

TEXAS COLLECTION

A COLLECTION OF 58 HISTORIC, ORIGINAL, AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS THAT CHRONICLE THE CREATION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS - FROM EARLY EXPLORERS THROUGH THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS OVER THE RE-ANNEXATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR. THE COLLECTION CONSISTS OF 36 COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS, 21 MAPS AND ONE BOOK (AN 1845 GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES THAT INCLUDES THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS). MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS ARE UNIQUE - SUCH AS THE GAULTIER MAP CONTAINING FREDONIA. AS A SET, THE DOCUMENTS ARE QUITE UNIQUE AS THEY VALIDATE A HISTORY OF TEXAS QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT WHICH HAS BEEN PROMULGATED.

ALL OF THE ITEMS ARE IN VERY GOOD TO VERY FINE (EXCELLENT) CONDITION. THIS COLLECTION IS QUITE COMPLETE*, AND LACKS ONLY ORIGINALS OF THE VARIOUS TREATIES (SECRET & PUBLIC), WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ACQUISITION BUT ARE IN GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES. SIMILARLY, THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS THAT ARE OF RELEVANCE ARE IN AN ARCHIVE ACCESSIBLE BUT NOT ACQUIRABLE.

*WE ALSO HAVE 2 NEWSPAPERS GIVING CONTEXT TO THE PINCKNEY TREATY

TEXAS COLLECTION CONTINUED

AS A SET, THE COLLECTION PRESENTS HISTORIC FACTS THAT LEAD TO CONCLUSIONS THAT CONTRADICT CONVENTIONALLY TAUGHT "OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORY", INCLUDING:

1. TEXAS HAD NEVER BEEN SPANISH TERRITORY. THE COLLECTION CONTAINS MAPS AND NEWSPAPERS THAT CONFIRM THIS FACT. THE FIRST TEXAS SETTLEMENT WAS FRENCH. TEXAS WAS ALWAYS CONSIDERED PART OF FRENCH LOUISIANE OR BEFORE THAT FRENCH FLORIDE. THE TEMPORARY TRANSFER FROM FRANCE TO SPAIN BY SECRET TREATY IN 1762 WAS A ROUSE DESIGNED TO CHEAT ENGLAND (TO WHICH FRANCE WAS TO CEDE ALL OF ITS NORTH AMERICAN TERRITORY IN 1763 - TERMS FINALIZED THE SAME DAY IN THE SAME PALACE AS THE SECRET TREATY). CERTAINLY AFTER THE SECRET TREATY SPAIN PUBLICLY CLAIMED TEXAS, BUT THE TERRITORY WAS TO BE RECEDED TO FRANCE UPON FRANCE'S REQUEST (FRANCE, THEREFORE, ALWAYS HAD EQUITABLE TITLE). CERTAINLY THERE WERE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS (THE FIRST SPANISH CIVILIAN SETTLEMENT WAS IN 1718, SOME 200 YEARS AFTER THE FIRST SPANISH SETTLEMENT IN MEXICO. EVEN SANTE FE AND TAOS WERE ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS PRIOR TO ANY SPANISH SETTLEMENT IN TEXAS.) SO IT WASN'T UNTIL THE KING OF SPAIN WAS A BOURBON (LOUIS XIV'S GRANDSON) AND SPAIN AND FRANCE WERE ALLIES (COMMENCING WITH THE WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION) THAT SPAIN VENTURED TO CREATE A SETTLEMENT IN TEXAS. IN FACT, IT WASN'T UNTIL 1746 THAT ANY LAND IN TEXAS WAS ORGANIZED AS A VICEROYALTY IN CONTRAST WITH THE FIRST VICEROYALTY IN MEXICO HAVING BEEN CREATED IN 1521.

2. THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE INCLUDED ALL OF TEXAS. THE COLLECTION CONTAINS MAPS AND NEWSPAPERS THAT CONFIRM THIS FACT. HENCE THE RHETORIC DURING THE DEBATE OVER ADMITTING TEXAS AS A STATE CALLED THE ACTION A "RE-ANNEXATION" OF TEXAS.

3. THE TREATY AFTER THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE THAT ALLEGEDLY TRANSFERRED TEXAS TO SPAIN WAS INVALID. AFTER THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, THE ONLY LEGAL BASIS TO THE CLAIM TO TEXAS BY SPAIN (AND LATER MEXICO) WAS THE EXCHANGE OF TEXAS FOR FLORIDA IN THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY. HOWEVER, THE VALIDITY OF THAT TREATY WAS CHALLENGED BY U.S. CITIZENS - AND PRECIPITATED THE MULTIPLE REVOLUTIONS IN TEXAS DURING THE 1820'S. THE NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLLECTION CONFIRM THIS FACT. IN ADDITION TO THE MORAL OUTRAGE, THE VALIDITY OF THE TREATY WAS SUSPECT BECAUSE IT WAS SIGNED AFTER: 1) THE REQUISITE DATE IN THE NEGOTIATED TREATY; AND 2) THE KING HAD BEEN DEPOSED, PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST, AND WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO THE TREATY. WHEN THE KING REGAINED CONTROL, HE REPUDIATED THE TREATY.

4. SO TEXAS HAD NEVER BEEN PART OF MEXICO. THE BELIEF IN THE U.S. REMAINED STRONG THAT TEXAS HAD NOT BEEN TRANSFERRED TO SPAIN (LATER, MEXICO) - AT LEAST LEGALLY - SO THAT AT THE TIME IT WAS ADMITTED AS A STATE, THE PROPONENTS TERMED IT THE RE-ANNEXATION OF THE TEXAS REPUBLIC.

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WORLD MAP: 1700 ORIGINAL



THIS IS A LARGE AND EXTRAORDINARILY DETAILED MAP OF THE ENTIRE WORLD, AS IT WAS KNOWN IN 1700. CALIFORNIA IS DEPICTED AS AN ISLAND AND MOST OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES, ALASKA AND EASTERN RUSSIA IS A VAST UNKNOWN. TEXAS APPEARS AS PART OF FRENCH FLORIDE.

CARTOGRAPHER: PIERRE MORTIER
SIZE: 17" x 22"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

MAP OF THE AMERICAS: 1739 ORIGINAL



HISTORICAL, DECORATIVE AND ORIGINAL
ENGRAVING MAP BY CLAUDIO BUFFIER (1661-1731):
"GEOGRAFIA UNIVERSALE..." PRINTED 1739 AD

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN FRENCH & SPANISH
TERRITORY IS INDISTINCT, BUT APPEARS TO BE THE
RIO GRANDE AND THE FRENCH TERRITORY (FLORIDE)
TO INCLUDE MOST OF TEXAS.

SIZE: 7" x 5"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

CIRCUMNAVIGATION SEA CHART 1748 ORIGINAL



SEA CHART OF GEORGE ANSON (NOTE CALIFORNIA AS AN ISLAND), NOTED BRITISH NAVIGATOR, WITH ENGRAVING BY R.W. SEALE. THIS IS AN ORIGINAL, NOT A REPRODUCTION.

ANSON WAS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, AND CIRCUMNAVIGATED THE GLOBE DURING THE WAR OF JENKINS' EAR. HE BECAME THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY DURING THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

HIS CIRCUMNAVIGATION WAS WROUGHT WITH DISASTERS, YET HE DID ACCOMPLISH HIS OBJECTIVE, AND ALONG WITH IT 1.3 MILLION PIECES OF EIGHT THAT HE TOOK FROM THE NUESTRA SENORA DE COVADONGA IN JUNE OF 1743.

THE MAP HAS INDISTINCT BOUNDARIES BETWEEN FRENCH & SPANISH TERRITORY IN NORTH AMERICA - BUT IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE RIO GRANDE IS THE DEMARCATION.

SIZE: 10" X 17"
CONDITION: VERY GOOD

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA: 1748 ORIGINAL

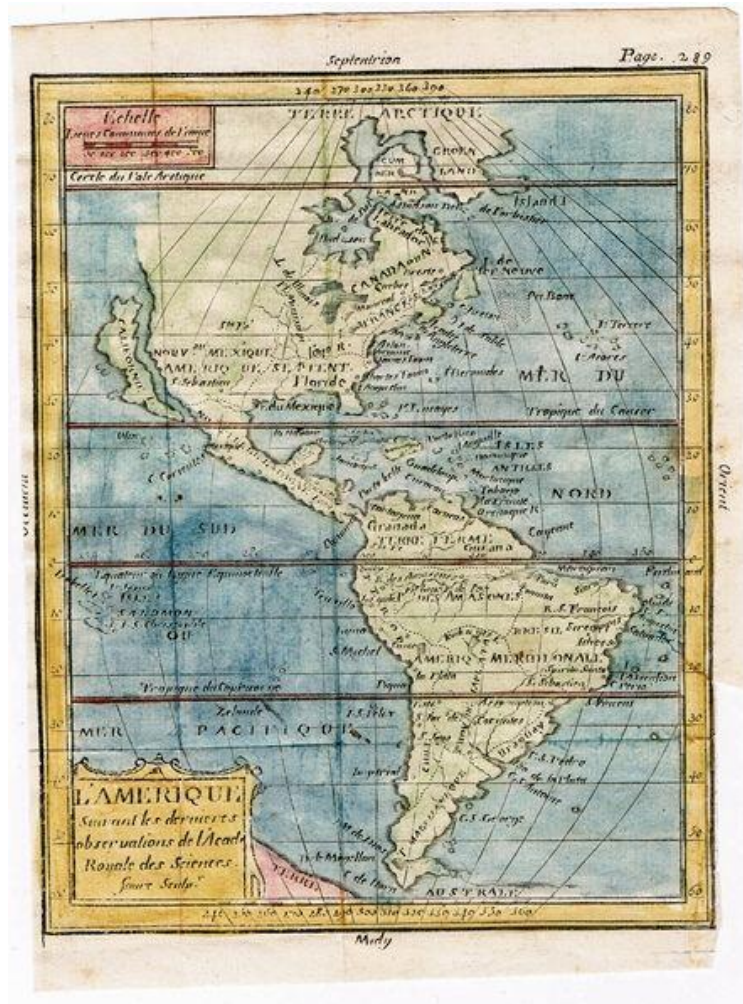


ISSUED IN PARIS BY GEORGE-LOUIS LE ROUGE (GEOGRAPHER AND ENGINEER TO LOUIS XV), IN 1748, THIS MAP IS JUST ONE OF MANY THAT CONSISTENTLY THROUGH THE EARLY 1800'S **DEPICTED TEXAS AS A PART OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY** (FOR THE MOST PART OWNED BY FRANCE DURING THAT TIME). AS DISCUSSED ELSEWHERE IN THIS COLLECTION, THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY (1819), THAT CEDED TEXAS TO SPAIN IN EXCHANGE FOR SPAIN RECOGNIZING THE U.S. CLAIM TO FLORIDA, ABANDONED U.S. PIONEERS WHO HAD SETTLED TEXAS WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT TEXAS WAS A PART OF THE U.S. BEGINNING WITH THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN 1803. TO THOSE SETTLERS WHO CONSIDERED IT A BETRAYAL, IT WAS A CAUSE TO RESIST SPANISH AUTHORITIES - BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST TEXAS REVOLUTION IN 1819 AND CULMINATING WITH THE SUCCESSFUL THIRD TEXAS REVOLUTION IN 1836.

IT IS AN ORIGINAL FROM 1748 - NOT A REPRODUCTION.

SIZE: 12" X 9"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

MAP OF THE AMERICAS: 1752 ORIGINAL

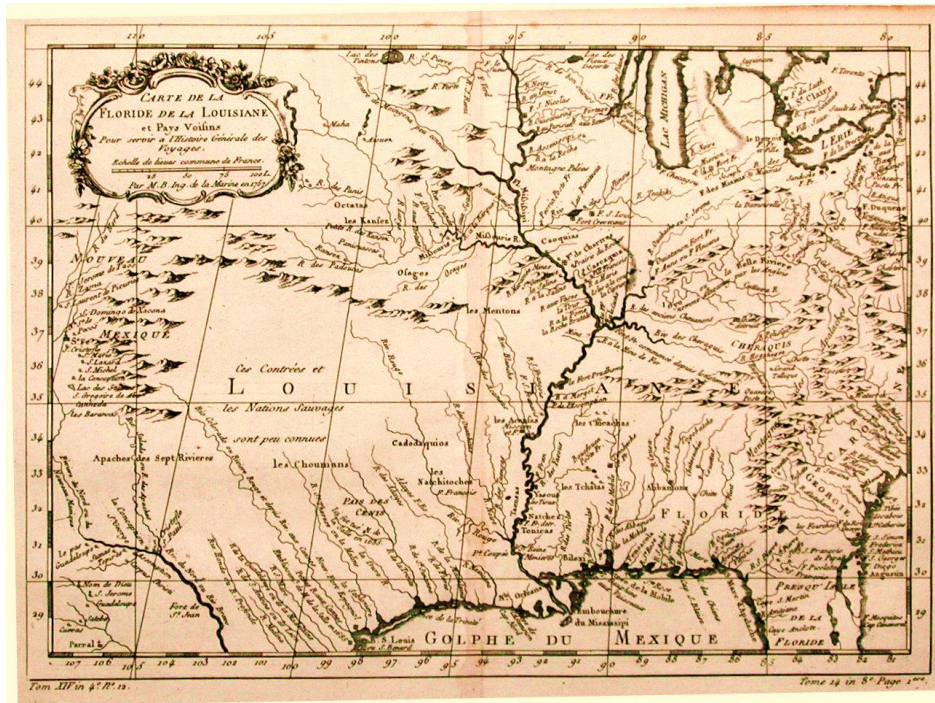


HISTORICAL, DECORATIVE AND ORIGINAL LEAF WITH A COLORED COPPER ENGRAVING MAP BY CLAUDIO BUFFIER (1661-1731): "GEOGRAFIA UNIVERSALE..." PRINTED BY F.PITTERI IN VENEDIG, 1752 AD

MAP OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA "L'AMERIQUE...". ORIGINAL - NOT REPRODUCTION.

SIZE: 8" X 6"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

MAP OF LOUISIANE: 1757 ORIGINAL



ONE OF A SERIES OF NEARLY IDENTICAL MAPS PRODUCED BY JACQUES NICOLAS BELLIN, THE OFFICIAL HYDROGRAPHER (CARTOGRAPHER) TO KING LOUIS XV. HIS WORK WAS REKNOWN FOR ITS ACCURACY AND ELEVATED FRANCE TO A LEADING ROLE IN EUROPEAN CARTOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.

AS THE CARTOGRAPHER TO THE KING, HIS MAPS WERE THE MAPS USED FOR REFERENCE AND CONTEXT BY FRANCE IN ITS SERIES OF DUBLICITOUS SECRET TREATIES¹ WITH THE KING'S BROTHER (SPAIN) – MEANT TO SEMANTICALLY DEPRIVE ENGLAND OF THE TERRITORIES IT WON FROM FRANCE.² NOTE THAT THIS MAP **DEPICTED TEXAS AS A PART OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.**

MUCH AS SPAIN AND FRANCE RELIED ON THIS MAP FOR BOTH THE CESSION AND RECESSION OF LOUISIANE FROM AND THEN BACK TO FRANCE, THE MAP WAS THE BASIS FOR PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE LANDS BEING CONVEYED BY FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE SUBSEQUENT LOUISIANA PURCHASE

IT IS AN ORIGINAL FROM 1757 - NOT A REPRODUCTION.

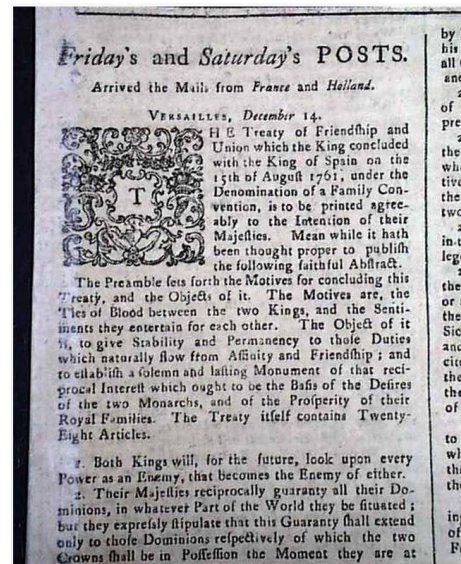
SIZE: 10" X 14"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

¹ TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEAU (1762) AND TREATY OF SAN ILDEFONSO (1800)

² TREATY OF PARIS (1763)

NEWSPAPER: TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP & UNION (SPAIN & FRANCE)

1762 ORIGINAL: 1761 TREATY

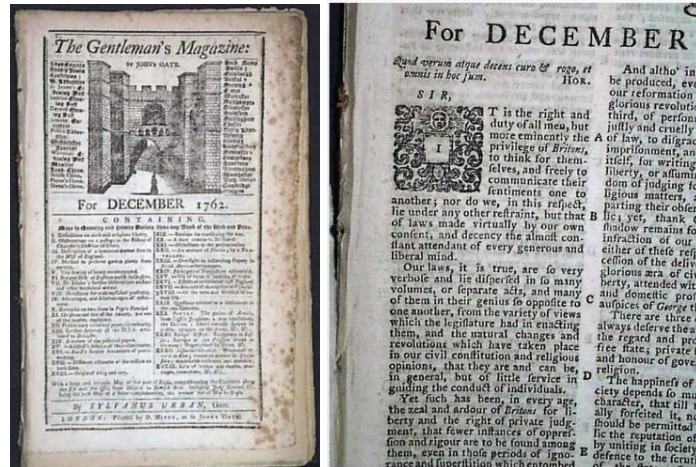


ORIGINAL 1762 NEWSPAPER WITH A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMILIAL TREATY (BETWEEN BROTHER KINGS, BOTH BOURBONS) THAT WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PARIS 1763 ENDING THE GLOBAL WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND (AND THEIR ALLIES). SEVERAL MONTHS LATER A SECRET TREATY WOULD BE SIGNED BY FRANCE AND SPAIN IN THE SAME PALACE AS THE TERMS FOR THE TREATY OF PARIS (BOTH THE SECRET TREATY AND THE TREATY OF PARIS TERMS KNOWN INDIVIDUALLY AS A TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEAU) – JUST HOURS BEFORE THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN WOULD BE SIGNED MEMORIALIZING THE PEACE TERMS. FRANCE, KNOWING IT WOULD CEDE ALL OF ITS POSSESSIONS AND CLAIMS IN NORTH AMERICA DECEITFULLY TRANSFERRED OWNERSHIP OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY TO SPAIN IN THAT SECRET TREATY. IN ANOTHER SECRET TREATY, IN 1800, SPAIN WOULD THEN RE-CEDE THE EXACT SAME TERRITORY BACK TO FRANCE. OF NOTE: THE TERRITORY TRANSFERRED BACK AND FORTH CONTAINED ALL OF TEXAS NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.

SIZE: 16" X 10"
CONDITIONS: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: ARTICLES OF PEACE (UK - FRANCE & SPAIN)

1762 ORIGINAL: TREATY OF PARIS



SIZE: 9" X 6"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

ORIGINAL 1762 NEWSPAPER WITH A COMPLETE INCLUSION OF THE RATIFIED TERMS OF PEACE THAT WOULD BE USED IN THE TREATY OF PARIS 1763 ENDING THE GLOBAL WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND (AND THEIR ALLIES). HOURS BEFORE SIGNING THIS TREATY (KNOWN AS THE TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEAU 1762), SPAIN AND FRANCE CONCLUDED A SECRET TREATY (KNOWN AS THE SECRET TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEAU 1762) IN WHICH FRANCE TEMPORARILY TRANSFERRED THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY TO SPAIN. THE TWO KINGS WERE NOT ONLY BOTH BOURBONS, BUT ALSO WERE BROTHERS. THE SECRET TREATY WAS THE EFFORT BY FRANCE TO DECEIVE THE UK. THE TERMS RATIFIED IN ARTICLE VI (AND INCORPORATED VERBATIM IN THE TREATY OF PARIS IN ARTICLE VII) STATE: "...THAT PART OF THE WORLD, SHALL BE FIXED IRREVOCABLY BY A LINE DRAWN ALONG THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER MISSISSIPPI, FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE RIVER IBERVILLE, AND FROM THENCE, BY A LINE DRAWN ALONG THE MIDDLE OF THIS RIVER, AND THE LAKES MAUREPAS AND PONTCHARTRAIN TO THE SEA; AND FOR THIS PURPOSE, THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING CEDES IN FULL RIGHT, AND GUARANTIES TO HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY THE RIVER AND PORT OF THE MOBILE, AND EVERY THING WHICH HE POSSESSES, OR OUGHT TO POSSESS, ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE RIVER MISSISSIPPI..." THE UK APPEARED TO ANTICIPATE ATTEMPTED DECEPTION BY FRANCE IN THE PHRASE, "...OR OUGHT TO POSSESS..."

IN 1800, IN THE SECRET TREATY OF ILDEFONSO (THIRD TREATY OF ILDEFONSO), SPAIN WOULD RE-CEDE THE EXACT TERRITORY THAT IT HAD RECEIVED ORIGINALLY FROM FRANCE IN THE 1762 SECRET TREATY, AS PER ARTICLE 3: "HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY PROMISES AND UNDERTAKES ON HIS PART TO RETROCEDE TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SIX MONTHS AFTER THE FULL AND ENTIRE EXECUTION OF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS AND PROVISIONS REGARDING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF PARMA, THE COLONY OR PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA, WITH THE SAME EXTENT THAT IT NOW HAS IN THE HANDS OF SPAIN AND THAT IT HAD WHEN FRANCE POSSESSED IT, AND SUCH AS IT OUGHT TO BE ACCORDING TO THE TREATIES SUBSEQUENTLY CONCLUDED BETWEEN SPAIN AND OTHER STATES. THE RETROCESSION WOULD CLARIFY CLAIM FOR FRANCE'S SALE OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY TO THE U.S. WHICH FRANCE WAS SEEKING AS THE SECRET TREATY WAS PAPERED.

NEWSPAPER: TREATY OF PARIS 1763

1763 ORIGINAL: NEW ENGLISH LANDS



ORIGINAL 1763 NEWSPAPER WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF ENGLISH TERRITORY IN NORTH AMERICA – INCLUDING THE LAND TO THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND SOUTH TO THE RIO GRANDE. THE ARTICLE CORROBORATES THAT ENGLAND CONSIDERED THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY CEDED TO IT BY FRANCE IN THE TREATY OF PARIS 1763. THAT TREATY WAS TO BE RECONFIRMED IN THE PEACE OF PARIS 1783 IN SPECIFIC TREATIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND ENGLAND AND SPAIN WHICH CITE THE 1763 TREATY AND ITS BOUNDARIES AS CONFIRMED EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED IN THE 1783 TREATY. IN THE 1783 TREATY THERE WAS NO CHANGE TO THE ENGLISH TITLE TO FORMER FRENCH NORTH AMERICA.

IN FACT, IN THE 1783 PEACE OF PARIS TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ITS FORMER 13 COLONIES, THE WESTERN BOUNDARY FOR THE NEW UNITED STATES IS SET BY ENGLAND AT THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN UNNECESSARY HAD ENGLAND NOT CONSIDERED THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI TO BE ITS OWN TERRITORY.

SIZE: 9" X 6"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA MAP: 1790 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL BRION MAP

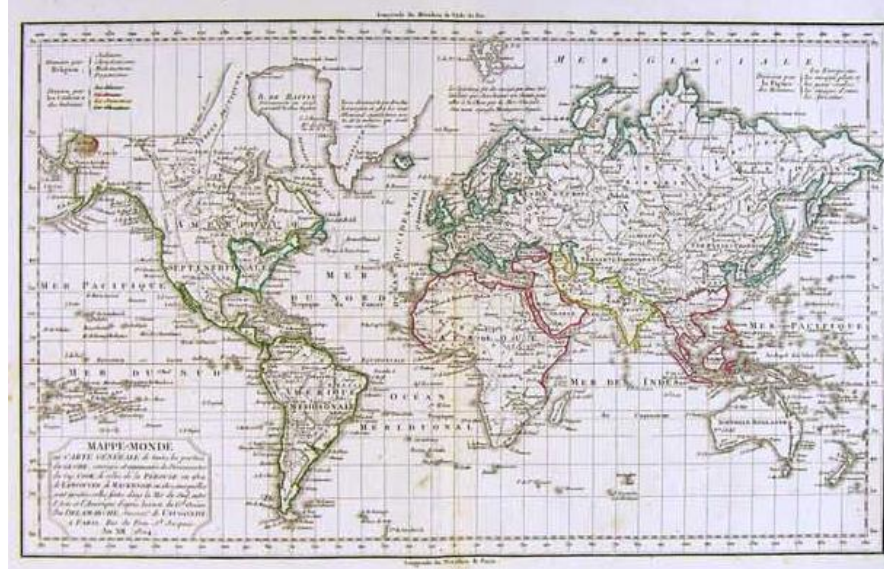
ORIGIN OF THE MAP: LOUIS CHARLES DESNOS, "ATLAS GENERAL ET ELEMENNAIRE POUR L'ETUDE DE LA GEOGRAPHIE...", PREPARED BY LOUIS CHARLES BRION DE LA TOUR, PUBL. PARIS (FRANCE). HAND COLOURED

DATE OF ISSUE: 1790

ALL OF TEXAS IS COLORED AS THE ORIGINAL FRENCH LOUISIANE.

SIZE: 13" X 20"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

WORLD MAP: 1804 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL VAUGONDY DELAMARCHE MAP

DESCRIPTION: AUTHENTIC ANTIQUE MAP APPROXIMATELY 210 YEARS OLD WITH ORIGINAL HAND COLORING AND A CENTERFOLD AS ISSUED. IT IS BY CHARLES FRANCOIS DELAMARCHE (1740-1817), WHOSE NAME APPEARS IN THE TITLE BLOCK STATING BY "DELAMARCHE, SUCCESSOR OF DE VAUGONDY." THE MAP WAS DESIGNED EARLIER BY ROBERT DE VAUGONDY AND THEN REVISED BY DELAMARCHE WITH NEW DATA FROM THE VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS BY CAPT. COOK, VANCOUVER, MACKENSIE AND PEROUSE AS STATED IN THE TITLE BLOCK. IT IS DATED ON THE MAP ANO XII (1804). ANO XII REFERS TO THE ATTEMPT BY THE FRENCH TO REVISE THE CALENDAR WITH ANO I BEGINNING WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1792. CHARLES-FRANCOIS DELAMARCHE WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FRENCH GEOGRAPHERS OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND FOUNDED MAISON DELAMARCHE, A MAP PUBLISHING COMPANY. THIS MAP WAS PUBLISHED IN DELAMARCHE'S *NOUVEL ATLAS PORTATIF*. TEXAS APPEARS ON THE MAP UNDER THE WORD, "LOUISIANE" WITH THE RIO GRANDE THE APPARENT BORDER WITH SPANISH TERRITORY. ALTHOUGH DATED 1804, THE MAP DOES NOT EXTEND THE BORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. TEXAS IS IN LOUISIANE.

SIZE: 12" X 17"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE LOUISIANA PURCHASE 1806 ORIGINAL



WHEN FRANCE SOLD THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1803 (THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE), THE U.S. ACQUIRED THE ENTIRETY OF THE FRENCH LAND HOLDINGS. THE PURCHASE WAS STUDIED – THE UNITED STATES IN ITS INFANCY WAS NOT ABOUT TO SPEND \$15 MILLION WITHOUT KNOWING EXACTLY WHAT IT WAS PURCHASING. IT PURCHASED LOUISIANE AS DEFINED BY THE TREATY OF FOUNTAINEBLEAU (1762), CEDED BY FRANCE THEN TO SPAIN AND SUBSEQUENTLY RE-CEDED TO FRANCE (EXACTLY AS ORIGINALLY CEDED IN 1762) BY THE TREATY OF ILDEFONSO (1800) AS CONFIRMED BY THE TREATY OF ARANJUEZ (1801). THOSE TREATIES ARE PUBLIC RECORD AND EASILY

ACCESSED.

DESPITE THE ABSENCE OF FULLY-EXPLORED TERRITORY, THE BOUNDARY DEFINITIONS OF THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY WERE VERY MUCH MEMORIALIZED IN THESE TREATIES. THE TERRITORY HAD BEEN FRENCH SINCE FRENCH EXPLORERS TRAVELED DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI IN 1673. IN FACT, DE LA SALLE FOUNDED AT LEAST ONE FORT IN TEXAS IN 1684. IN CONTRAST, SAN ANTONIO WAS SETTLED BY SPANISH MISSIONARIES (THE FIRST CIVILIAN SPANISH SETTLEMENT IN MODERN TEXAS) IN 1718. IN FACT, ONLY SOUTH TEXAS WAS EVENTUALLY CLAIMED AS A KINGDOM OF THE VICEROYALTY, AND THAT KINGDOM WAS NOT CREATED UNTIL 1746 (NUEVO SANTANDER). MAPS DRAWN IN EUROPE BY CARTOGRAPHERS TO KINGS CONTINUED TO REFLECT FRENCH OWNERSHIP OF EITHER ALL OF TEXAS, OR ALTERNATIVELY ALL EXCEPT SOUTH TEXAS. THOSE MAPS STILL EXIST TODAY, AND SEVERAL ARE IN OUR OWN COLLECTION. IN ANTICIPATION OF YIELDING OWNERSHIP OF ALL ITS NORTH AMERICAN TERRITORY TO ENGLAND FOLLOWING FRANCE'S DEFEAT IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR (FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN NORTH AMERICA) LEADING UP TO THE TREATY OF PARIS IN 1763, FRANCE AND SPAIN SIGNED A SECRET TREATY (THE TREATY OF FOUNTAINEBLEAU) IN 1762 IN WHICH FRANCE CEDED THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY TO SPAIN. THE TERRITORY WAS DEFINED BY THE MAP OF KING LOUIS XV'S CARTOGRAPHER (BELLIN), A MAP UPDATED IN 1759 PRIOR TO THE 1763 TREATY AND IN OUR COLLECTION. LOUISIANE HAD INCLUDED TEXAS, SOUTH DOWN TO WHAT IS NOW CALLED THE RIO GRANDE, WEST TO THE MOUNTAINS OF WHAT IS NOW NEW MEXICO, AND EAST TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

THUS, THE TERRITORY WE NOW CALL THE STATE OF TEXAS WAS CLEARLY PART OF FRANCE'S LOUISIANE TERRITORY AT THE TIME OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

TEXAS, IN SHORT, WAS NEVER PART OF MEXICO, AND WAS HISTORICALLY AND LEGALLY FRENCH AT THE TIME OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. THUS, TEXAS WAS ACQUIRED IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND WAS SETTLED BY PIONEERS WHO WERE SETTLING A U.S. TERRITORY AND HAD CONTINUITY OF THEIR U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW.

IN 1806, PRESIDENT JEFFERSON WROTE AN ARTICLE TO BE PUBLISHED IN VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS REGARDING SPAIN'S ATTEMPTED INVASION OF LOUISIANA AND ITS ENCROACHMENT ON U.S. TERRITORY BY TRYING TO ESTABLISH ILLEGAL SETTLEMENTS. THAT ARTICLE IS IN THIS NEWSPAPER IN OUR COLLECTION. SUBSEQUENT NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND THE DIARY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (AUTHOR OF THE LATER ADAMS-ONIS TREATY) WOULD SUBSTANTIATE THE CONTEMPORARY UNDERSTANDING THAT TEXAS WAS A PART OF THE U.S. FROM THE TIME OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

SIZE: 20" X 13"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

000012

NEWSPAPER: RE SOUTH TEXAS REVOLT 1813 ORIGINAL



justice.”
More good news from Mexico.—We have the 5th Mexican Bulletin, in a letter from gen. *Bernardo*, dated at *St. Fernando*, June 20, which details a glorious victory obtained by the whigs over the tories under *Elesondo*, who had advanced within a short distance of that capital. The battle lasted but 75 minutes—and the defeat was complete. The force on the side of the whigs consisted of 1000 men, of whom 250 were Americans, and 120 Indians. The royalists were 1600 strong, 600 of whom were regular troops. The battle was commenced by the American riflemen, and the hot pursuit led by their commander, major *Henry Perry* (of Conn.) in the absence of col. *Kemper*. The tories lost 274 killed, 430 wounded, 67 prisoners, and 2 standards, 2 pieces of cannon (all they had) with a large and very convenient supply of ammunition and military stores some cash, &c. &c. The republicans had 22 killed

—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1813.

and wounded. Accounts dated eight days since the battle state that the whig forces are powerfully recruited, and was about to proceed, 4000 strong, over the river *Grand*.

DURING THE MEXICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1812-1813), THOSE AMERICANS LIVING IN SOUTH TEXAS REVOLTED AGAINST SPAIN'S ASSERTION THAT THE AREA WAS SPANISH DOMINION RATHER THAN ACKNOWLEDGE THAT IT HAD BEEN INCLUDED IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AS IT HAD BEEN WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY AS DEFINED BY SEVERAL TREATIES, INCLUDING THE TREATY OF FOUNTAINBLEAU ON WHICH ALL SUBSEQUENT TREATIES WERE BASED. THIS ARTICLE CONCERNS AMERICANS RESISTING SPANISH RULE - NOT SURPRISING SINCE THE AMERICANS SETTLED THE AREA WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY WERE SETTLING AMERICAN TERRITORY.

ABOLITIONISTS' REVISIONIST HISTORY DESIGNED TO DE-LEGITIMATIZE TEXAS' ADMISSION TO THE UNION HAS CHARACTERIZED THE EVENTS IN TEXAS AS BEING A PART OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION AND THE RESULT OF U.S. MEDLING. THEY CITE THE REPUBLICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH AS BEING THE CAUSE FOR THE DISTURBANCE - RATHER THAN THAT ARMY COMING TO THE AID OF FELLOW AMERICANS IN AMERICAN TERRITORY BEING ATTACKED AND THEIR PROPERTY CO-OPTED BY A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

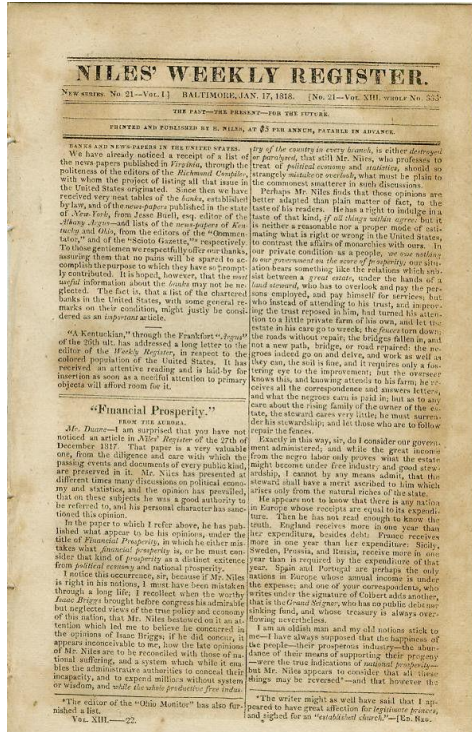
ALAZAN CREEK WAS BUT ONE OF THE BATTLES - ONE IN WHICH THE AMERICANS DEFEATED THE MEXICAN ARMY. ULTIMATELY, THE AMERICANS LOST AT THE FINAL BATTLE, THE BATTLE OF MEDINA.

ALAZAN CREEK ITSELF IS WITHIN THE PRESENT CITY LIMITS OF SAN ANTONIO.

SOME CONSTRUE THE REVOLT AS THE FIRST TEXAS REPUBLIC, WITH THE SOLID GREEN BANNER OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH BEING CONSIDERED THE FIRST REPUBLIC'S FLAG. HOWEVER, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY TEXANS (APRIL 17, 1813 - FIRST TEXAS CONSTITUTION; APRIL 6, 1813 - DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE) ASSERTED TEXAS WAS A PROVINCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

SIZE: 11" X 7"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE INCURSIONS BY SPAIN 1818 ORIGINAL



THIS EDITION IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTING BECAUSE OF A REPORT THAT MEXICAN INSURGENTS IN TEXAS INTENDED TO JOIN WITH FRENCH FORCES IN GALVESTON.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THIS EVENT PREDATES THE 1819 ADAMS-ONIS TREATY - WHICH ITSELF DID NOT GET RATIFIED UNTIL 1821. FROM THE TIME OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE THROUGH THE DATE OF THIS ARTICLE, TEXAS WAS A TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES - BY THIS TIME KNOWN AS PART OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY.

NOT ONLY DID AMERICAN SETTLERS UNDERSTAND THAT TEXAS WAS A TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES - SO DID SPAIN. THE ASSERTION THAT SPAIN HAD CONSIDERED TEXAS PART OF ITS NEW WORLD TERRITORY FROM THE TIME OF THE CONQUISTADORES IS WHOLLY UNTRUE.

SUPPORTING THIS IS THE FACT THAT DESPITE HAVING ESTABLISHED KINGDOMS FOR THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE AND WEST OF THE ROCKIES AS SUBDIVISIONS OF ITS VICEROYALTY SINCE THE 1500'S, SPAIN DID NOT CREATE SUCH A SUBDIVISION FOR ANY PART OF TEXAS (NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE) UNTIL THE MID 18TH CENTURY. IN FACT, EVEN THE TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN ITS NARRATIVE OF EARLY TEXAS CONFIRMS THAT SPAIN DID NOT SURVEY NORTH OF THE RIO GRAND UNTIL 1767 - AFTER THE TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY FROM FRANCE TO SPAIN. THAT TREATY WAS SIGNED IN THE SAME BUILDING ON THE SAME DAY BUT JUST PRIOR TO FRANCE SIGNING THE ARTICLES OF PEACE (1762) FOR THE TREATY OF PARIS (1763) (WHICH TRANSFERRED ALL FRENCH TERRITORY IN NORTH AMERICA TO ENGLAND).

OF COURSE, SPAIN THEN RETURNED TEXAS AND THE REST OF THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY BACK TO FRANCE - EXACTLY AS IT HAD RECEIVED IT - JUST BEFORE NAPOLEON SOLD THE TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES.

WHY DID FRANCE TRUST SPAIN IN THIS DECEPTION OF THE BRITISH? FRANCE HAD INSTALLED THE KING OF SPAIN IN 1700 (GRANDSON OF LOUIS XIV), AND FROM THE POINT FORWARD THE SPANISH KINGS WERE BOURBONS - CLOSE BLOOD RELATIVES TO THE FRENCH KING. IN FACT, THE KINGDOMS WERE SO CLOSE THAT TREATIES BETWEEN THE TWO WERE KNOWN AS PACTE DE FAMILLE.

SIZE: 10" X 6"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE FRANCE HELPS TEXAS 1818 ORIGINAL LONDON TIMES



AN ORIGINAL ISSUE OF THE TIMES NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN LONDON DATED OCTOBER 29, 1818. THIS VENERABLE LARGE FORMAT PAPER IS FULL OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS, EDITORIALS, BUSINESS AND SPORTS RESULTS, CRIME, PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE AND FASCINATING ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE FRONT AND BACK.

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SPAIN WOULD LATER ACKNOWLEDGE THIS FACT IN THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY BY THE BARTER: TRADING ITS CLAIM TO WEST FLORIDA FOR THE U.S. TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE RED RIVER BORDERED ON THE SOUTH BY WHAT IS TODAY CALLED THE RIO GRANDE.

FUNDAMENTALLY, SPAIN USED EXTORTION – IT THREATENED TO ASSERT ITS CLAIM TO ALL OF FLORIDA BY GOING TO WAR WITH A WAR-WEARY U.S. THAT HAD JUST CONCLUDED A SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN. IN AS MUCH AS IT HAD INVADDED U.S. TERRITORY PERIODICALLY THROUGHOUT THAT CENTURY, IT WAS NOT AN IDLE THREAT.

SIZE: 22" X 16"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION

1819 SEPTEMBER ORIGINAL

mitted to the honor of the western... able and learned received all that at- importance merited, ally jurisdiction of extend to the fresh interior of the con- men come under the and that the reme- in cases similar to A Ike decision has ntucky, in the case

andria, col Charles tion, and collector he had held since Washington. the 22nd ult. capt. —an active whig, in- ended at Itamours'g, ing up his prayers

From Gibbs, 1st lieu- tted captain for his Orleans.

chael Love, aged 78.

the same, col. Mo- rious officer of the commander of the

last, Robert Brent, the army of the U

al John Rutledge of sey, judge John F. he 67th year of his t.

k Commodore, be- s of age. During United States, Jack Lord Sterling, but sorable discharge

l. Mason, esq. late

It is thought here, this nest of pirates. We want the strong arm of government extended to this section of the union. We are greatly neglected. I hope they will awake from their slumbers at Washington, and try to put a stop to such plunders at our very doors. It is high time to be moving towards the Gulf of Mexico.

Balt. Pat.

Declaration of the Independence of Texas.
The Louisiana Herald, contains a copy of a declaration, issued on the 23d of June, by the supreme council of the republic of Texas. The following extracts contain all that would be interesting to the American reader.

"The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so flattering, prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny.—The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising.

The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry of the kindred republics of the American continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage, disdain- ing to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved, under the blessing of God, to be FREE. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintain- ance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and represen- tative government, equal laws and the faithful ad-

too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citi- zens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen them- selves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising.

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Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

Done at Nacogdoches this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.

Bis'x TARIN, sec'y.



JUNE 23, 1819 WAS THE FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR THE TEXAS REPUBLIC. UNLIKE IN 1812-1813 WHEN THE ATTEMPT TO BREAK FROM SPAIN WAS CO-INCIDENT WITH THE ATTEMPT BY OTHER VICEROYALTY KINGDOMS IN NEW SPAIN, THIS WAS A TERRITORY-WIDE REJECTION OF THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY THAT TRANSFERRED TEXAS FROM THE U.S. TO SPAIN BY AMERICANS LIVING IN THE U.S. LOUISIANA MISSOURI TERRITORY (WHEN LOUISIANA BECAME A STATE IN 1812, THE REMAINDER OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY WAS RENAMED "MISSOURI TERRITORY").

IN SHORT, ABANDONED BY WASHINGTON, D.C., AMERICANS WHO HAD SETTLED TEXAS AS A U.S. TERRITORY REJECTED BECOMING CHATTEL OF THE KING OF SPAIN AND LOSING TITLE TO THE LANDS THEY HAD PURCHASED

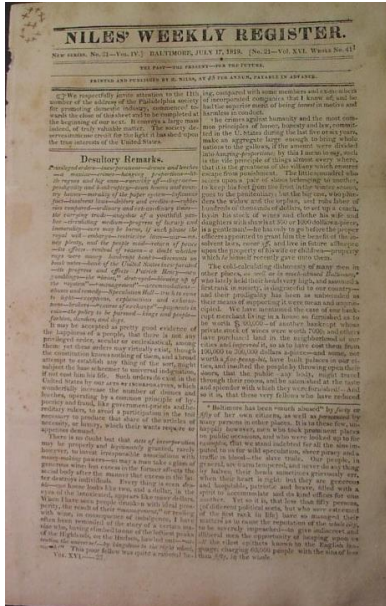
AND DEVELOPED. AFTER ALL, FEUDAL SPAIN CONSIDERED ALL ITS PEOPLE AS PROPERTY OF THE KING, AND ALL THEIR PROPERTY AS PROPERTY OF THE KING AS WELL.

THE FACT THAT TEXAS UP UNTIL THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY RATIFICATION HAD BEEN PART OF THE U.S. WAS UNCONTRAVERTED BY FACT. THE TREATY OF FOUNTAINEBLEAU (1762) HAD ESTABLISHED THE BOUNDARY OF TEXAS (AS PART OF THE LOUISIANE TERRITORY) AS THE RIO GRANDE (AS KNOWN TODAY) TO THE SOUTH, THE MOUNTAINS OF NEW MEXICO (AS KNOWN TODAY) TO THE WEST, AND THE GULF OF MEXICO TO THE EAST. THE MAP USED FOR THE BASIS OF THE CESSATION OF LOUISIANE TO SPAIN WAS THE ROYAL MAP OF LOUISIANA (BELLIN, CARTOGRAPHER TO LOUIS XV, 1759). AGAIN, THAT TREATY WAS BETWEEN SPAIN AND FRANCE, AND SO SPAIN FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED AND ACCEPTED THOSE BOUNDARIES. THE WHOLE RAISON D'ETRE FOR THE TREATY WAS FOR FRANCE TO AVOID CEDING THE TERRITORY TO ENGLAND, AS THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR HAD GONE BADLY AND WAS TO BE RESOLVED WITH THE TREATY OF PARIS (1763), THE TERMS OF WHICH WERE ALREADY KNOWN TO THE FRENCH WHEN THEY ENGAGED IN THE DECEPTION OF THE "SECRET" TREATY OF FOUNTAINBLEAU. SPAIN CERTAINLY ALSO PREFERRED TO BECOME STEWARD OF THE TERRITORY RATHER THAN HAVE IT POSSESSED BY ENGLAND AND WAS A WILLING CONSPIRATOR IN THE DECEPTION. WHEN TEXAS WAS RETURNED TO FRANCE BY SPAIN IN 1800 (TREATY OF ILDEFONSO), THE TREATY SPECIFIED THAT THE LAND BEING RETURNED WAS ALL THAT WAS ORIGINALLY CEDED BY FRANCE TO SPAIN IN THE TREATY OF FOUNTAINBLEAU (1762). AFTER ALL, WHY WOULD IT NOT? FRANCE NEVER REALLY INTENDED SPAIN TO RETAIN THE LAND, AND SPAIN NEVER THOUGHT THAT THEY WOULD RETAIN IT EITHER. IF SPAIN HAD THOUGHT OTHERWISE, WHY DID IT NOT CREATE NEW VICEROYALTY KINGDOMS TO INCORPORATE ALREADY EXISTING SETTLEMENTS IN ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE? THERE IS NO EXPLANATION OTHER THAN SPAIN UNDERSTOOD THAT IT DIDN'T REALLY OWN THE TERRITORY - AND THEN WILLINGLY RETURNED IT TO FRANCE WHEN CONVENIENT FOR BOTH COUNTRIES.

FURTHER CORROBORATION OF THE FACT THAT THE U.S. CONSIDERED TEXAS WAS A U.S. TERRITORY CAN BE FOUND NOT ONLY IN NUMEROUS NEWSPAPER ARTICLES FROM 1803-1846, AND NOT ONLY IN THE ACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENS LIVING IN TEXAS (SUCH AS THE 1818-1819 INDEPENDENCE), BUT ALSO IN THE COPIOUS DIARY NOTES OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, WHO NEGOTIATED THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY.

SIZE: 10" X 7"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1819 JULY ORIGINAL



IN A SECTION TITLED "CHRONICLE" IN THIS BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER THAT HAD NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, THE ISSUE PRESENTS NUMEROUS SHORT NEWS ITEMS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST. AMONG THESE IS AN ARTICLE ON SETTLERS MOVING INTO TEXAS WITH THE IDEA OF STARTING A REVOLUTION! HOWEVER, 17 YEARS BEFORE THE BATTLE AT THE ALAMO, THIS PIECE CAUTIONS THAT THE NOTION OF ESTABLISHING A NEW INDEPENDENT STATE IN TEXAS MAY PROVE HARDER THAN EXPECTED. IT SAYS IN ITS ENTIRETY:

"NEW EXPEDITION. WE HAVE HEARD OF A NUMBER OF EXPEDITIONS FITTED AND FITTING OUT IN DIFFERENT PLACES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE OF TRADING WITH CERTAIN NATIONS OF INDIANS, RESIDENT IN THE PROVINCE OF TEXAS AND THE PARTS ADJACENT. A LETTER JUST RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER FROM ALEXANDRIA, LOU. BROADLY INFORMS US THAT A PROJECT IS ON FOOT TO SEIZE UPON OR REVOLUTIONIZE TEXAS, AND ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT THERE. THIS IS SUPPOSED EASY TO ACCOMPLISH, AND THE TEMPTATION OF GETTING VAST TRACTS OF SOME OF THE FINEST LAND IN THE WORLD, IS VERY GREAT. BUT THE FREQUENT FAILURE AND DEFEAT OF SUCH PROJECTS, WE SHOULD THINK, WOULD WARN OUR YOUNG MEN HOW THEY EMBARK IN THIS WILD SCHEME AT PRESENT."

EARLIER IN THE PAPER IS A SEPARATE SHORT NOTICE ALSO COMMENTING ON PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE IN TEXAS:

"MEXICO. THERE ARE SOME RUMORS AFLOAT THAT THE PATRIOTS ARE YET IN FORCE IN TEXAS — AND ANOTHER ACCOUNT VENTURES TO SAY THAT GEN. MINA IS STILL ALIVE, AND AT THE HEAD OF AN ARMY OF 3000 MEN. WE KNOW NOT HOW TO BELIEVE EITHER OF THESE REPORTS."

SIZE: 10" X 7"
CONDITION:VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1819 ORIGINAL



substances flying off in tangents, ellipses, parabolas, and even hyperboles. E. C. GENET."

BY THE MAILS.

From the Louisiana Herald.

ANOTHER DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"THE citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so flattering prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain and left a prey, not only to impositions already intollerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American Continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters

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"Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

"Done at Nacogdoches, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1819.

JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.
BIS'ZE TARIN, Secretary.

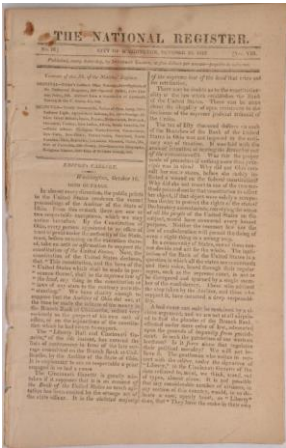
ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.
CINCINNATI, AUG. 24. Colonels CHATEAU and STEPHENSON, U. S. Commissioners, have concluded a treaty with the Kickapoo Indians,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE FIRST TEXAS REPUBLIC (1819) AND THE EXISTENCE OF THE REPUBLIC WAS NOT AN OBSCURE EVENT. IN THE DECLARATION, PRESIDENT LONG CITES THE LONG-STANDING CLAIM TO TEXAS BY THE UNITED STATES. TEXAS' GRIEVANCE IS CLEAR. IT IS THE NEGOTIATION OF THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY BY WHICH THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS "HAVE SEEN THEMSELVES BY A CONVENTION TO WHICH THEY WERE NO PARTY, LITERALLY ABANDONED TO THE DOMINATION OF THE CROWN OF SPAIN AND LEFT A PREY, NOT ONLY TO IMPOSITIONS ALREADY INTOLLERABLE, BUT TO ALL THOSE EXACTIONS WHICH SPANISH RAPACITY IS FERTILE IN DEVISING."

SIZE: 21" X 15"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION

1819 OCTOBER ORIGINAL



THE LONG EXPEDITION WAS AN 1819 ATTEMPT TO TAKE CONTROL OF SPANISH TEXAS LED BY JAMES LONG, WHICH SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED A SMALL INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT, KNOWN AS THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS (DISTINCT FROM THE LATER REPUBLIC OF TEXAS CREATED BY THE TEXAS REVOLUTION). THE EXPEDITION CRUMBLER LATER IN THE YEAR, AS SPANISH TROOPS DROVE THE INVADERS OUT. LONG RETURNED TO TEXAS IN 1820 AND ATTEMPTED TO REESTABLISH HIS CONTROL.

BEGINNING IN 1810, SPANISH TERRITORIES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA BEGAN TO REVOLT. THE EXPEDITIONS WERE LARGELY PLANNED IN NEW ORLEANS, AND VARIOUSLY WISHED TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC IN TEXAS OR ASSIST THE REVOLUTIONARIES FIGHTING WITHIN MEXICO. FOR THE FIRST NINE YEARS OF THE REVOLT, OWNERSHIP OF TEXAS WAS CONTESTED. THE UNITED STATES CLAIMED THAT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE INCLUDED ALL OF TEXAS, WHILE SPAIN BELIEVED THE BOUNDARY RESTED AT THE RED RIVER, LEAVING TEXAS UNDER SPANISH CONTROL. IN EARLY 1819, SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SIGNED THE ADAMS-ONÍS TREATY, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE BOUNDARY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AT THE SABINE RIVER. MANY AMERICANS WERE OUTRAGED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD ABANDONED ANY CLAIM TO TEXAS. RHETORIC WAS ESPECIALLY HIGH IN NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI. JAMES LONG, A DOCTOR, WAS ONE OF THE MOST VEHEMENT VOICES AGAINST THE TREATY. PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN NATCHEZ SOON SWUNG TO MILITARY ACTION TO TAKE BACK TERRITORY THEY WERE CONVINCED BELONGED TO THEM. MEN BEGAN TO GATHER IN NATCHEZ FOR AN INVASION OF TEXAS. THEY SOON ELECTED LONG AS THEIR LEADER, ALTHOUGH HIS ONLY PRIOR MILITARY EXPERIENCE HAD BEEN AS A SURGEON IN THE WAR OF 1812. THE NATCHEZ NEWSPAPER OPINED THAT "NEVER WAS [THERE] A MORE PROPITIOUS MOMENT FOR EFFECTING THEIR PURPOSE." BY THE END OF JUNE, LONG HAD RECEIVED PLEDGES FOR OVER \$500,000, AND ABOUT 200 MEN, INCLUDING JAMES BOWIE AND BEN MILAM, HAD GATHERED FOR THE EXPEDITION.

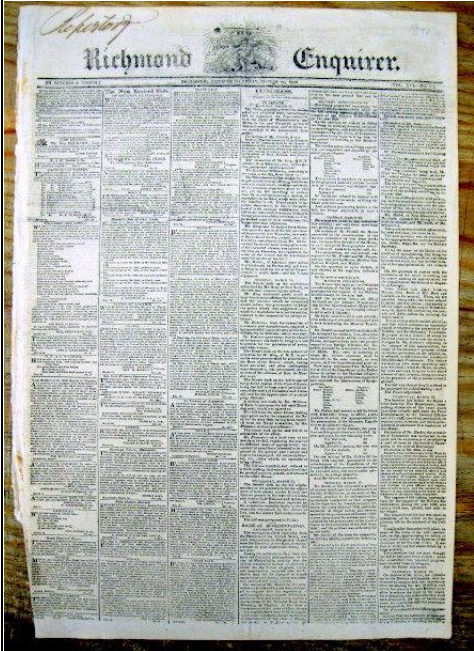
1819 EXPEDITION: ELI HARRIS LED 120 MEN ACROSS THE SABINE RIVER TO NACOGDOCHES. LONG FOLLOWED TWO WEEKS LATER WITH AN ADDITIONAL 75 MEN. ON JUNE 22, THE COMBINED FORCE DECLARED A NEW GOVERNMENT, WITH LONG AS PRESIDENT AND A 21-MEMBER SUPREME COUNCIL. THE FOLLOWING DAY, THEY ISSUED A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, MODELED ON THE UNITED STATES DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. THE DOCUMENT CITED SEVERAL GRIEVANCES, INCLUDING "SPANISH RAPACITY" AND "ODIOUS TYRANNY" AND PROMISED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND FREE TRADE. THE COUNCIL ALSO ALLOCATED 10 SQUARE MILES (30 KM²) OF LAND TO EACH MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION, AND AUTHORIZED THE SALE OF ADDITIONAL LAND TO RAISE CASH FOR THE FLEDGELING GOVERNMENT. WITHIN A MONTH, THE EXPEDITION HAD GROWN TO 300 MEMBERS. THE NEW GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED TRADING OUTPOSTS NEAR ANAHUAC ALONG THE TRINITY RIVER AND THE BRAZOS RIVER. THEY ALSO BEGAN THE FIRST ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN TEXAS. THE *TEXAS REPUBLICAN* LASTED ONLY ONE MONTH, AUGUST 1819. LONG ALSO CONTACTED JEAN LAFITTE, WHO RAN A LARGE SMUGGLING OPERATION ON GALVESTON ISLAND. HIS LETTER SUGGESTED THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT ESTABLISH AN ADMIRALTY COURT AT GALVESTON, AND OFFERED TO APPOINT LAFITTE GOVERNOR OF GALVESTON. UNBEKNOWNST TO LONG, LAFITTE WAS ACTUALLY A SPANISH SPY. WITH LAFITTE'S LACK OF ASSISTANCE, THE EXPEDITION SOON RAN LOW ON PROVISIONS. LONG DISPERSED HIS MEN TO FORAGE FOR FOOD. DISCIPLINE BEGAN TO BREAK DOWN, AND MANY MEN, INCLUDING BOWIE, RETURNED HOME. IN EARLY OCTOBER, LAFITTE REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH LONG TO MAKE GALVESTON AN OFFICIAL PORT FOR THE NEW COUNTRY AND NAME LAFITTE GOVERNOR. WITHIN WEEKS, 500 SPANISH TROOPS ARRIVED IN TEXAS AND MARCHED ON NACOGDOCHES. LONG AND HIS MEN WITHDREW. OVER 40 MEN WERE CAPTURED. LONG ESCAPED TO NATCHITOCHE, LOUISIANA. OTHERS FLED TO GALVESTON AND SETTLED ALONG BOLIVAR PENINSULA.

1820 EXPEDITION: LONG JOINED THE REFUGEES AT BOLIVAR PENINSULA ON APRIL 6, 1820, WITH MORE REINFORCEMENTS. HE CONTINUED TO RAISE MONEY TO EQUIP A SECOND EXPEDITION. FIFTY MEN ATTEMPTED TO JOIN HIM FROM THE UNITED STATES, BUT THEY WERE ARRESTED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES AS THEY TRIED TO CROSS INTO TEXAS. THE MEN WHO HAD JOINED LONG WERE DISAPPOINTED THEY WERE PAID IN SCRIP, AND THEY GRADUALLY BEGAN TO DESERT. BY DECEMBER 1820, LONG COMMANDED ONLY 50 MEN. WITH THE AID OF BEN MILAM AND OTHERS, LONG REVITALIZED THE SUPREME COUNCIL. HE LATER BROKE WITH MILAM, AND THE EXPEDITION LED AN UNCERTAIN EXISTENCE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 19, 1821, WHEN LONG AND 52 MEN MARCHED INLAND TO CAPTURE PRESIDIO LA BAHÍA. THE TOWN FELL EASILY ON OCTOBER 4, BUT FOUR DAYS LATER LONG WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER BY SPANISH TROOPS. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER AND SENT TO MEXICO CITY, WHERE ABOUT SIX MONTHS LATER HE WAS SHOT AND KILLED BY A GUARD - REPORTEDLY BRIBED TO DO SO BY JOSÉ FÉLIX TRESPALACIOS.

SIZE: 10" X 7"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

000019

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1820 ORIGINAL



[From the St. Louis Enquirer.]

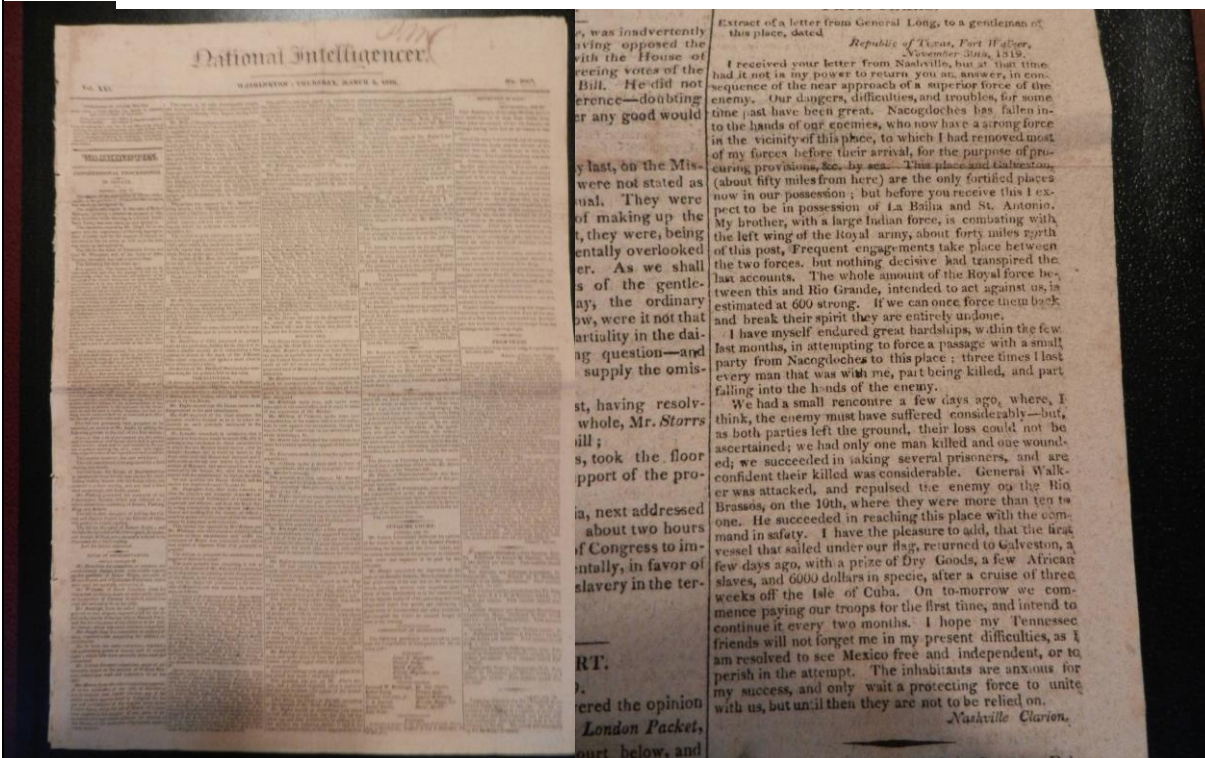
The province of Texas in its greatest length, from the gulf of Mexico to the head of Red River, is about eight hundred miles long, and in its greatest breadth, from the Rio Grande del Norte to the Sabine, is about five hundred miles wide. In its narrowest part, at the northern extremity, it draws to a point; and its superficies carefully estimated gives a content of *two hundred and forty thousand square miles*, equal to one hundred and fifty three millions of acres, and sufficient to form six states of the size of Kentucky. The province is fertile and healthy, and capable of producing sugar, cotton, indigo, and all the productions common to the lower Mississippi. If set apart for the extinction of slavery, and the proceeds of its land sales made a sinking fund for that purpose, it would probably produce money enough to emancipate, at a given age, every female slave in the United States; a better way to dispose of it, perhaps, than to force it upon the king of Spain, in spite of himself.

Many objections to the cession of this province are made in the western country. They are bottomed generally upon the value of the country, the inadequacy of the consideration to be received for it, the impolicy of creating a desert barrier between the United States and Mexico to check the progress of our principles and the spread of our commerce, and the shame of dismembering the valley of the Mississippi by giving up two of its noblest rivers to the enemies of our country. These are all very solid considerations; but there is another, perhaps of still greater weight, and which will be very obvious to any citizen who will look at a map of the lower Mississippi with the eye of a military man. We all know the importance of New Orleans to ourselves and to our enemies; how it will be struck at in every war, and what wide spread ruin would overwhelm the people of the west, if that city should be sacked and pillaged by an enemy's army. We all know likewise the natural defence of New Orleans, how the mouths of the Mississippi are impassable on account of morasses, and how a small force stationed below the city can easily destroy the most powerful army that shall venture to approach it from that side. Defended by nature below, and the banks of all the rivers occupied by ourselves above, and New Orleans is as safe and impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar. But how is her condition altered when she is laid bare above? When Red River is given to the Spaniards? When they can build forts on its borders? fill them with troops, with artillery, with munitions of war? Build vessels upon the river, and descend upon New Orleans quicker than the people of Kentucky and Tennessee, for they have but half the distance to go? When the bay of St. Bernard is open to the British fleet, whence an army can march in a few days, over a beautiful country, to the Red River, and thence descend with the Spaniards? Here lies, perhaps, the strongest objection to the cession of Texas; and if administration is determined to give it up, western members should demand what provision is to be made for the defence of New Orleans on the upper side?

THIS ARTICLE QUESTIONS THE WISDOM OF THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY WHICH HAD YET TO BE RATIFIED – ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. NOT ONLY WAS THE TREATY IMMORAL (ASSIGNING TO BONDAGE AND SERVITUDE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CROWN OF SPAIN) AND ILLEGAL (IMPROPERLY SELLING WITHOUT APPROVAL THE LAND OWNED BY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES – THE TRADE FOR THE SPANISH CLAIM TO A PART OF FLORIDA) BUT ALSO DANGEROUS (EXPOSING NEW ORLEANS AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO SPANISH INVASION). THE LAST ISSUE WAS ONE RAISED BY GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON IN HIS DOCUMENTED (BY ADAMS IN HIS DIARY) DISCUSSIONS WITH JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AS ADAMS NEGOTIATED THE TREATY THAT WOULD ABANDON TEXAS AND TEXANS TO SPAIN.

SIZE: 22" X 15"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: FIRST TRUE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS 1820 ORIGINAL



THE FRONT PAGE CONTAINS A LETTER FROM NOVEMBER 1819 IDENTIFYING IT AS FROM THE "REPUBLIC OF TEXAS". THE LETTER IS FROM GENERAL LONG, WHO REFERS TO HIS BROTHER IN THE LETTER AND THEIR PLIGHT. HOWEVER, THE LETTER HAS SOME DEGREE OF OPTIMISM, WITH GENERAL LONG EXPRESSING HIS PLAN TO LIBERATE ALL OF MEXICO.

NOTE: JAMES LONG WAS THE PRESIDENT OF THIS FIRST TRUE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS. THE EARLIER REVOLUTION THAT RESULTED IN THE BATTLE OF MEDINA, CREATED A SHORT-LIVED TEXAS PROVINCE AS PART OF THE CONTINUAL REVOLUTIONS TO OVERTHROW SPANISH RULE IN ALL OF WHAT WOULD BECOME MEXICO.

SIZE: 21" X 15"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NORTH AMERICA MAP: 1820 ORIGINAL



GEORGIAN HAND-COLOURED MAP: CALIFORNIA AS NEW ALBION

ENGRAVER: THOMSON DE MILLE

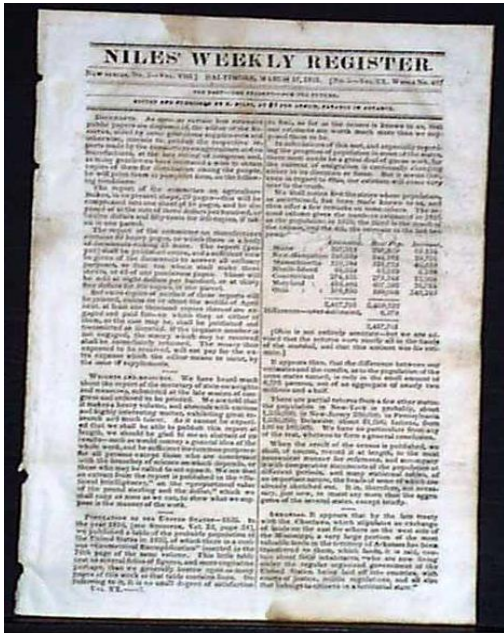
PUBLISHED: LONDON, LONGMAN & CO.

RARE FIRST EDITION MAP OF "CARTE DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE" BY FRENCH MAP MAKER ADRIEN BRUE. THE MAP DATED 1820 WAS PRINTED IN PARIS, THE MAP IS BACKED ON LINEN. A BEAUTIFUL EARLY VIEW OF THE NORTH AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES WITH FIRST STATES ON THE EAST COAST, AND THE 54/40 OR FIGHT BORDER WITH CANADA, RUSSIAN AMERICA ALASKA. THE MAP IS A FANTASTIC PIECE OF CARTOGRAPHY DEPICTING EARLY AMERICA WITH TERRITORIES, INDIANS LANDS.

SIZE: 15" X 22"

CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1821 ORIGINAL



NILES' REGISTER—MARCH 17, 1821—TREA

propriated for the present year. In fine, the committee are of opinion that the receipts will, (if no unforeseen change should happen,) greatly exceed the annual expenditures.

All which the committee respectfully submit.

Treaty with Spain.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries, in this city, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which treaty, word for word, is as follows:—

TREATY

Of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic majesty.

The United States of America and his Catholic majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a treaty, which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

With this intention, the president of the United States has furnished with their full powers John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States; and his Catholic majesty has appointed the most excellent lord don Luis de Onís, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, lord of the town of Bayaces, perpetual regidor of the corporation of the city of Salamanca, knight grand cross of the royal American order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendée, knight pensioner of the royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles the third, member of the supreme assembly of the said royal order, of the council of his catholic majesty—his secretary, with exercise of decrees, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the United States of America.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and con-

ds and twenty.
ANTONIO PORCEL.
Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, knight of the order of Charles III. of the council of state, and secretary of despatch of state, &c.
I certify that the foregoing signature of his excellency don Antonio Porcel, secretary of despatch of the ultra-marine government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings. And, for the proper purpose, I give the present certificate, signed by my hand and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty first of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

Laws of the United States.

An act for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States do, and he is hereby authorized to take possession of, and occupy the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and to remove and transport the officers and soldiers of the king of Spain, being there, to the Havana, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States, and he may, for these purposes, and in order to maintain in said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state or territory, which he may deem necessary.

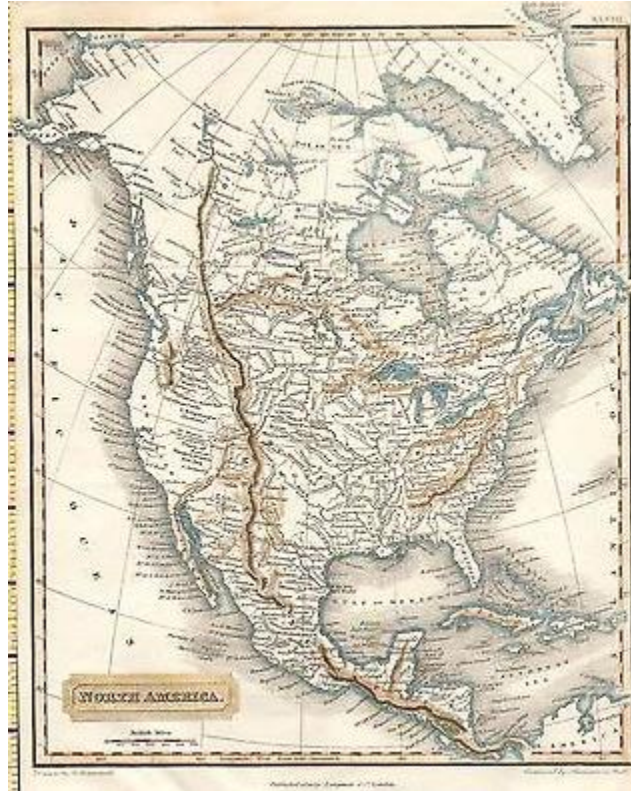
DESPITE BEING NEGOTIATED IN 1818-1819, THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY WAS NOT SIGNED UNTIL AFTER THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE HAD BEEN NEGOTIATED AND THEN RATIFIED ALSO IN MARCH, 1821. THE TWO EVENTS WOULD NOT APPEAR TO BE UNRELATED. THE SPLIT BETWEEN SLAVE AND NON-SLAVE STATES HAD RESULTED IN MISSOURI BEING DENIED STATEHOOD IN 1819 DURING THE PANIC OF 1819.

THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY ITSELF WAS NEGOTIATED BY AN OUTSPOKEN CRITIC OF SLAVERY, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. TEXAS ALLOWED SLAVERY, AND IT IS DIFFICULT NOT TO ASSUME THAT ADAMS HAD A MOTIVE IN GIVING AWAY TEXAS TO SPAIN DESPITE THE ILLEGITIMACY OF THAT ACTION. THE PRESIDENT, JAMES MONROE, OF COURSE PROMOTED THE FREEING AND RE-PATRIATION OF SLAVES (HENCE THE CAPITAL OF LIBERIA IS NAMED MONROVIA).

IN FACT, ABOLITIONIST RANCOR WOULD COLOR THE ENTIRE DEBATE REGARDING TEXAS - AND ULTIMATELY WOULD RESULT IN PROPAGANDA BEING SUBSTITUTED FOR FACT (PROPAGANDA: TEXAS WAS ALWAYS PART OF MEXICO; FACT: TEXAS WAS ALWAYS CONTROLLED OR OWNED BY FRANCE UNTIL ITS SALE TO THE U.S. IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE).

SIZE: 10" X 7"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NORTH AMERICA MAP: 1823 ORIGINAL



**GEORGIAN HAND-COLOURED MAP: CALIFORNIA
AS NEW ALBION**

ENGRAVER: THOMSON DE MILLE

PUBLISHED: LONDON, LONGMAN & CO.

SIZE: 11" X 9"

CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE 2nd TEXAS REPUBLIC 1827 ORIGINAL



ARTICLE IN THE BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH
REGARDING THE NEW TEXAS REPUBLIC.

SIZE: 22" X 15"
CONDITION: FINE TO VERY FINE

NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA MAP: 1827 ORIGINAL



TEXAS AS REPUBLIC OF FREDONIA
DECLARED DECEMBER, 1826
QUELLED BY STEPHEN F. AUSTIN
CAPITAL: NACOGDOCHES
PRESIDENT: HADEN EDWARDS

AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE ET MERIDIONALE POUR SERVIR AUX LEÇONS DE GEOGRAPHIE DE L'ABBE GAULTIER: TEXAS AS FREDONIA

LARGE, STRIKING AND HIGHLY DETAILED DOUBLE PAGE COPPER ENGRAVED MAP OF THE WHOLE AMERICAN CONTINENT. THE MAP PRESENTS TWO INSETS ENTITLED "PETITES ANTILLES" & "ETATS UNIS".

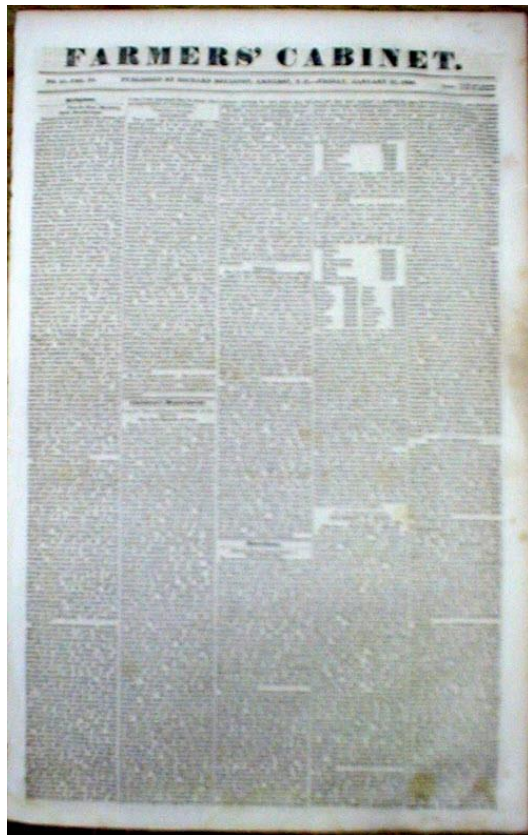
CONDITION: VERY STRONG AND DARK IMPRESSION ON GOOD PAPER. MAP WITH ORIGINAL COLORS. WIDE MARGINS. CORNERS PARTIALLY MISSED. SMALL FOXING AND BROWNING. HOLES REPAIRED ON THE VERSO. MAP FOLDED. MAP WASHED AND RESTORED.

CARTOGRAPHER: ALOISIUS-EDOUARD-CAMILLE GAULTIER HAS BEEN A PRIEST AND SCHOOLMASTER; B. AT ASTI, PIEDMONT, ABOUT 1745, OF FRENCH PARENTS; D. AT PARIS, 18 SEPT., 1818; BEGAN HIS STUDIES IN FRANCE, AND COMPLETED THEM IN ROME WHERE HE WAS ORDAINED; UPON HIS RETURN TO FRANCE (1780) HE DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE WORK OF EDUCATION AND IN 1786 OPENED A SCHOOL IN PARIS, WHEREIN HE APPLIED HIS PRINCIPLE OF INSTRUCTING CHILDREN WHILE AMUSING THEM. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OBLIGED HIM TO SEEK REFUGE IN ENGLAND, AND, FINDING IN LONDON A NUMBER OF HIS FORMER PUPILS OF THE FRENCH NOBILITY, HE OPENED A COURSE FOR THE EDUCATION OF FRENCH REFUGEES. HIS PRINCIPLES WERE GREATLY ADMIRERD AND HIS METHODS COMMENDED BY THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. HE CAME BACK TO FRANCE IN 1801, AND CONTINUED TO TEACH AND PUBLISH HIS EDUCATIONAL WORKS. LATER ANOTHER JOURNEY TO LONDON WAS UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM OF TEACHING, PRACTISED BY BELL AND LANCASTER, A SYSTEM WHICH HE WANTED TO INTRODUCE INTO THE FRENCH SCHOOLS. DURING THE HUNDRED DAYS, CARNOT APPOINTED HIM A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND LATER GAULTIER WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE "SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT ÉLÉMENTAIRE".

SIZE: 20" X 16"

CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1835 ORIGINAL



may not, turn out in accordance with the views of these writers, but no reliance can be placed in their conclusions.—*Boston Centinel.*

FROM TEXAS.

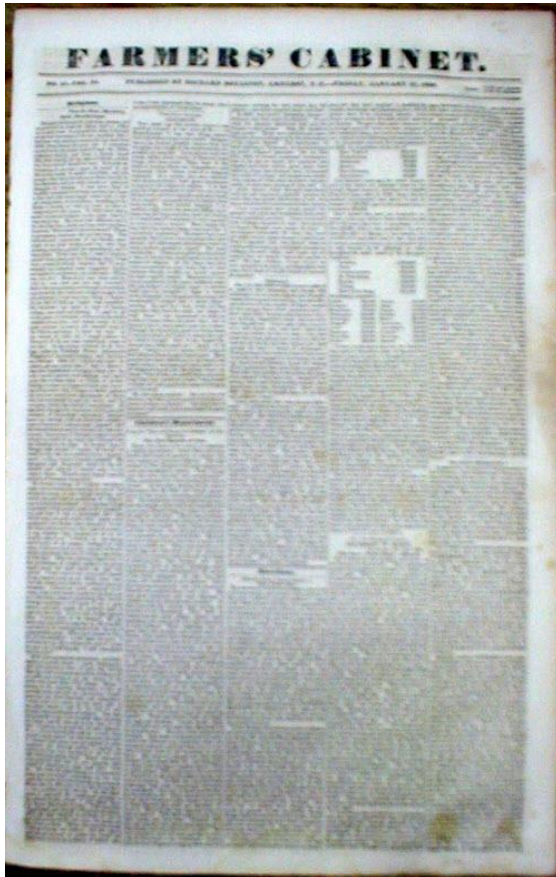
Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from the seat of war in Texas to the 1st, and from the city of Mexico via Vera Cruz to the 20th ult. There was a skirmish near Bexar, (or San Antonio.) The Mexicans to the number of 300 cavalry and 100 infantry attacked an encampment defended by Colonel Bowie and Captain Fanning with 30 men, and was repulsed. There was a considerable number of the assailants killed and wounded and some prisoners. The Texians lost only one man. The main body of the Texians advanced, and the enemy retired into San Antonio. Reinforcements to the number of 500 men have since arrived at the Colonial head-quarters.

ARTICLE ON THE BATTLE OF BEXAR AT THE START OF THE TEXAS WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE, TEXAS HAD YET TO DECLARE ITS INDEPENDENCE (MARCH 1836). THE FIRST SKIRMISH OCCURRED ON OCTOBER 2, 1835 IN GONZALES, RESULTING IN THE MEXICAN TROOPS RETIRING TO BEXAR – PRECIPITATING THE SIEGE OF BEXAR AND THE BATTLE OF CONCEPCION – OCTOBER 27 - (ARTICLE). SAM HOUSTON WAS NAMED THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REGULAR ARMY WHICH WAS CREATED AFTER THE BATTLE (NOVEMBER 13).

THE NEWSPAPER IS STILL PUBLISHED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOUNDED IN 1802 IT IS ONE OF THE FIFTEEN OLDEST CONTINUOUSLY PUBLISHED NEWSPAPERS IN THE U.S.

SIZE: 21" X 13"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1836 ORIGINAL



LATEST FROM TEXAS.
By Col. M'Comb, who arrived in New-Orleans on the 28th ult. from Texas, the Bulletin learns, that an express six hours later from San Antonio, gives the news of the Texican army having succeeded in taking the town, had driven the enemy across the river with great loss, and among the killed was Gen. Cos, and that not a Mexican armed soldier now remains in Texas. He also brings accounts of men coming in from all parts of the U. States. The New Orleans True American, of the 30th ult. says—"A gentleman arrived yesterday from Nacodoches informs that the Mexicans who had fled from San Antonio had been taken prisoners. Col. Halam had unfortunately fallen in the battle.

Mexico and Texas.—We have intelligence of a melancholy tenor from Mexico. It appears that Gen. Mejia, a Mexican adventurer who has either been banished by or become disaffected with the Government of Santa Anna, recently fitted out an expedition from the port of New-Orleans for the capture of the Mexican port of Tampico, under the color of aiding the cause of Texas. We understand that the especial object of this expedition was carefully concealed, even from those who em-

ARTICLES ON THE TEXAS REVOLUTION AT THE START OF THE TEXAS WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. THE TWO ARTICLES ARE SIGNIFICANT. THE FIRST CONCERNS THE SEIZURE OF THE ALAMO FROM MEXICO – AN EVENT THAT ULTIMATELY WOULD LEAD TO THE FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE ALAMO SEVERAL MONTHS LATER. THE SECOND ARTICLE TELLS OF TEXAS' EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE PORT OF TAMPICO AND ANNEX THAT TERRITORY (TODAY THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS, BORDERING TEXAS TO THE SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE ALONG THE GULF OF MEXICO). THE ARTICLES EXUDE PREMATURE OPTIMISM: "...NOT A MEXICAN ARMED SOLDIER NOW REMAINS IN TEXAS." HOUSTON SENT BOWIE IN JANUARY TO REMOVE THE ARTILLERY FROM THE ALAMO AND DESTROY IT – WHICH DID NOT HAPPEN. INSTEAD SOME REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED, INCLUDING ON FEBRUARY 3 DAVY CROCKETT. BY FEBRUARY 23 MEXICAN TROOPS WERE SIGHTED AND THE SEIGE BEGAN. ON MARCH 6, THE ALAMO FELL.

SIZE: 21" X 13"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NEWSPAPER: RE TEXAS REVOLUTION 1836 ORIGINAL

TEXAS.

The intelligence from Texas, which reaches us through the medium of the New-Orleans papers, though somewhat contradictory in its details, leaves little doubt that the myriads of Santa Anna have been signally repulsed in their attack on San Antonio, and that the Dictator himself has retraced his steps to his more loyal dominions.— We have seen a letter from Col. Travis, commanding the Texian forces in San Antonio, written in the early part of the siege, in which he speaks doubtfully of the issue, and calls urgently for assistance from the U. States.— The accounts given below are, however, many days later.

From the New Orleans Bulletin March 22.

Rumors from Texas say that Santa Anna has left the army, and is hastening back to the city of Mexico, in consequence of the death of Barrigan, the acting President, by poison.

The whole Mexican force now in Texas is estimated at 5500 men. The right wing, composed of 700 men, under the Mexican General Urrea, advancing by the Metamoras road upon Goliad, which was occupied by Col. Fannin with 500 Texians. The left wing of the Mexicans, under Generals Cos and Sesma, which advanced upon the Laredo road, was besieging the Alamo of Bexar, and must probably soon obtain possession of the place, although it had been reinforced by 30 men from Gonzalez.

The whole number of Texians in the field to oppose Gen. Cos and Sesma, including volunteers and militia, is estimated at 1500. It is conjectured that the Texians will retire before the Mexican forces, and concentrate their whole strength so as to make battle in the woodland, upon the banks of the Colorado; and this conjecture is founded upon the information received of a party of volunteers who were advancing to join Colonel Fannin, having been ordered to halt at the Guadalupe, 25 miles in the rear of Colonel Fannin's position. Colonel Fannin, in whom is united science and a thorough knowledge of military tactics, with unquestioned

poor settler, who has fled with his wife and children to the dense forest—where, if they pursue, they will find enemies who will deal them death from every tree.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—We learn by the schooner William A. Turner, arrived at the Turn this morning, in seven days from Matagorda, that Gen. Cos, with four thousand Mexicans, had made an attack on Fort Alamo, in the town of San Antonio, who after a short action was completely defeated and routed, with the loss of five hundred of his best troops, killed on the spot, by the well directed fires from the artillery in the fort. The Texians are said to have sustained no loss, as they did not allow the enemy to approach nearer than their own cannon shot.

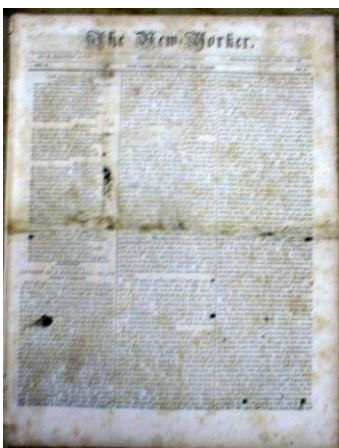
Cos, with the residue of his force, has been compelled to flee from Texas into Coahuila.

Santa Anna, it is said, was timely called off, to prevent an insurrection in the interior of Mexico. This, however, we only give as a rumor.

A gentleman from Matagorda, Texas, by land, by way of Opelousas, reports that an express had been received from Col. Fannin, dated 2d inst. stating that Gen. Cos, had left a force sufficient to blockade Col. Travis, in the Alamo, of Bexar, and had advanced with the residue of his army, (near 4000 men) towards Austin's Colony'—N. O. Bulletin, 23d.

FROM TEXAS.—It is stated in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 23d March, that information had been received to the effect that Gen. Cos, the Mexican commander, had advanced towards Austin's Colony, with 4000 men, although he had left a sufficient force to blockade Col. Travis in the fort of San Antonio. It was reported that Santa Anna had left the army on a sudden journey to the city of Mexico, in consequence of the death of Barragan, the acting president, who was supposed to have been killed by poison—

"The whole Mexican forces now in Texas is estimated at 5500 men, to oppose which the Texians have 1,500. The plan of the Texians is supposed to be a gradual retreat, and final concentration of their whole force in the woodlands on the banks of the Colorado, where their rifles will prove more effective weapons than in the open field. [Sun.



NEWSPAPER & LITERARY JOURNAL FOUNDED AND PUBLISHED BY HORACE GREELEY ("GO WEST, YOUNG MAN, GO WEST"). THIS WEEKLY PAPER BECAME THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE IN 1841 WHEN GREELEY CHANGED TO A DAILY PUBLICATION (LATER THE "HERALD TRIBUNE").

ARTICLES GIVING INITIAL FALSE HOPE REGARDING WHAT WAS ULTIMATELY THE DEFEAT AT THE ALAMO THAT HAS RESONATED WITH TEXANS AND OTHER AMERICANS EVER SINCE AS A SYMBOL OF RESOLVE, HEROISM, AND ULTIMATE VICTORY.

THESE ARTICLES FALSELY REPORT THAT THE MULTI-THOUSAND MEXICAN FORCE WAS REPELLED AND HAD FLED.

SIZE: 13" X 10"
CONDITION: FINE

NORTH AMERICA: 1840 ORIGINAL



CARTOGRAPHER: J. DOWER, ENGRAVER
PUBLISHER: ORR

SIZE: 12" X 9"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

UNITED STATES & TEXAS: 1843 ORIGINAL



CARTOGRAPHER: TH. DUVETONAY, 1843

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, PUBLISHED BY BARBIE DU BOCAGE, PARIS, 1843.

SIZE: 10" X 13"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

WORLD MAP: 1844 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL 1844 MAP "THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION", HAND COLORED. THIS 169 YEAR OLD MAP FOLDS AS ISSUED.

SIZE: 19" X 22"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

ACCOMPANIMENT TO MITCHELL'S REFERENCE

1845 1ST EDITION ORIGINAL

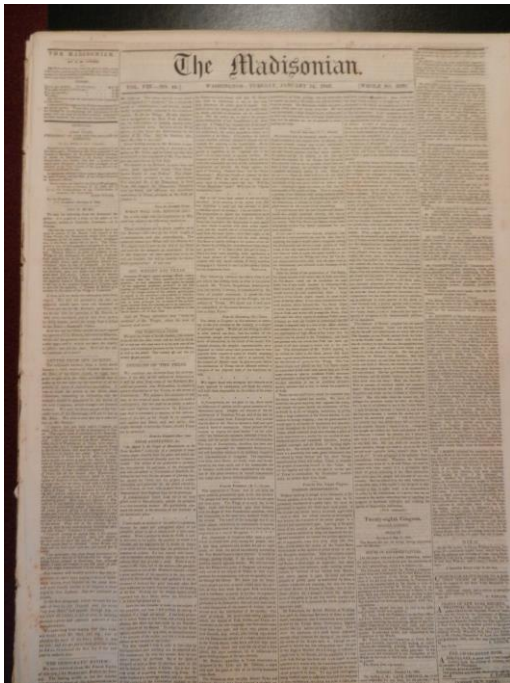


FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES IN
1845, INCLUDING BY STATE AND TERRITORY, AND
POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COMMUNITIES - SOME
WHICH ARE VERY SURPRISING.

INCLUDES TEXAS AS A REPUBLIC.

SIZE: 9" X 6"
CONDITION: FAIR TO GOOD

17 NEWSPAPERS: RE TEXAS STATEHOOD 1845 ORIGINALS



A COLLECTION OF 17 COMPLETE MADISONIAN NEWSPAPERS THAT CONTAIN FASCINATING INSIGHT INTO THE POLITICAL MANEUVERING THAT DEFINED THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS AS A STATE. FROM THE DOCUMENTS ONE CAN SEE THAT U.S. CITIZENS SUPPORTED THE ANNEXATION, EVEN USING A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AS A REFERENDUM ON THE MATTER. ADDITIONALLY, THOSE PROPONENTS FOR ADMISSION CONSIDERED IT A "**RE-ANNEXATION**" - THAT TEXAS WAS ORIGINALLY PART OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND WAS **ILLEGALLY** TRANSFERRED TO SPAIN IN RETURN FOR SPAIN ABANDONING ITS CLAIMS TO EAST AND WEST FLORIDA (ILLEGAL BECAUSE NO TREATY WAS APPROVED AS PER REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION). FURTHER, THE POINT WAS CLEAR THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO NEVER HAD ANY BASIS FOR TITLE TO TEXAS - ONLY SPAIN.

THOSE OPPOSING TEXAS STATEHOOD DID SO SOLELY BECAUSE OF THEIR ABOLITIONIST RATIONALE - FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO PREVENT POSSIBLY 5 NEW SLAVE STATES FROM ENTERING THE UNION. EARLIER IN 1845 THE ABOLITIONISTS HAD LOST A VOTE IN CONGRESS - AND A LAW WAS PASSED DENYING CONGRESS THE AUTHORITY TO ABOLISH SLAVERY. THAT DEFEAT CERTAINLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE DRAMA. IN FACT, DURING THE CONTENTIOUSNESS SOME ABOLITIONIST CONGRESSMEN INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TO ANNEX CANADA DESPITE THE FACT THAT CANADIANS WERE OPPOSED TO THE IDEA (CONTRARY TO TEXANS) AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT CANADA CLEARLY WAS A TERRITORY OWNED BY ENGLAND.

SIZE: 23" X 17"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

UNITED STATES MAP: 1845 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL MALTE-BRUN MAP

ORIGIN OF THE MAP: "ATLAS DE PRÉCIS DE LA GEOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE..." MALTE-BRUN, PARIS (FRANCE), HAND COLOURED

DATE OF ISSUE: 1845

SIZE: 11" X 15"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

MEXICO MAP: 1845 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL MALTE-BRUN MAP

ORIGIN OF THE MAP: "ATLAS DE PRÉCIS DE LA GEOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE..." MALTE-BRUN, PARIS (FRANCE), HAND COLOURED

DATE OF ISSUE: 1845

SIZE: 11" X 15"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

NORTH AMERICA MAP: 1845 ORIGINAL



1845 ANTIQUE MALTE-BRUN MAP

ORIGIN OF THE MAP: "ATLAS DE PRECIS DE LA GEOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE...", MALTE-BRUN, PARIS (FRANCE), HAND COLOURED

DATE OF ISSUE: 1845

SIZE: 11" X 16"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

WORLD MAP: 1845 ORIGINAL



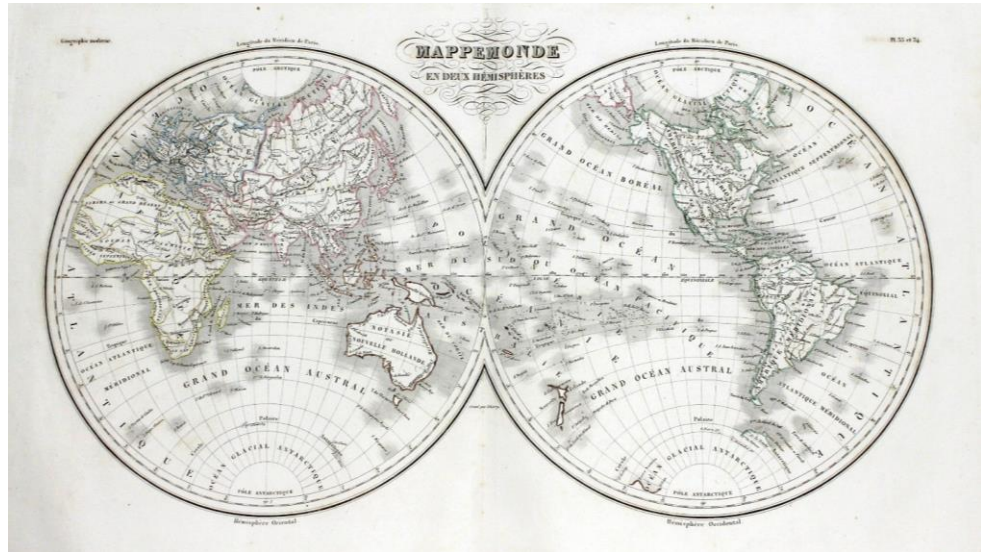
ORIGINAL ENGRAVED 1845 HAND-COLORED MAP

ORIGIN OF THE MAP: "ATLAS DE PRECIS DE LA GEOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE", MALTE-BRUN, PARIS (FRANCE). HAND COLOURED

DATE OF ISSUE: 1845

SIZE: 15" X 22"
CONDITION: VERY FINE

WORLD MAP: 1846 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL ENGRAVED 1846 HAND-COLORED MAP

FROM: PRECIS DE LA GEOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE OU
DESCRIPTION DE TOUTES LES PARTIES DU MONDE

TITLE: MAPPEMONDE EN DEUX HEMISPHERES

DATE PRINTED: 1846

CARTOGRAPHER: MALTE-BRUN

SOURCE: 1846 PRECIS DE LA GEOGRAPHIE
UNIVERSELLE OU DESCRIPTION DE TOUTES LES
PARTIES DU MONDE

PUBLISHED BY: AU BUREAU DES PUBLICATIONS
ILLUSTREES

ORIGINAL 1846 HEMISPHERE MAP OF THE WORLD.
BEAUTIFULLY HAND-COLORED AND VERY DETAILED
SHOWING NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA AT RIGHT AND
EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA AT LEFT. MAP SHOWS TEXAS
IN MEXICO. MAP HAS A SCALE AND HAS HAND-
COLORED OUTLINE. LARGE DOUBLE PAGE MAP.

SIZE: 15" X 22"
CONDITION: FINE

NORTH AMERICA: 1846 ORIGINAL



C. 1850 NORTH AMERICA

FROM: STIELER'S HUND ATLAS

SIZE: 12" X 9"

CONDITION: VERY FINE

NORTH AMERICA: 1851 ORIGINAL



ORIGINAL ENGRAVED C. 1850 HAND-COLORED MAP

CONSIDERED ONE OF THE LAST GREAT DECORATIVE MAP MAKERS, JOHN TALLIS WORKED WITH THE ENGRAVER JOHN RAPKIN TO PRODUCE THIS MAP, WHICH IS COMPLETE WITH VIGNETTES. DECORATIVE BORDER AND ILLUSTRATIONS WERE BY J. MARCHANT, AND WERE ENGRAVED BY J. ROGERS.

INCLUDES DECORATIVE VIGNETTES OF ESQUIMAUX'S MOUNT HEKLA, BEAVERS, NIAGARA FALLS, A CONVOY OF DIAMONDS, ANCIENT MONUMENT IN MEXICO, NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, WAPITI DEER, AND RUSSIAN COSSACKS! THE WEST SHOWS ONLY OREGON, UPPER CALIFORNIA, MISSOURI TERRITORY, WESTERN TERRITORY AND TEXAS, PLUS RUSSIAN ALASKA.

IT WAS COMMON PRACTICE FOR LIBRARIES AND COLLECTORS TO HAVE THE BLACK AND WHITE ENGRAVINGS HAND-COLORED, AND SO ORIGINALS EXIST WITH A VARIETY OF COLORING TREATMENTS.

SIZE: 8" X 6"
CONDITION: VERY FINE