

12 - 2022-01-04

Please see **Thomas Hanks** in notes below. I think I gave the wrong name during class.

## PRAYER

BIBLE - Isaiah 35:1-10

## QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: Who became president in 1833 under the 1824 constitution?

A: Santa Anna

Q: At the second Texian consultation, whom did the delegates choose as chairman of the constitution committee?

A: Sam Houston

Q: What year did Austin spend as a prisoner in the capital, and what year did Austin spend free in the capital?

A: prisoner - 1834 free - 1833

Q: What Mexican official ordered Austin to be arrested on his way home to Texas?

A: Vice President Farias

Q: What Mexican official ordered Austin to be moved from the prison of the inquisition to better conditions?

A: President Santa Anna

## ASSIGNMENT

B.F. Fuller *History of Texas Baptists*

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/History\\_of\\_Texas\\_Baptists/MR6GWw3\\_E-4C?q=texas+baptists&gbpv=1#f=false](https://www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Texas_Baptists/MR6GWw3_E-4C?q=texas+baptists&gbpv=1#f=false)

Chapter IX Baptists in Texas Prior to Independence

pp. 76-85

## TIMELINE

- 1528 De Vaca lands at Galveston Island
- 1541 Coronado enters Texas panhandle from west
- 1542 De Soto expedition enters Texas from northeast
- 1685 La Salle lands at Matagorda Bay
- 1718 San Antonio mission, presidio, and villa are established
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase is made
- 1819 Eastern border of Texas established at Sabine River
- 1821 Moses Austin receives a grant to form a colony in Texas
- 1824 Mexican federal constitution is passed
- 1825 Baptist minister Joseph Bays begins preaching in Texas**
- 1827 Coahuila y Texas state constitution is passed
- 1829 Lydia Allcorn makes the first known public profession of faith in Christ**
- 1830 Bustamente takes power and pursues a narrow policy toward Texas
- 1832 First Texian Consultation meets at San Felipe
- 1832 Santa Anna restores constitutionally-elected President Pedraza
- 1833 Santa Anna becomes president of Mexico under the 1824 constitution
- 1833 Second Texas Consultation proposes statehood for Texas and sends Austin as its delegate to Mexico City

## LESSON

### B.F. Fuller

- career attorney
- involved in Baptist work for 50 years during the 1800s
- long-time member of FBC Paris, TX
- published this history in 1900
- “It is the sincere hope of the author that this book...may be...an efficient agent in disseminating a sound religious faith, and contributing in an humble way to good government and correct morals.”

### Freeman Smalley

- 1822 Baptist minister Freeman Smalley WALKED 500 MILES from New Orleans to Jonesboro and Pecan Point and preached
- 1790 born in Pennsylvania, raised in Ohio;
- 1808 married; he and wife Catherine had 10 children

### Joseph Bays

- came to Texas 1825, preached at the house of Moses Shipman near San Felipe (capital of Austin colony), and this is thought to have been the first sermon ever preached by any Baptist minister in Texas, excepting Freeman Smalley on Red river.
- went on to preach at San Antonio; upon complaints by the priests, was ordered away by Mexican authorities
- preached at San Augustine until arrested; agreed to leave Texas

## **Thomas Hanks**

-began preaching in Texas in 1829

-Mrs. Lydia Allcorn made a profession of religion during the service, which is said to have been the first public conversion in Texas

## Thomas Pilgrim

-Baptist deacon from New York

-1829 organized and held first Sunday School in Texas at San Felipe

## Mrs. Mossie Millard

-In 1833 she, with her husband and children, had settled near Nacogdoches

-She and her children hid in a thicket during Indian raids. and prayed; soon other women and children joined her; she read the scriptures to them and led them in prayer

-She also cast bullets for her husband's gun

-Eventually men joined, and this became a regular prayer-meeting

## Isaac Reed

-began preaching in Texas in 1834

-1836 preached in that place; log school house was erected; he continued to preach there

-Baptist church was organized there

## H.R. Cartwell

-deacon in FBC Nashville, TN

-came to Texas in 1835 and settled near Washington

-worked with others to establish the first Baptist church in Texas at Washington

-member of the first missions committee, corresponding to have preachers sent

## Z.N. Morrell (Zechariah Nehemiah)

-most active and widely known Baptist preacher in period before independence

-had been preaching in Tennessee, but health failed---hemorrhage of the lungs

doctors advised change of climate

-1834 began move to Texas

-December 21, 1835 arrived in Texas

-December 30, 1835 arrived at a camp of 40 from Tennessee

one of these, Mrs. Childress was a Baptist

-Morrell preached his first sermon in Texas there

-determined to bring his family and settle in Texas

-Sunday, January 10, 1836 arrived in Nacagdoches

-a large crowd had gathered for an election

-he preached his second sermon in Texas on this text: Isaiah 35:1 The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

1834

Santa Anna took power after six-month absence and conflict with Farias  
only CyT and Zacatecas did not agree to new plan

State government in state of conflict between Saltillo and Monclova regarding proper seat of government

May - Santa Anna resumed power and moved Austin out of dungeon to more comfortable confinement

Summer - Austin's case was sent from court to court, all disclaiming jurisdiction

October - Santa Anna held meeting with leaders and Austin

1. Santa Anna would consider repealing anti-immigration article
2. An army corps of 4,000 would be stationed at Bexar to protect coast and frontier
3. Proper steps should be taken to have regular mails, and to remove all obstacles to the agricultural and other industry of the inhabitants
4. Texas must remain united with Coahuila

Austin was still detained in Mexico

Austin's detention and the disorder of state and federal government continued to exasperate the Texans regarding Mexico

December - letter Austin to people of Texas

“. . . most of your evils have been remedied, so that it is now important to promote union with all the state, and keep down all kind of excitement. All is going well. The president, General Santa Anna, has solemnly and publicly declared that he will sustain the federal representative system, as it now exists, and he will be sustained by all parties.”

1835

Colonel Ugartachea, Mexican commandant of troops stationed at Bexar.

January - Mexican national congress met

-number of militia one soldier for each five hundred inhabitants, and disarming the remainder.

Yoakum:

This arbitrary decree was a sufficient justification of Texas for her subsequent acts. Every one who knows the Texans, or who had heard of them, would naturally conclude that they never would submit to be disarmed. Any government that would attempt to disarm its people is despotic; and any people that would submit to it deserve to be slaves!

March

Santa Anna was “temporizing with Texas, through Austin,” on the question of statehood, “until he could get the country occupied with his troops.”

Coahila y Texas government sold off large tracts of Texas land illegally

April

State government issued apology regarding land deal, and made several promises to Texas regarding colonization, Indian relations, a college, schools, and several other things. Yoakum:

Thus were the hopes of the Texans flattered, while they were robbed of their fair domain; and thus did the legislature render itself worthy to be driven from its halls . . .

Santa Anna led army to Zacatecas; routed Zacatecans in battle; the state was utterly subdued, largely in one two-hour battle

Santa Anna ordered General Cos to march on Monclova and disperse the state legislature. Governor called out the militia to defend the government, but, Yoakum:  
the public mind of the state, especially in Texas, was so thoroughly convinced of the selfishness and corruption of that body, that the stirring appeals of his excellency could not arouse them.  
State government of Coahila y Texas closed 21st of April, Yoakum:  
It fell by the hands of a tyrant, but unpitied by the people.

## NOTE ON MILITIA

Yoakum:

The people of that department [Texas] were now without a government; and it devolved on them, either to establish a system of their own, or submit to the will of Santa Anna. From their character, the latter could not be expected. The national decree, dissolving the civic militia, exposed the country to the constant depredations of the Indians, who had already become very troublesome and dangerous. As an instance of this, early in 1835, an Italian and several Mexicans, engaged in transporting goods, were attacked in the morning by about seventy Indians, on the road, fifteen miles west of Gonzales. The merchants, forming a breastwork of their goods, continued the fight till evening. But gradually their numbers were thinned by the fire of their adversaries, till they were no longer able to defend their position. An assault was then made on the survivors by the savages, and every one was butchered and scalped. Such a scene, on the great thoroughfare of the country, was sufficient to prove the necessity of an organized militia, and that militia well armed.

Webster 1828

The militia of a country are the able bodied men organized into companies, regiments and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times left to pursue their usual occupations.

May

Committees of safety began to form in all the municipalities  
not in reference to split from Mexico, but safety from Indians  
soon they were active

Yoakum: "early in 1835" twenty Mexican troops were stationed at Anahuac. William B. Travis led force of Texans, who attacked and drove them off.

Santa Anna appointed General Cos to have both military and civil authority over Coahila y Texas

Summer

Santa Anna had control of the clergy, the army, and the congress; he had become nearly omnipotent; all but Texas were in subjugation; he planned and began to fill Texas with military forces little by little

June

Cos despatched messages to military commander at Anahuac regarding plans to bring several strong Mexican military forces into Texas; the courier was intercepted by Texans, and the papers read.

Two parties formed in Texas: war party and peace party

July

peace party sent to military that if troops were sent in great numbers to Texas for any purpose, it would result in civil war

letter William Travis to Jim Bowie

the people are much divided here. The peace party . . . are the strongest . . . Unless we could be united, had we not better be quiet, and settle down for a while? There is now no doubt but that a central government will be established. What will Texas do in that case? Dr. J.H.C. Miller, and Chambers, from Gonzales, are, I believe, for unqualified submission. I do not know the minds of the people upon the subject; but if they had a bold and determined leader, I am inclined to think they would kick against it . . . General Cos writes that he wants to be at peace with us; and he appears to be disposed to cajole and soothe us. Ugartachea does the same . . . God know what we are to do!

August

several leaders, including Travis and Zavala, were ordered by Santa Anna, Cos, and Ugartachea, to be surrendered for trial for disturbing order; this excited a war spirit in Texas

Cos wrote letter

The plans of the revolutionists of Texas are well known . . . and it is quite useless . . . to cover them with a hypocritical adherence to the federal constitution. The constitution by which all Mexicans may be governed is the constitution which the colonists of Texas must obey, no matter on what principles it may be formed.

Sam Houston introduced resolutions in San Augustine declaring adherence to the constitution of 1824, denouncing the moves by Santa Anna against the state government, and raising and organizing the militia

Yoakum:

By the month of August it was clearly understood that the federal constitution was to be destroyed. . . The doctrine had already gone forth that the authority of the national Congress was unlimited---that it could do anything which Santa Anna desired. it was further understood that the president was to hold his office for eight years . . . The troops were to be in that department [Texas] by the time of the change in the form of government, fixed for October. Customhouses were to be established and defended. All those who had immigrated into Texas from the United States, since the law of April 6, 1830, were to be driven from the country. A number of proscribed, of which a long list was preserved, were to be arrested and tried . . . The slaves were to be freed, and introduced to citizenship. The empresarios were to be dismissed from the functions, and future immigrants supplied from Mexico. This appears to have been the future designed for Texas .

John W. Storey

by the summer of 1820 [Joseph L. Bays](#), a North Carolinian Baptist reared in Kentucky and a friend of [Moses Austin](#), was preaching regularly in Texas. He was arrested in 1823 and escaped en route to San Antonio to stand trial.

About that same time [Freeman Smalley](#), an Ohio Baptist minister, entered Texas and apparently preached at old Pecan Point, near the site of present Clarksville.

In 1825 Thomas Hanks, a Tennessee parson, delivered the first Baptist sermon west of the Brazos River, near San Felipe. [Thomas J. Pilgrim](#) traveled from New York in 1828 and established the first Baptist Sunday school in Texas. Mexican officials suppressed the venture, but Pilgrim resumed his efforts and worked to propagate Baptist Sunday schools in Texas until his death in 1877.

The Mexican government gave Texas settlers religious freedom in 1834.

The first Baptist church in Texas was organized in Illinois in July 1833 and moved to Texas as a body, called the Pilgrim Church of Predestinarian Regular Baptists, in January 1834. It was led by the antimissionary [Daniel Parker](#).

Providence Church, founded in March 1834 twelve miles south of Bastrop, was the first Baptist congregation actually formed in Texas.

Under the leadership of [Zachariah N. Morrell](#), a major figure among early Texas Baptists, another congregation emerged in November 1837 at Washington-on-the-Brazos.

In May 1838 the Union, or Old North, Church was organized four miles north of Nacogdoches, and in 1839 the Plum Grove Church began just south of Bastrop.