

TEXAS : APRIL 25, 1838

Convention for Marking the Boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, signed at Washington April 25, 1838. Original in English.

Submitted to the Senate May 7, 1838. (Message of April 27, 1838.) Resolution of advice and consent May 10, 1838. Ratified by the United States October 4, 1838. Ratified by Texas May 25, 1838. Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 12, 1838. Proclaimed October 13, 1838.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, for marking the boundary between them.

Whereas the treaty of limits made and concluded on the twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight between the United States of America on the one part and the United Mexican States on the other is binding upon the Republic of Texas, the same having been entered into at a time when Texas formed a part of the said United Mexican States:

And whereas it is deemed proper and expedient in order to prevent future disputes and collisions between the United States and Texas in regard to the boundary between the two countries as designated by the said treaty, that a portion of the same should be run and marked without unnecessary delay:

The President of the United States has appointed John Forsyth their plenipotentiary, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed Memucan Hunt its plenipotentiary:

And the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. 1. Each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of twelve months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention at New Orleans and proceed to run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulph of Mexico to the Red River. They shall make out plans and

keep journals of their proceedings and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this Convention and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ART. 2. And it is agreed that until this line shall be marked out as is provided for in the foregoing article, each of the contracting parties shall continue to exercise jurisdiction in all territory over which its jurisdiction has hitherto been exercised, and that the remaining portion of the said boundary line shall be run and marked at such time hereafter as may suit the convenience of both the contracting parties, until which time each of the said parties shall exercise without the interference of the other within the territory of which the boundary shall not have been so marked and run, jurisdiction to the same extent to which it has been heretofore usually exercised.

ART. 3. The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the term of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals. Done at Washington, this twenty fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, in the sixty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the third of that of the Republic of Texas.

[Seal] MEMUCAN HUNT

[Seal] JOHN FORSYTH

NOTES

The file of this convention is complete, and the documents are in customary form. They include a signed original of the convention, the attested resolution of the Senate of May 10, 1838 (Executive Journal, V, 109), a duplicate of the United States instrument of ratification of October 4, 1838, the Texan instrument of ratification of May 25, 1838, a certificate of the exchange of ratifications at Washington on October 12, 1838; and the original proclamation of the following day.

In the text of the convention the *alternat*, it seems, was not observed, as the United States is named first both in the original in the file and in the text included in the Texan instrument of ratification; but in the latter the name of John Forsyth appears above that of Memucan Hunt, and not below it, as in the original in the file.

It appears that no papers accompanied this convention when it was transmitted to the Senate on May 7 with the presidential message of April 27, 1838; and the resolution of advice and consent was adopted by the Senate three days after the receipt of the convention (Executive Journal, V, 107, 109).

The convention was communicated to Congress with the presidential message of December 3, 1838 (Richardson, III, 483, 489).

Under date of December 12, 1838, La Branche reported, "The conventions [this convention and that of April 11, 1838, Document 84] entered into between the two governments have been published and a proclamation of the President declaring the treaty [of amity, commerce, and navigation] with Mexico [of April 5, 1831, Document 70] binding on the Republic of Texas" (D. S., 1 Despatches, Texas, No. 14).

THE FULL POWERS

The full power to Secretary of State Forsyth was dated April 13, 1838, and was in customary form (D. S., 2 Credences, 299). A copy of that given by the Government of Texas to General Memucan Hunt, Minister at Washington, under date of February 23, 1838, to negotiate and conclude the convention, is in the treaty file; it follows the American form, reading as follows:

Sam. Houston, President of the Republic of Texas.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye, That, for the purpose of confirming between the Republic of Texas and the Government of the United States perfect harmony and good correspondence, and of removing all grounds of dissatisfaction, and reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of Memucan Hunt, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas near the said Government of the United States, I have invested him with full and all manner of power and authority, for and in the name of the Republic of Texas, to meet and confer with any person or persons, duly authorized by the said Government of the United States, being furnished with like power and authority, and with him or them to agree, treat, consult, and negotiate of and concerning Amity, Commerce, Navigation, Annexation and Limits between the two countries, and of all matters and subjects connected therewith, and to conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises, transmitting the same to the President of the Republic of Texas for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Republic of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the Republic of Texas to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Houston, this twenty-third
(L. S.) day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,
and of the Independence of Texas the [second.]

(Signed)

SAM. HOUSTON.

By the President:

(Countersigned) R. A. IRION,
Secretary of State.

THE NEGOTIATIONS

Each of the two Governments from the beginning of their relations regarded the boundary fixed by the earlier treaties of the United

States with Spain and with Mexico (Documents 41 and 60) as binding, so far as concerned the line between the United States and the Republic of Texas. The Government of the United States was so informed by the representatives of Texas as early as January 11, 1837 (Garrison, *Diplomatic Correspondence of Texas*, pt. 1, 175); the attitude of that Government at no time varied in that regard (*ibid.*, 232, 279, 295); indeed, the Government of Texas appointed a commissioner to run the line accordingly (*ibid.*, 252, August 4, 1837; 279, December 31, 1837). The boundaries of Texas, as claimed by that Government, were thus described in the instructions of March 21, 1838, from R. A. Irion, Secretary of State of Texas, to Memucan Hunt (*ibid.*, 318-20):

The present boundaries of Texas as fixed by an act of Congress are as follows, viz.—Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine River and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land to the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the principal branch of said river to its source, thence north to the forty second degree of north latitude; thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain to the beginning.

That description of the boundaries of Texas was taken almost literally from the Texan act of December 19, 1836, "to define the Boundaries of the Republic of Texas", which contained the following provisions (Laws of the Republic of Texas, I, 133-34):

That from and after the passage of this act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning: and that the president be, and he is hereby authorized and required to open a negotiation with the government of the United States of America, so soon as in his opinion the public interest requires it, to ascertain and define the boundary line as agreed upon in said treaty.

Secretary of State Forsyth, as reported by the Texan Minister, took the position that the eastern boundary of Texas ran from the Gulf of Mexico up the Neches, instead of the Sabine (Garrison, *op. cit.*, pt. 1, 287, January 31, 1838):

In regard to the running of the boundary line, I have had an additional conversation with Mr. Forsyth, in which he again insisted upon the Neches, as the true eastern limit of Texas; although I had invariably declared, and again took occasion to say, that the words of the treaty of 1819 were too explicit to admit of so forced a construction, and that the Sabine River, referred to in the treaty, was the identical stream, to which we claimed and the same that was laid down upon Mellish's Map of 1818;—and that by no manner of means would the government of Texas renounce its claim to a portion of territory, to which it was so clearly entitled by the specific and express words of the treaty itself.

Owing to the resulting uncertainty as to the proper location of the line running due north to the Red River, from latitude 32°, there were conflicts of jurisdiction over Red River County, or Miller County, in southwestern Arkansas (see D. S., 1 Despatches, Texas,

No. 6, January 30, 1838; and Garrison, *op. cit.*, pt. 1, 291-313). The act of June 15, 1844 (5 Statutes at Large, 674), was one result of that uncertainty.

The contention that the River Sabine named in the earlier treaties (Documents 41 and 60) was not the Sabine, but the Neches, was one that involved an area of nearly 10,000 square miles. The question itself, the arguments on the one side and the other, and their relation to the negotiations, are fully treated in Marshall, *A History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841*, 206-24, and the writings there cited.

The Texan Minister at Washington reported that the disposition of this Government was to delay a settlement (Garrison, *op. cit.*, pt. 1, 312, March 3, 1838):

This Government has, manifestly, been disposed to delay the fixation of the boundary line; notwithstanding my note of the 4th. of August to Mr. Forsyth on the subject, and my repeated communications relative thereto; nor did he apprise me until just before my Despatch No 29. [January 31, 1838], that the time limited by a treaty with Mexico and the United States for that purpose, had expired; nor had he replied to my note on the subject up to that time. He then made a verbal statement saying, that the treaty on the subject was at an end, and must be renewed, with Texas, before commissioners for that purpose could act.

Some of the alleged delay was due to the lack of full powers on the part of the Texan Minister (*ibid.*, 288), and perhaps also to the discussions regarding running the line "as far as the Pacific Ocean" (*ibid.*), an ambition which the Texan Government wholly disavowed (*ibid.*, 327-28).

It was the desire of the Government of Texas to limit the demarcation so that it would not go beyond the Red River, for reasons stated in the instructions to Hunt of March 21, 1838, enclosing his full power to treat (*ibid.*, 319-20):

This Government does not wish to run the line at present farther than the 100dth. degree of West longitude to a point on Red River in latitude nearly 33° 30', leaving a distance of eight or nine degrees to be run at a future time when it can be done with less hazard and expense.

The region north of Red River through which the line will pass is inhabited by hostile Indians, which circumstance would render it necessary to send a considerable guard to accompany the Commissioners and Surveyors. It is hoped that the Government of the U. States will not insist on running the line beyond the point above indicated on Red River.

The report of Hunt of the opening of the negotiations was made very shortly thereafter (*ibid.*, 323-25, April 13, 1838), from which it appears that the final discussions were had verbally:

I have just received your letter of the 21st of March, accompanied by a full power from the President for various purposes. I communicated the fact to the Secretary of State of the United States immediately after their receipt, and am happy to inform you, that he has been instructed by the President, to open a negotiation with me immediately, for the renewal of an agreement, to appoint commissioners and time, and place, for their meeting, to establish the boundary line permanently, between the two Republics, in conformity with the treaty of

the Spanish Government of 1819 and as renewed by the Government of Mexico in 1828. Mr. Forsyth has receded from his demand to establish the line the whole distance to the Pacific, and thinks it will be best for both parties to make it only so far as it is desired to be done by the Texian Government at this time.

The Government of the United States, is very desirous, I have no doubt, to procure the Bay of St. Francisco, on the Pacific, and I apprehended and have now additional evidence to convince me of the fact that, Mr. Forsyth's apparently anxious desire to make the line the whole distance to the Pacific, was to procure from me, the relinquishment of the claim of the Government of Texas, to the right of an extension of its boundary beyond what it was under the Mexican Government. And he expects, I imagine, to be enabled to pass over the claim in the arrangements which we are now making to establish the boundary, in such a manner, as to leave an impression, that the Government of Texas claimed its original boundary, only on its Northern and Eastern frontier. But I will take care in the wording of an article on the subject, that this claim to additional territory, be not overlooked. As a separated Power, the splendid harbours on the South Sea or Pacific Ocean, will be indispensable for us; and apart from the great increase of territory by an extension of the line, the possession of the harbour of St. Francisco alone, is amply sufficient, for any increased difficulties or expence, should there be any in regard to a claim of territory to the Pacific, in a final treaty of Peace with Mexico.

My impression is that, nothing short of coercion, will afford us peace with that nation, and in the exercise of this means, to acquire it eventually, a claim to a large territory, will be as readily conceded to us, when they do so yield, as the former limits of Texas would be; and believing this, it is my duty as minister, to act accordingly, in my claim of territory for Texas, in the absence of instructions from my Government on the subject.

In my intercourse with Mr. Forsyth on the subject of limits, he mentioned, what you had written to me on the subject of, and relative to, the interchanges between the Chargé of the United States and Yourself at Houston.

I smoothed matters over as well as I could, and turned the circumstance to an argument in favour of settling, with as little delay as possible, the boundary question, which I insisted, would terminate all causes for misconceptions and misapprehensions between the two Governments relative thereto, which he conceded, and, as I have no doubt, will prove to be the case.

Mr. Forsyth mentioned to me on yesterday that, he wished to set out this evening, on a short trip to Philadelphia; I expressed a disposition to go to New York for one day, myself, and he proposed, and we agreed, to make the trip together, and complete verbally our negotiations during the progress of our travel; and that so soon as we should return, they should be finally agreed upon, and reduced to writing, and signed for the confirmation of the senate, at the earliest date practicable. The exchange of ratifications will be made in Texas, and so soon as it occurs, and the fact can be communicated officially to this Government, a commissioner will be despatched, for the purpose of complying with the terms of the treaty of limits, with as little delay as possible.

That report was followed by the despatch of Hunt of April 28, 1838, which included the following (*ibid.*, 325-26):

I, herewith, transmit a copy of the treaty of limits, which I have effected with this Government. It would have been forwarded the day after it was signed, but for the delay in procuring a copy of a form of ratification. I objected to the power which it confers on the commissioners, and desired that a clause should be inserted, which would leave it discretionary with either Government, to object to the agreement of the commissioners within three months or less, after they might fix and report the boundary line; but the President of the United States objected to any change in the terms of the original treaty, on the ground that, it would be necessary to make an entirely new treaty, should any portion of it be altered. I hope it may be satisfactory to the President and Senate.

RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

By Article 3 of the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819 (Document 41), a treaty which went into force on February 22, 1821, the boundary between the United States and Spanish territory on this continent was fixed from the Gulf of Mexico north and west to the Pacific Ocean; and as that line began in the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Sabine River, the area which was later the Republic of Texas and which became the State of Texas was without the limits of the United States.

The *de facto* independence of Mexico, which dated from 1821, made that boundary of the United States one between the United States and Mexico; and on December 12, 1822, the United States recognized the independent Government of Mexico, when President Monroe received José Manuel Zozaya as Minister of Mexico at Washington.

The line which, by the treaty of 1819 with Spain, had been one between the United States and Spanish territory, was adopted as the line between the United States and Mexico by the Treaty of Limits of January 12, 1828, with Mexico (Document 60), which, however, did not go into force until April 5, 1832.

Each of those treaties, that with Spain of 1819 (Document 41) and that with Mexico of 1828 (Document 60), contained provisions for the demarcation of the boundary fixed from the mouth of the Sabine River to the Pacific Ocean; but in neither case were those provisions executed, although in respect of Mexico a convention further providing for their execution was signed as late as April 3, 1835 (Document 79), which went into force on April 20, 1836.

The struggle for Texan independence began in 1835; the independence of Texas was declared by a convention which met at the town of Washington in that state on March 2, 1836; the decisive battle of San Jacinto was fought on April 21, 1836; an act of March 3, 1837 (5 Statutes at Large, 170), made an appropriation for the salary of a diplomatic agent to the Republic of Texas; a Senate resolution of an earlier date expressed the opinion that Texas should be recognized by the United States; and just before the close of his term of office, President Jackson acquiesced in what he regarded as "a virtual decision of the question" by his nomination of Alcée La Branche on March 3, 1837, to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas; that nomination was sent to the Senate with the following message (Executive Journal, IV, 631):

In my message to Congress of the 21st of December last I laid before that body, without reserve, my views concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas, with a report of the agent employed by the Executive to obtain information in respect to the condition of that country. Since that time the subject has been repeatedly discussed in both branches of the Legislature. These discussions have resulted in the insertion of a clause in the general appropriation law passed by both Houses providing for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be sent to the Republic of Texas, whenever the President of the United States may receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power and shall deem it expedient to appoint such minister, and in the adoption of a resolution by the Senate, the constitutional advisers of the Executive on the diplomatic

intercourse of the United States with foreign powers, expressing the opinion that "the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States." Regarding these proceedings as a virtual decision of the question submitted by me to Congress, I think it my duty to acquiesce therein, and therefore I nominate Alcée La Branche, of Louisiana, to be charge d'affaires to the Republic of Texas.

On the same evening, apparently, President Jackson "sent for Genl Hunt [Memucan Hunt] and myself [William H. Wharton] and requested the pleasure of a glass of wine, and stated that Mr. Forsyth would see us officially on Monday [March 6, 1837]" (Garrison, *op. cit.*, pt. 1, 201).

William H. Wharton had been commissioned as Minister Plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States on November 18, 1836 (*ibid.*, 140-41); and General Memucan Hunt as Minister Extraordinary on December 31 (*ibid.*, 165-66); but neither was formally received at the time, because of their informal credentials, which were returned (D. S., 6 Notes to the Texan Legation, 1-2, March 13, 1837). As to Hunt, that defect was remedied by new papers, and he was received by President Van Buren on July 6, 1837 (Garrison, *op. cit.*, pt. 1, 236).

The nomination of Alcée La Branche to be Chargé-d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas was duly confirmed by the Senate on March 7, 1837 (Executive Journal, V, 17), in the beginning of the administration of President Van Buren, and his commission was issued on the same day.

Both Governments agreed that the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation of April 5, 1831, between the United States and Mexico (Document 70), was binding as between the United States and Texas; such was the position of the United States from the beginning (D. S., 6 Notes to the Texan Legation, 1-2, March 13, 1837). The similar attitude of the Republic of Texas was formally stated in the note of June 23, 1838, from Irion to La Branche, as follows (Garrison, *op. cit.*, pt. 1, 334-35):

With regard to your note of the 23rd March, transmitting a copy of the Treasury Circular, of the United States, dated 2nd February, by which the fifth and Sixth Articles, of the Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, existing between the said U. States and Mexico, are declared to be binding on Texas.

I have the honor to state, that the President, having considered the subject, directs me to inform you, that the stipulations indicated by the Circular will be observed by this Government.

The application on the part of the U. States relative to the treaty aforesaid, calling on this Government, for a declaration, whether or not it considers the whole treaty obligatory, has also been submitted to His Excellency, for consideration, respecting which, I am likewise directed to state, that it will be observed by this Government, till a new treaty shall be formed.

The pendency, of the proposition for the annexation of Texas, to the U. States, and a desire on the part of this Government, should the proposition not succeed, to form at the earliest practicable period, a new treaty, with that Government, induced the President, to hope, that no emergencies would again arise, while that

question remained undetermined, requiring further action on the said treaty, believing at the same time, in as much as the condition of Texas, in many important respects, differs materially, from that of Mexico, that the commercial interests of the United States, and this Republic, could be more satisfactorily arranged, by a new one, framed with a view to the relative position, political organization, extent, resources etc, of both Governments.

The clauses of the treaty with Mexico of particular concern were those of Article 33, regarding "hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries"; those provisions gave rise to considerable correspondence.

That treaty, however, by Article 34 thereof, "in all its parts, relating to Commerce and Navigation", was subject to termination by either party on one year's notice from and after April 5, 1840. Such notice was duly given on behalf of the Republic of Texas on May 19, 1841 (D. S., 1 Communications from Agents of Texas; see also 1 Instructions, Texas, 31-33, June 14, 1841).

THE BOUNDARY DEMARCATION

The boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas was only a part of the line fixed first by the treaty of 1819 with Spain (Document 41) and later adopted as the boundary between the United States and Mexico by the Treaty of Limits of 1828 (Document 60); and it is to be particularly observed, moreover, that this convention provided for the immediate demarcation of only a portion of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, namely, that "which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulph of Mexico to the Red River", a distance of less than 300 miles.

An act of Congress of January 11, 1839 (5 Statutes at Large, 312-13), provided for the carrying into effect of this convention; and the boundary (to the extent mentioned) was duly surveyed and marked according to its description in Article 2 of the Treaty of Limits of January 12, 1828, with Mexico (Document 60), a description which had been adopted from Article 3 of the treaty of 1819 with Spain (Document 41):

The Boundary Line between the two Countries, West of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the River Sabine in the Sea, continuing North, along the Western Bank of that River, to the 32^d degree of Latitude; thence by a Line due North to the degree of Latitude, where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or Red-River.

The result of that demarcation is thus described in Douglas, Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers, and Altitudes of the United States, 2d edition, 169-70:

The eastern boundary of the Republic of Texas, which followed the west bank of the Sabine River, was surveyed in 1840 by a joint commission representing the United States and Texas from the Gulf to Logans Ferry, the observed latitude of which was found to be 31°58'24" and the longitude 94°00'02.4". The initial mark of this survey was a mound of earth 50 feet in diameter and about 7 feet high on the shore of the Gulf, the position of which was reported as latitude 29°41'27.5", longitude 93°50'14.2".

In the following year another commission ran the line northward along the Sabine River to the 32d parallel as determined from astronomic observations, thence along a true north line to the south bank of the Red River. Mounds were erected at 1-mile intervals on the meridian boundary, the measured length of which was found to be a little less than 106½ miles. The original plats of this survey are on file in the United States State Department, and the General Land Office has copies. The field notes were probably filed in the War Department. The approximate longitude of the meridian line at latitude 33°06'30" is 94°02'35.1".

The original journal and maps of the commission are in the archives of the Department of State; the journal is printed, with reproductions of the maps, and with correspondence accompanying the presidential messages to the Senate of March 17 and April 12, 1842, in Senate Document No. 199, 27th Congress, 2d session, serial 397.

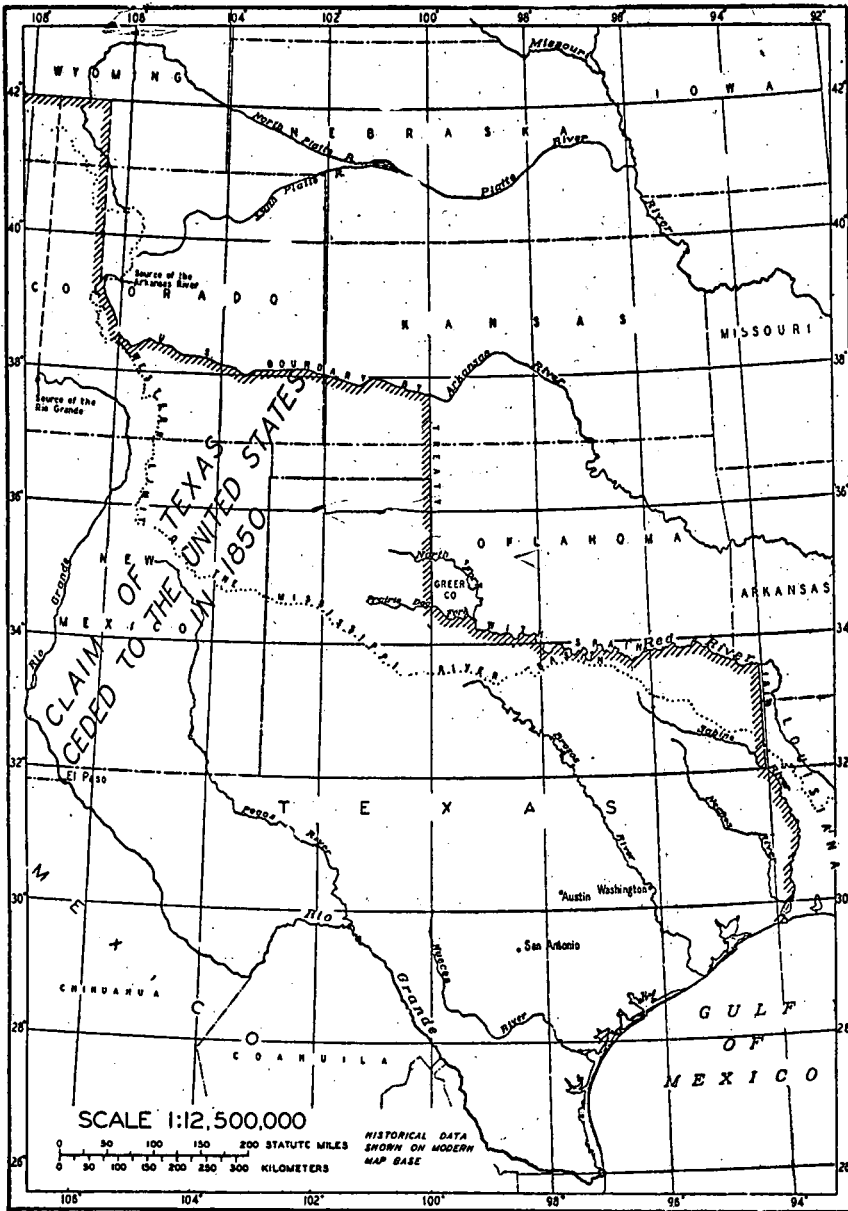
A full account of "The Survey of the Texas-Louisiana Boundary", with numerous citations, is in Marshall, A History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841, chapter XII.

The attitude of the Government of Mexico was formally declared on June 18, 1839, when the Mexican Minister at Washington, Francisco Pizarro Martinez, wrote to Secretary of State John Forsyth as follows (D. S., 4 Notes from the Mexican Legation, translation):

His Excellency the Acting President of the Mexican Republic, being informed of the appointment made by His Excellency the President of the United States in February last of a commission to lay off the boundary between Texas and this Republic, has directed me to declare to you, as I now have the honor to do, that nothing which may be now settled with the Texans will in any manner bind Mexico if she should recover Texas, or whenever the Republic should treat on the subject of limits with the United States.

The historical diagram of Texas on page 143 shows clearly the relevant portion of the treaty line of 1819 and the part thereof dealt with by this convention, as well as the State boundaries in that region. In connection with that diagram, however, it is to be observed that the boundaries of the State of Texas were in some respects, subsequent to 1845, modified by agreement and legislation and more definitely determined by judicial decision. Such changes and decisions are described in detail in Douglas, *op. cit.*, 171-76, and in the writings there cited.

The various phases of the boundaries of Texas are elaborately and learnedly treated, with abundant citations, in Paullin, Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. The relevant plates are 93G, 93H, 94A, 94B, 95A, 95B, 95C, 95D, 97H, and 101C. The relevant text is at pages 63-69, 78, and 87.



HISTORICAL DIAGRAM OF TEXAS

