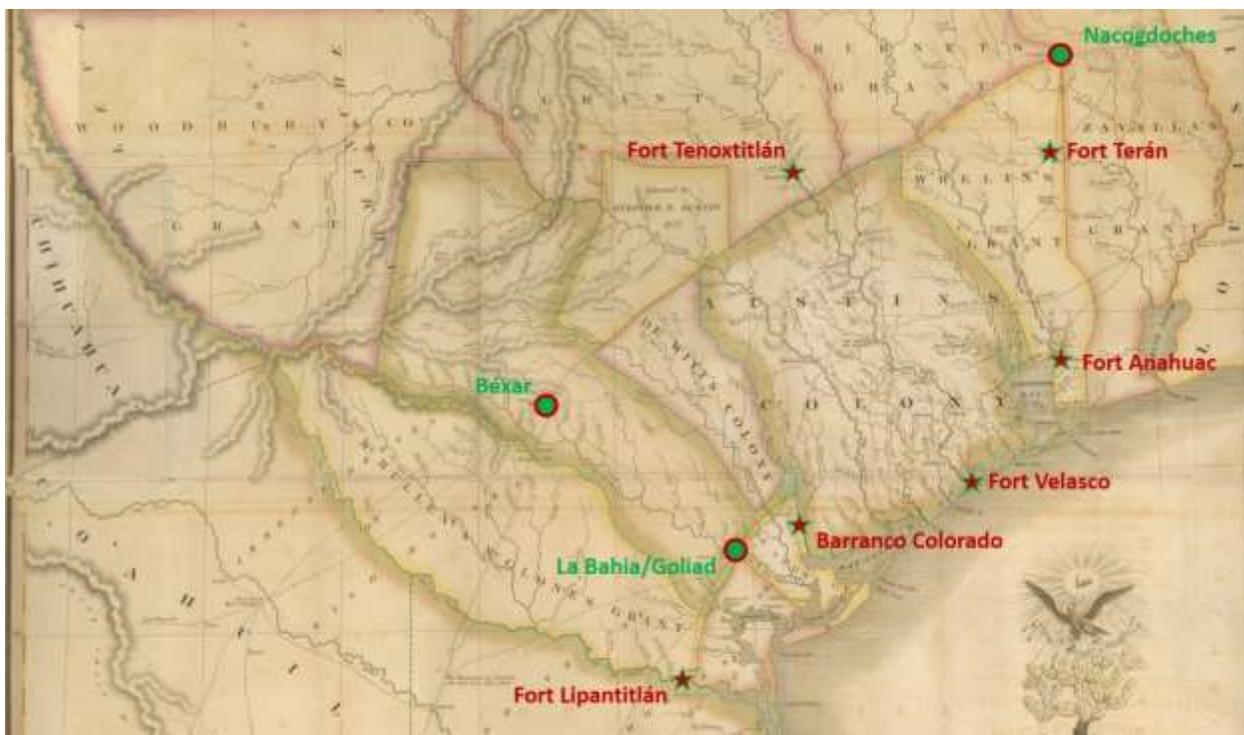


**Figure 1: Portion of original (1830) version of Austin and Terán map published by H. S. Tanner**

Based on Terán's report, [Lucas Alamán](#) (Mexican minister of foreign relations) and others created the infamous [Law of 6-Apr-1830](#), in some cases exceeding Terán's advice. One provision called for the military occupation of Texas using, in part, convicts as soldiers. Another important aspect of the law was that authority for colonization in frontier states was vested in federal commissioners, removing such authority from the individual states. This was in direct opposition to Stephen F. Austin's stated opinions [Austin 29-Mar-1830]. For Texas, the post of colonization commissioner was added to Terán's duties in late Apr-1830 [Morton 1944 p. 199]. Another provision of the law was Article 12, which stated "Coastwise trade shall be free to all foreigners for the term of four years, with the object of turning colonial trade to the ports of Matamoros, Tampico and Veracruz." [Howren 1913 p. 416]. This law, justified from the Mexican government's perspective, had a [negative and galvanizing effect](#) on the loyalty of the Anglo-American colonists in Texas (Texians), and its effect is often equated with the

[“Stamp Act”](#) in catalyzing the American Revolution. But, this law’s immediate effect was to give birth to the efforts for new military sites in Texas, to enforce its customs and immigration provisions.

The Mexican government planned to construct a fort near the mouth of the Lavaca River, apparently with the intention to control customs and immigration into the “Bahia de San Bernardo”, later known as Matagorda, Lavaca, and Espiritu Santo Bays. This fort, and two others, were among the first actions to implement Terán’s “Texas forts project” in 1830, as indicated in a letter Terán later wrote to [José María Viesca](#), then governor of the Mexican state of Coahuila y Tejas “... I have selected some points which have appeared to me the most appropriate for locating detachments of troops: at the mouth of the Lavaca River, at the crossing of the Brazos River on the Upper Road from Béxar to Nacogdoches (a place which has been given the name of Tenoxtitlan), and at the point at the head of Galveston Bay, on the left bank at the mouth of the Trinity River.” [Terán 1830]. In total, six new forts were to be constructed to enforce the new law, including [Fort Anahuac](#), [Fort Terán](#), [Fort Tenoxtitlán](#), [Fort Lipantitlán](#), and [Fort Velasco](#), adding to existing garrisons at [San Antonio de Béxar](#), [Presidio La Bahía](#), and [Nacogdoches](#), along with a war frigate to serve the coastal forts [Filisola 1848 pp. 65-66], as shown in Figure 2. Unlike the other new forts, the one on the Lavaca River is poorly known in modern references, with only a few relatively obscure accounts mentioning it.



**Figure 2: Mexican Forts of 1830-1832 (based on the 1836 version of the Austin and Terán map)**

In his memoirs written some years later, [Vicente Filisola](#) wrote “The town of San Felipe de Austin is the capital and focal point for the colonists of Texas. General Terán has ordered the occupation of this and El Paso del Caballo, Lavaca or Barranco Colorado, Fort Velasco, Galveston, Anáhuac, Fort Terán, Harrisburg, Nacogdoches and Tenoxtitlán and some others” [Filisola 1848 p. 139]. This account seems to indicate that the name of the place on the Lavaca was “Barranco Colorado”. The term “Fort Lavaca”

does not seem to have been used at the time, although this term was repeatedly used in a recent archaeological report for this site [Jackson et al 2006]. The term "Fort Lavaca" is otherwise found as a name for a [Civil War era battery](#) at the current location of the town of [Port Lavaca](#).

An early settler of Jackson County, [John S. Menefee](#) (1813-1884), authored a series of articles in the *Jackson County Clarion* newspaper in the period of 20-May to 15-Jul-1880, a collection of which were transcribed many years later into a single typescript document entitled "Early Jackson County History". In this document is found a story alluding to a military post on the Lavaca (the context indicating it was the summer of 1830), stating "... Capt. Mat (*Nathaniel*) Lewis and Capt. S. (*Sylvanus*) Hatch owned a vessel called the *Hetta*, by which father sent to New Orleans for some supplies, and he and I went down to get them on her return. Some Mexican soldiers from the Garrison on the west side of Lavaca went down also, and we camped at Cox's Point; next morning we and the officers went aboard of the vessel, leaving the soldiers ashore; the officers wanted the captain to send some water ashore for the soldiers, and after repeating their wishes two or three times the captain told the interpreter (Stoddard) to tell them to go to H\_\_ell, which made the officers furious, they drew their swords and \_\_\_\_ the water went ashore and nobody was hurt, though somewhat scared. ... The vessel was seized by the soldiers as having contraband on board, and lay in the bay until she became a wreck." [Menefee 1880]. The B exar Archives has letters indicating this event occurred on or before 2-Jul-1830, which would indicate the fort was active as early as the summer of 1830.

In his book "Reminiscences of Fifty Years in Texas", [John J. Linn](#) wrote "... During this year (1830) General Teran sent two hundred soldiers to establish a military post on the Lavaca River. This addition to our scant population gave a decided impetus to trade. I engaged to supply the troops with all articles suitable to their wants." [Linn 1986 p. 13]. Apparently at some later time, he also wrote "... There were in Victoria and on the Lavaca River above two hundred soldiers, who had been sent by the orders of General Teran in 1831. He had intended building a fort on the Lavaca; the definite position had not been decided upon, but the manufacture of brick had been commenced at a place called 'El Banco Colorado,' or 'The Red Bank', on the west bank of the Lavaca and about three miles west of Texana. The works were under the control of Don Manuel Choval (*Rafael Chovell?*), a gentlemen of birth and education, commissioned by General Teran. ... The immediate commander of the troops was Captain Artiaga, also a perfect gentleman and an old officer, who had served throughout the Mexican Revolution. ... After the surrender of Velasco (*late Jun-1832*) and the intrigues of Santa Anna had been developed, and after the death of General Teran (*3-Jul-1832*), who committed suicide by falling upon his sword, Commissioner Choval resigned, and Captain Artiaga informed General Mexia that he wished to be relieved of the responsibilities of his position, as he did not favor the movements of Santa Anna. An order arrived directing the removal of the whole army, together with the workmen at the brick-kiln, some thirty or forty in number. These latter were from various parts of Mexico, who had been convicted of offenses against the laws and were known here as 'the chain-gang'. .... Lieutenant-Colonel Villasana arrived in a schooner in the bay to transport the troops to Matamoros, but had no funds with which to pay for provisions and other expenses. He had, however, authority to draw on the custom-house at Matamoros. ... As the 'Lavaca command' was indebted to me for supplies, Captain Artiaga called on me and stated that he was ordered to abandon the proposed fort; that he needed supplies, and that Villasana would draw on the Matamoros custom-house for the same. I knew their impecunious condition and the venture of accepting Villasana's check in payment, but so anxious were we all to get rid of the military that I

*determined to supply their necessities and run the risk of ever receiving pay, in order to contribute to the peace and prosperity of our country. All this was consummated. I supplied all their wants, and received of Villasana an order on the custom-house at Matamoros for some EIGHT HUNDRED and odd dollars. I sent the draft to a friend in Matamoros for collection. He was offered payment upon the basis of a ruinous discount which he did not deem at all equitable or just, and the proposed liquidation was rejected. .... But I have failed to receive one cent of that sum up to the present day. After the departure of the above-mentioned troops Texas enjoyed a period of peaceful quiet, absolutely free from the presence of Mexican soldiery, until the year 1835.” [Linn 1883 pp.18-21].*

Mindora Bagby McCallick (1906-1973), then a high school student, wrote an essay entitled “The Local History of Jackson County” to compete for the Caldwell Prize in Local History, which was judged by The University of Texas History Dept. Her essay, among others, was awarded a “Special Mention” and published in the University of Texas Bulletin of 22-Oct-1924, which said in part “*As late as 1832 the Mexican Government kept soldiers in a fort that stood on a high bluff on the west side of the Lavaca River. The traces of the fort and the old mission have almost disappeared and there are very few people living in the county at present who can locate the sites where they stood. At Dimmitt's Landing (Dimmitt's Landing was on the west bank at the mouth of the Lavaca River) on the Lavaca, the Texans, in the revolution with Mexico, received many of their supplies and ammunition. About thirty-five years ago some of this land was put in cultivation and old cannon balls, bayonets, sabers, and muskets were plowed up.*” [Bagby 1924].

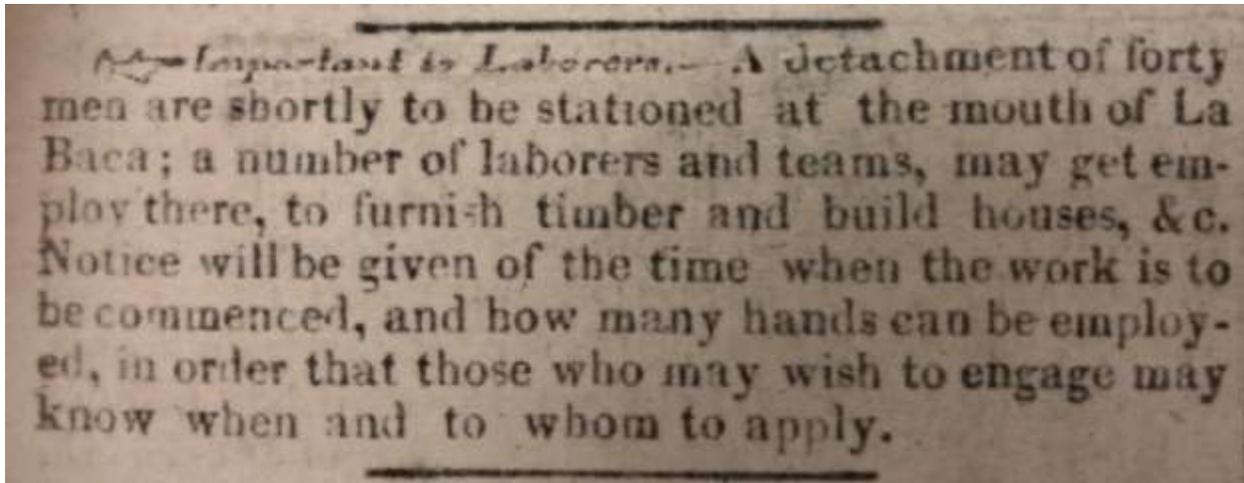
Ira Thomas Taylor published the book "The Cavalcade of Jackson County" in 1938, with a small chapter entitled “Last Camp Site of Mexican Army in Jackson County”. It says in part “*As late as 1831 and 1832 a Mexican army of some two hundred men with some thirty or forty convicts was stationed within the present boundaries of Jackson County, in the southeast corner of the John Linn Survey and on the west side of the Lavaca River near the present home of Charley Jones. It had been proposed by the Mexican Government to build a fort undoubtedly intended to overawe and if necessary to exterminate the citizens who had come from the United States in good faith to make their homes in Jackson County. ... This military camp under the command of Captain Artiaga at a point called “El Banco Colorado” or the “Red Bank,” was an army camp as well as a penal colony for convicts from old Mexico. The convicts were engaged in making brick and shipping them by boat to ports in old Mexico. Brick were actually manufactured there at that early date, and a number of such brick have been dug up from that brickyard and are now souvenirs of many of our citizens. ... This army was removed and the camp abandoned by order of the Mexican Government in July, 1832. ... All that remains of this old camp site on the high river bank is part of the remains of the old brick kiln.*” The John J. Linn survey is shown in Figure 3 below, with a red arrow indicating the approximate location of Barranco Colorado, also showing an old road segment which appears headed toward it. In fact, the road segment labeled as “Texana Road” appears to be a portion of the old trail from Guadalupe Victoria to San Felipe de Austin.



Captain Aniceto Arteaga are to be transported by the sloop **General Bustamante** within days to the mouth of the Lavaca, and that another unit (3<sup>rd</sup> Active Company) will march overland from Mier to Laredo to Goliad while protecting families of the other soldiers [Terán 1-Jun-1830a].

On the same day, Terán wrote to [Erasmus Seguin](#), the Commissioner at Béxar, also ordering his assistance while informing him of the plan. Included in this letter is additional information that the mineralogist Rafael Chovell was appointed as the Commissioner for Lavaca, and it includes an enclosure with specific instructions given him. These directives include measurement of the latitude for the Lavaca anchorage (to plot it on future navigation charts), to build a defensible structure for 100 soldiers at a flood-free site with fresh healthful water, questions about finding lime/clay/oyster shell and whether to build with brick or wood with the assistance of skilled laborers from Guadalupe or Austin's Colony, seek assistance from Martin de Leon about pastures and farming, to contact the Commissioner at Béxar for funds if needed, and with knowledge that the state commander (Elosúa) is informed of all these plans. An additional enclosure consists of the specific instructions given to Aniceto Arteaga, in the form of a copy made by him at Guadalupe on 1-Jul-1830. These directives include taking 40 men from the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Permanent Battalions at Matamoros aboard the sloop **General Bustamante** to the anchorage at the Lavaca River in "*la Bahía de San Bernardo*", to create a military establishment on the right bank on the property of "*Colonia de Guadalupe*", with the purpose of keeping an eye on "*la Norte Americanos de Austin*" across the Lavaca, while protecting both colonies from the "*aggressions of the savages*", to be independent of the commander at La Bahia, but report his arrival to the regional commander (Antonio Elosúa at Béxar), and to otherwise communicate directly to Terán, to treat the North Americans with respect and contact Stephen F. Austin with honesty and enlightenment, to settle into the fort as soon as possible but stay at Guadalupe in the meantime, locate a cavalry company at La Bahia or Guadalupe, to construct using lime as directed by Rafael Chovell, and even advice about how to grow and process grain and also the importance of daily rifle maintenance, among other advice [Terán 1-Jun-1830b].

One of the first things that Aniceto Arteaga did in Texas was to write to Stephen F. Austin from Guadalupe (Guadalupe Victoria, current Victoria TX) informing him of his new post and that Terán suggested contact to request help locating laborers [Arteaga 6-Jun-1830]. Rafael Chovell also wrote to Stephen F. Austin from Guadalupe, establishing contact, indicating they left Brazos Santiago (the harbor area for Matamoros) on 7-Jun-1830, and also requesting two subscriptions to the newspaper of San Felipe [Chovell 10-Jul-1830]. Austin replied to Arteaga on 13-Jul-1830, with a diplomatic response but not committing to laborers; however, he offered to request such in the newspaper [Austin 13-Jul-1830]. Indeed, in the [Texas Gazette](#) issue of 22-Jul-1830, the following notice did appear.



**Figure 4: Notice in [Texas Gazette](#), 22-Jul-1830, Page 2, Column 1**

Aniceto Arteaga sent the first of many monthly reports to Elosúa on 1-Jul-1830 [Arteaga 1-Jul-1830].

Later in July, Arteaga received a letter from Elosúa, passing on a message from [George Fisher](#) on the Brazos, suggesting the use of the schooner *Cañon* [Elosúa 21-Jul-1830], which had been seized for importing contraband tobacco, so as to recoup the large imposed fine.

Apparently, Terán felt the initial directives to Chovell and Arteaga were not sufficient, and he created a model and plan for construction of a fort, which was sent to them in the Fall of 1830. In a letter to Chovell accompanying these items, he wrote *"In a wooden box I am sending you the model and plan which is to serve for the construction of the fort. Please note that the thickness of the walls has not been drawn to scale, and they should have the same thickness as any ordinary house, in proportion to the material with which they are constructed. Around this building, for a distance of 400 varas (about 1110 feet) no building shall be permitted, for it is to serve as the citadel in the settlement which is to be formed in the course of time. Also you should try to clear the ground of brush and any other objects which might tend to limit the effectiveness of firearms."* [Terán 12-Oct-1830]. Chovell then sent the box on to [José Francisco Ruiz](#), military commander at Fort Tenoxtitlán [Chovell 8-Nov-1830 & 17-Nov-1830]. Interestingly, Ruiz sent the box south again with Ensign Santiago Navayra to Samuel May Williams (at San Felipe), asking him to translate the plan into English (so that Anglo-American laborers could read it) and also the ensign was *"to look for a man capable of building the said house"* since Ruiz wrote *"I find myself without the necessary knowledge for building fortifications"* [Ruiz 26-Dec-1830]. A footnote in this reference notes with irony *"... that apparently Ruiz was going to employ Anglo Americans to build this fort whose purpose was to keep Anglo Americans out of Texas."* Although the model and plan have apparently not survived, the important point is that Barranco Colorado and Fort Tenoxtitlán may have the same design for any main structure. Jack Jackson also felt that this design was to be used for Fort Lipantitlán [Jackson et al 2006 pp. 63-65]. Thus, if archival or archaeological evidence is found for any one of these, it might be concluded the others resembled such a design as well.

.

.

*(other details awaiting acquisition and translation of dispatches in the period of Jul-1830 to Dec-1832)*

.

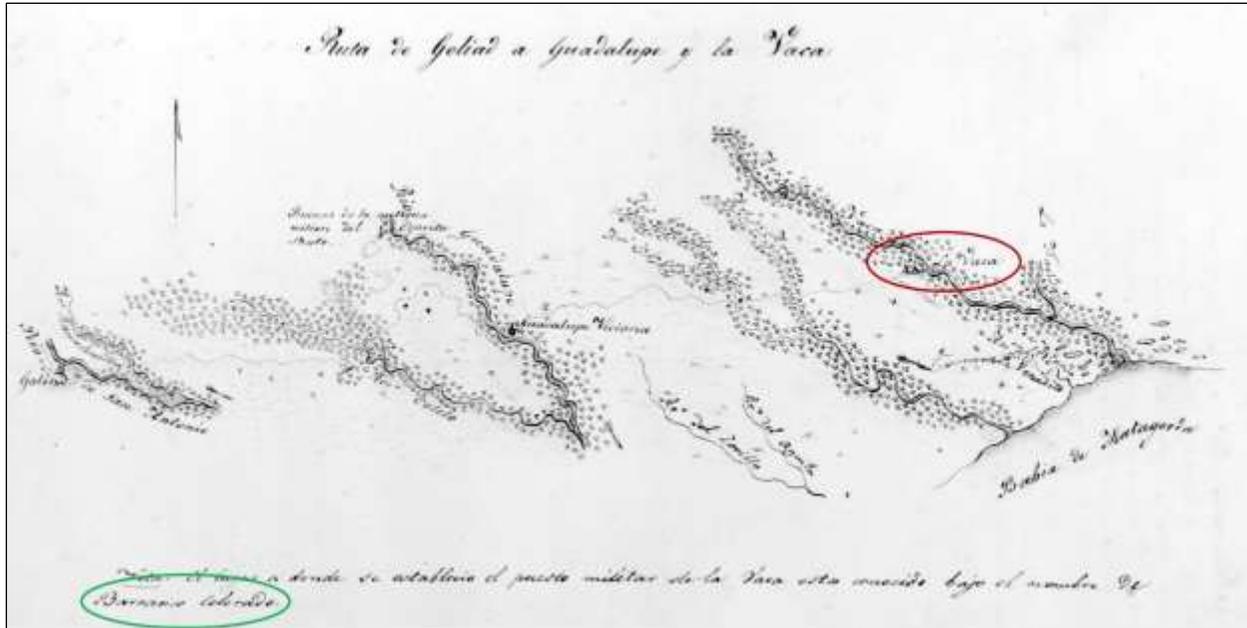
Aniceto Arteaga and Barranco Colorado learned of the [Battle of Velasco](#) and/or its prelude quickly, as there were travelers that passed that way, and they left statements that were preserved by the authorities at Lavaca and Guadalupe. One was an account by an express mail rider from Guadalupe to Brazoria, Romualdo Quintanilla, who met one Cayetano Garza traveling the other way (from Brazoria to Mier) while stopped at the Garcitas Creek crossing. Garza reported that 100 Americans were marching from Brazoria to Anahuac as of 17-Jun-1832, and that he'd met one Vicente Padilla (traveling from Velasco to Nacogdoches) at the San Bernard, and that Padilla had said the same number of Americans had disarmed 100 men at the mouth of the Brazos as of 16-Jun-1832 (although he'd not directly witnessed such) [Quintanilla 24-Jun-1832, Arteaga 24-Jun-1832]. Apparently, Quintanilla had ordered one of his accompanying soldiers (Miguel Lopez) to take Garza to the Lavaca Post, where both Lopez and Garza were further interviewed, at the specific request of Arteaga. The dates would indicate these men probably observed the uproar among the Austin colonists about the Anahuac Disturbances but BEFORE the Battle of Velasco on 26-29 Jun 1832.

Arteaga got confirmation that an actual battle had occurred at Velasco on or before 2-Jun-1832, since he was provided with a Spanish translation of a letter sent by one of the Texians at the battle, James B. "Britt" Bailey, requesting reinforcements [Bailey 27-Jun-1832]. Apparently, the letter was translated by [José M. J. Carbajal](#) (probably at San Felipe de Austin) and then sent down to Arteaga, who copied it and sent it on to Elosúa at Béxar.

[Rámon Músquiz](#), the political chief stationed at San Felipe, also wrote twice to the military commander at Lavaca with news of the Battle of Velasco, suggesting reinforcements [Músquiz 30-Jun & 2-Jul-1832].

A letter from Terán to Arteaga indicates that approval had been granted for Arteaga's retirement [Terán 28-Jun-1832]; however, this date was during the Battle of Velasco, soon followed by a similar skirmish at Nacogdoches, the resolution of the 1832 [Anahuac Disturbances](#), and the resulting removal of all Mexican troops from the eastern parts of Texas. Arteaga probably received it amidst the flurry of communications about the "revolution in Texas". Since letters continued to be sent by Arteaga from Guadalupe or Barranco Colorado until Dec-1832, it is surmised that he postponed any retirement until the withdrawal was complete.

Two years later, the location of Barranco Colorado was shown on a chart thought to have been drawn by [Jean Louis Berlandier](#) in 1834 (Figure 5 below). He had accompanied Terán's boundary expedition to Texas in 1828, and passed through this area in 1829 on an excursion from Bexar by land to La Bahia, Copano, and then by sea to New Orleans, returning the same way. He returned to La Bahia (Goliad) in 1834, probably drawing this map of his route while traveling in that vicinity. The chart shows "La Vaca" (red oval) on "Arroyo de La Vaca", which the caption says was named "Barranco Colorado" (green oval), and that a largely east-west road existed between "Victoria" and "La Vaca".



**Figure 5: "Ruta de Goliad a Guadalupe (Victoria) y la Vaca", ascribed to Jean Louis Berlandier, circa 1834, from Beinecke Library (Yale University), WA MSS S-300, Box 8, Volume II**

*Caption translation: The place where the military post of La Vaca was established is under the name of Barranco Colorado*

The 1830-1836 versions of the Austin/Terán/Tanner map (as seen in Figures 1 and 2) show a road from Victoria to San Felipe, although it is drawn taking a more-northerly direction out of Victoria than shown in the Berlandier map of Figure 5. Another map of Texas came out in 1839 (by Richard S. Hunt and Jesse F. Randel) which has a more accurate rendering of Labaca (Lavaca) and Matagorda Bays, and especially so for Espiritu Santo (modern San Antonio Bay), Aranzazua Bay (modern Aransas Bay) and Copano Bay (please see Figure 6). The town of Texana is incorrectly shown on the left (east) bank of the Lavaca River, when it was really about 3 miles east on the right (west) bank of the Navidad River; however, it marks the approximate location of Barranco Colorado (which was on the right bank). As in Figure 5, a largely east-west road is shown from Victoria, but it also shows a north fork bearing northwest to San Felipe, and a south fork or detour continuing east through Barranco Colorado and Texana. This is very similar to the road segments shown in the 1858 Pressler map (Figure 3). The Hunt-Randel map is also notable for showing the locations of many early short-lived towns such as [Copano](#), [Aransas](#) (modern Fulton), [Lamar](#), [Calhoun](#), [Linnville](#), Dimmits ([Dimmit's Landing](#)), Cox's Point and others.



**Figure 6: Detail from 1839 Hunt-Randel map of “Texas”**

After 1832, Barranco Colorado was abandoned, while the towns of [Texana](#) and [Red Bluff](#) grew up nearby. If the structures there were made of wood, as suggested in the *Texas Gazette* newspaper (Figure 4), any evidence may have decayed before the area became settled, and knowledge of the site was “lost to history”.

There is a database, maintained by the [Texas Archeological Research Laboratory](#) (TARL) in Austin, which formally records survey results and observations of potential archaeological sites throughout the state, typically reserved for use by professional archaeologists. One such reported site in Jackson County is known as 41JK29 (41 = Texas, JK = Jackson County, 29 = the 29<sup>th</sup> reported site in that county). Since brick was reported present, and the location is essentially the same as shown above for Barranco Colorado, it is concluded that the reported site must be associated with the 1830-1832 Mexican fort, despite the fact that the original reporter of the site (in 1967) failed to recognize or report it as such. The meager data reported for this site is shown below in Figure 7.

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Site Description</b>               | Open area on terrace above the Lavaca Rv.-Plowing has turned up lots of bricks-Neighbor boys throw in river.  |
| <b>Area of Occupation</b>             | Bricks-40 by 40 ca. (Frank: this doesn't make sense)  |
| <b>Present Condition</b>              | Has been plowed for years   |
| <b>Character and Depth of Fill</b>    | Bricks found about 1 ft subsurface (now disturbed and on surface)   |
| <b>Previous Designations for Site</b> | Old Brick Factory, Blair community (I.T. Taylor) Frank: I.T. Taylor's Book, <i>the Cavalcade of Jackson County</i> , is incorrect. The Blair community was quite distant from this site.) |
| <b>Date</b>                           | 7/25/1967   |

**Figure 7: Information from TARD database for 41JK29**

***People who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.***

- Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay

**REFERENCES**

Arteaga, Aniceto, Letter to Stephen F. Austin, 6-Jun-1830, Moses and Stephen F. Austin Papers, Series IV, 1830, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas; typescript copy available at The Portal to Texas History: <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph217433/>, accessed 17-Jan-2021  
KnEf-Austin&LamarPapers

Arteaga, Aniceto, Letter to Antonio Elosúa, 1-Jul-1830, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 132, frames 115-116, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas

Arteaga, Aniceto, Letter to Military Commander of Lavaca (and reply), 24-Jun-1832, English translation, Robert Bruce Blake Research Collection, Vol. XII, pp. 353-358  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

Arteaga, Aniceto, Letter to Antonio Elosúa, 9-Jul-1832, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 151, frames 475-476, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Austin, Stephen F.](#), *Notice and editorial published in Texas Gazette issues of 13- and 27-Mar-1830*, transcript of latter in The Austin Papers (see Barker 1928), Vol. II, p. 351; at Digital Austin Papers: <http://digitalaustinpapers.org/document?id=APB1884>, accessed 19-Jan-2021  
KnBi2 (editorial-digital transcription), KnEf-Newspapers/TexasGazette (newspapers)

[Austin, Stephen F.](#), Letter to [Rámon Músquiz](#), 29-Mar-1830, transcript in The Austin Papers (see Barker 1928), Vol. II, pp. 354-355  
KnBi2

[Austin, Stephen F.](#), Letter to Aniceto Arteaga, 13-Jul-1830, transcript in The Austin Papers (see Barker 1928), Vol. II, p. 451  
KnBi2

Bagby, Mindora, "The Local History of Jackson County", University of Texas Bulletin, No. 2440 (22-Oct-1924), The Texas History Teachers' Bulletin, Vol. XII, No. 1, The Texas History Teachers' Bulletin, Volumes 12 Number, pp. 74-78

Lavaca file, KnEf-BarrancoColorado

[Bailey, James B.](#), Letter to [David Shelby](#), 27-Jun-1832, [Béxar Archives](#), enclosure in Microfilm Roll 151, frames 341-344; English translation in Robert Bruce Blake Research Collection, Supplement Volume IX, pp. 266-267, originally compiled in the Eugene C. Barker History Center Archives Collection, 1958-1959 (*full set available at Clayton Library, Houston TX*); the Bailey letter at [Béxar Archives](#) is a copy by Aniceto Artega on 2-Jul-1832 of a Spanish translation by José M. J. Carbajal on 29-Jul-1832 of the original English letter, and then enclosed in a letter from Aniceto Artega to Col. [Antonio Elosúa](#) on 4-Jul-1832. The Spanish-language Carbajal translation is found in the Nacogdoches Archives, Vol. 62, pp. 194-195 (and its translation back into English is also in the Robert Bruce Blake Research Collection, Vol. XII, pp. 369-370).

KnBi58, KnEf-BexarArchives

[Berlandier, Jean Louis](#), *Journey to Mexico During the Years 1826 to 1834*, (two volumes, translated by Sheila Ohlendorf, Josette M. Bigelow and Mary M. Standifer, introduction by C. H. Muller), Texas State Historical Association, 1980

KnBo

Chovell, Rafael, Letter to Stephen F. Austin, Moses and Stephen F. Austin Papers, Series IV, 1830, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas; typescript copy available at The Portal to Texas History: <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapht217440/m1/1/>, accessed 17-Jan-2021

KnEf-Austin&LamarPapers

Chovell, Rafael, Letters to Antonio Elosúa, 8- and 17-Nov-1830, English translation in *Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*, Vol. V (Edited by Malcolm D. McLean), University of Texas at Arlington Press, 1978, p. 164 and 219; Spanish originals found in Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 136, frames 123 and 312

Lavaca file

Elosúa, Antonio, Letter to Aniceto Artega, 21-Jul-1830, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 132, frame 770, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas

KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Filisola, Vicente](#); *Memorias para la historia de la guerra de Tejas*, Mexico City, 2 volumes, 1848; English translation available as *Memoirs For The History Of The War In Texas*, translated by Wallace Woolsey, 2 volumes, Eakin Press (Austin TX), 1985, especially Vol. I, pp. 62-89, and 139  
KnBi12 (I:62-89); *both volumes of the English translation are available at TAMU-Galveston and UH-Victoria libraries (the former was formerly owned by Margaret Sweatt Henson)*

Howren, Alleine, "Causes and Origin of the Decree of April 6, 1830", *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly (journal of The Texas State Historical Association)*, Vol. XVI (16), No. 4 (Apr 1913), pp. 378-422  
KnBi21, KnEf-References

Jackson, Jack, Margaret Howard, Luis A. Alvarado, *History and Archeology of Lipantitlán State Historic Site, Nueces County, Texas*, Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. Cultural Resources Program, Apr 2006  
KnBo

[Linn, John J.](#); *Reminiscences Of Fifty Years In Texas*, State House Press, 1986, copy of the original 1883 edition  
KnBo

[Menefee, John S.](#), "Early Jackson County History", typescript manuscript for articles in *Jackson County Clarion* newspaper (Texana, Texas), 20-May to 15-Jul-1880, William Ransom Hogan Papers, Box GA21, Folder 11, University of Texas at Arlington, Special Collections Library; a copy is also available in the John S. Menefee Papers, Box 2R116 at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History  
KnEf-BarrancoColorado

Morton, Ohland, "Life of General Don Manuel de Mier y Terán, as it affected Texas-Mexican Relations, Chapter IV – The Law of April 6, 1830 and Chapter V --- Affairs in Texas, 1831-1832", *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly (journal of The Texas State Historical Association)*, Vol. XLVII (47), No. 2 (Apr 1944), pp. 193-218 and Vol. XLVIII (48), No. 4 (Apr 1945), pp. 499-546; these chapters (and the others) published in book form as *Terán and Texas* (Texas State Historical Association, Austin TX, 1948); *copy available at Briscoe Center, F1232 M55 1948*  
KrbI19 (partial), KnBi21

Músquiz, Ramón, Letter to Military Commander of Lavaca, 30-Jun-1832, English translation, Robert Bruce Blake Research Collection, Vol. XII, pp. 384-385  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

Músquiz, Ramón, Letter to Military Commander of Lavaca, 2-Jul-1832, English translation, Robert Bruce Blake Research Collection, Vol. XII, pp. 400-401  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

Quintanilla, Romualdo, Letter to Aniceto Arteaga, 24-Jun-1832, English translation, Robert Bruce Blake Research Collection, Vol. XII, pp. 352  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Ruiz, José Francisco](#), Letter to Samuel May Williams, 26-Dec-1830, English translation in *Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*, Vol. V (Edited by Malcolm D. McLean), University of Texas at Arlington Press, 1978, pp. 352-353; Spanish original is found in Williams Papers, Manuscript 23-0503, Galveston & Texas History Center, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas  
Lavaca file

Taylor, Ira Thomas, *The Cavalcade of Jackson County*, The Naylor Co., San Antonio, Texas, 1938

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), Letter to Antonio Elosúa, 25-May-1830, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 130, frames 672-675, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), Letter to Antonio Elosúa, 1-Jun-1830a, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 130, frames 838-841, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), Letter to Erasmo Seguin, 1-Jun-1830b, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 130, frames 842-849, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas; another copy of instructions to Chovell is apparently found in Archivo General de Mexico, Relaciones Exteriores, Box 2Q223, Folder 562, Manning transcripts 1830, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), Letter to Antonio Elosúa, 12-Oct-1830, English translation in *Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*, Vol. V (Edited by Malcolm D. McLean), University of Texas at Arlington Press, 1978, pp. 68-69  
Lavaca file

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), Letter to [José María Viesca](#), 30-Dec-1830, English translation in *Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*, Vol. V (Edited by Malcolm D. McLean), University of Texas at Arlington Press, 1978, pp. 360-362  
Lavaca file

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), Letter to Antonio Elosúa, 28-Jun-1832, Béxar Archives, Microfilm Roll 149, frame 348, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, Austin, Texas  
KnEf-Bexar Archives

[Terán, Manuel de Mier y](#), *Texas by Terán – The Diary Kept by General Manuel Mier y Terán on his 1828 Inspection of Texas* (English translation, edited by Jack Jackson, University Of Texas Press, 2000)  
KnBo