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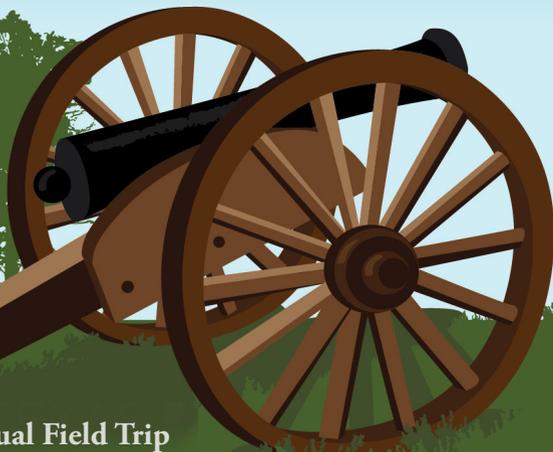
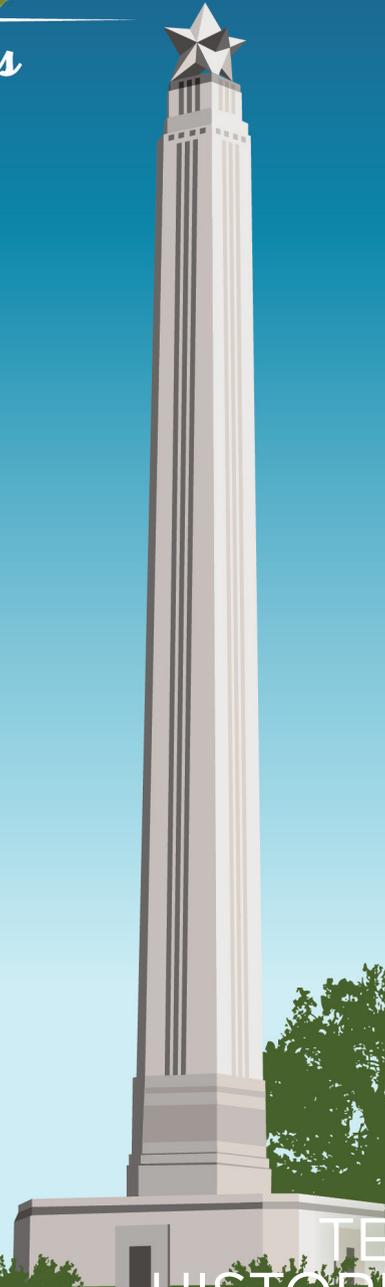
Discovering the Battle of San Jacinto in Primary Sources

Grade 7

SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND

— STATE HISTORIC SITE —

La Porte, Texas



Virtual Field Trip

TEXAS
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Discovering the Battle of San Jacinto in Primary Sources

Overview: A New Beginning for Texas

The Battle of San Jacinto was a pivotal moment in Texas history, but it happened long before anyone alive now was born. How do historians know what happened during the battle? One of the major ways is by studying primary sources, such as letters, journal entries, artifacts, and maps that were created during the time period they discuss or by people who were involved in the events. In this lesson, learners explore the Battle of San Jacinto using three primary sources: General Houston's Battle Report, "Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto" by Colonel Pedro Delgado, and Yoakum's map of the battlefield.

Objectives

- Sequence five Battle of San Jacinto events in chronological order.
- Identify three key locations from the Battle of San Jacinto on a map.
- Explain three advantages and disadvantages of using primary sources.
- Practice analyzing primary source documents.

Social Studies TEKS

7th Grade: 7.1.A; 7.1.B; 7.3.B; 7.3.C; 7.8.B; 7.20.A; 7.20.B; 7.20.C; 7.20.D; 7.20.F; 7.21.A

Additional Discipline TEKS

ELA 7.5.B; 7.5.E; 7.5.F; 7.5.G; 7.5.I; 7.6.B; 7.6.E; 7.9.A; 7.9.B; 7.12.E

Resources

- [Video: San Jacinto Campaign](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKsSHf5oo-8&feature=youtu.be) (THC YouTube) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKsSHf5oo-8&feature=youtu.be>
- Video: [Discovering the Battle of San Jacinto in Primary Sources](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jr-ZFzriiJw&feature=youtu.be) (THC YouTube) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jr-ZFzriiJw&feature=youtu.be>
- Activity 1: Analyzing a Primary Source
 - Resource Link: General Houston's Battle Report
 - Resource Link: Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto
- Activity 2: Mapping the Battle of San Jacinto (Yoakum's battlefield map)
- Activity Image: Sam Houston's Copy of His Official Report of the Battle of San Jacinto
- Activity Image: Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto by Colonel Pedro Delgado
- Activity Image: *Biography of Private Alfonso Steele*
- Activity Image: Yoakum's Battlefield Map



Vocabulary

artillery (arr TILL uh ree) noun: mounted firearm such as a cannon with a large bore (large inside barrel dimension); also a branch of an army armed with artillery

audience (AW dee uhns) noun: the people who are listening or reading something

bias (BY uhs) noun: an unfair or unbalanced opinion

breastwork (BREHST work) noun: a temporary fortification

casualty (KAA shul tee) noun: a military person who dies, is wounded or sick, experiences internment or capture, or is missing in action; also a victim

marsh (marsh) noun: a tract of soft, wet land usually filled with grasses

massacre (MAA suh kur) noun: the act or an instance of killing a number of usually helpless or unresisting people in a brutal or cruel way

prairie (PREH ree) noun: large open grassland

primary source (PRY meh ree sorss) noun: an immediate, first-hand account of an event, created by a person who was involved in the event

secondary source (SEH kuhn deh ree sorss) noun: source that is created by someone who did not directly experience an event; may include quotes from primary sources; cover the same topic as a primary source, but with an added layer of interpretation and analysis

skirmish (SKUR mish) noun: a minor fight in a war

Historical Context

General Houston's Battle Report

General Houston wrote his official report of the Battle of San Jacinto on April 25, 1836, four days after the victory and three days after General Santa Anna was captured and ordered the remainder of his army to leave Texas. The letter is addressed to David G. Burnett, the interim president of Texas and someone Houston had a rocky relationship with. Fifteen days earlier, Burnett had sent Houston a scathing letter, accusing him of being a coward and saying "The enemy are laughing you to scorn. You must fight them. You must retreat no further. The country expects you to fight. The salvation of the country depends on your doing so."



“Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto” by Colonel Pedro Delgado

Colonel Pedro Delgado was an aide to General Santa Anna during the Texas Revolution. He was captured at San Jacinto and held as a prisoner of war for nearly a year before being released. Over half of his 13-page account details his experience as a prisoner of war. The account was originally written in Spanish, sometime between 1837 and 1849, and was first published in *Memoirs for the History of the War in Texas*, General Vicente Filisola’s account of the Texas Revolution. It first appeared in English in the 1870 edition of the *Texas Almanac*. The Almanac’s editors included the following note about the account: “The present account, by the enemy, contains many exaggerations of the insults and cruelties inflicted upon our prisoners, but, at the same time, many incidents are truthfully stated which have been omitted by American writers.” It’s one of the only Mexican accounts of the Battle of San Jacinto, and certainly the most colorful one.

Yoakum San Jacinto Battlefield Map

This map was drawn by Henderson K. Yoakum for his book *History of Texas*, published in 1855. It was one of the earliest published maps of the battlefield and it is one of the more accurate maps available to historians. Yoakum did not participate at the Battle of San Jacinto—he didn’t arrive in Texas until 1845—but he created the map based on Sam Houston’s account and was given a guided tour of the battlefield by Houston himself. Because it was based on Houston’s recollections of the battle, but not created by a participant in the battle, Yoakum’s map straddles the divide between being a primary or secondary source.

The map is uniquely oriented because it was created with the mindset that people would travel to and view the location within the context of the waterways. West is on the top, east is on the bottom, north is to the right and south is to the left. The orientation helps the viewer follow the movements of the battle.

Video: San Jacinto Campaign

10 minutes

This video is a general overview of the San Jacinto campaign and can be used to build context if the battle has not been covered in previous instruction.



Video: Battle Report Video and Primary Sources

20 minutes

Introduce the Battle of San Jacinto by playing the **Discovering the Battle of San Jacinto in Primary Sources video**. This video introduces General Houston's battle report as a primary source and provides an overview of the battle using General Houston's Battle Report as the framework. Discussion questions after the video might include:

- What is a primary source? What is a secondary source?
- Is this video considered a primary or secondary source? Why?
- What are the advantages of using a primary source to study history? What are the disadvantages?
- What are several ways to analyze a primary source?

Activity 1: Analyzing a Primary Source

20 minutes

In this activity, learners analyze **General Houston's Battle Report** and the "**Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto**" by Colonel Pedro Delgado using the resource link materials and **conversation prompts** below.

- **Distribute copies of the Battle Report (both the original document and the transcript), and Colonel Pedro Delgado's "Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto" (both the original document and the transcript), and document analysis worksheets.**
- **Depending on the number of students, have learners work together or in small groups to analyze the two documents.** The National Archive worksheet walks learners through the initial process of analyzing the document. Questions and conversation prompts are provided below. Pay special attention to how the two accounts, although describing the same event, are different, and what might be the cause of those differences.
- **Spend about ten minutes analyzing each document. If students are working in small groups, give each group a chance to discuss what they observed and their conclusions.**
- Depending on time, student reading level, and group size, **analyze a third account of the battle, Alfonso Steele's autobiography.** Focus on how this account, which was written 70 years after the battle, is different from the accounts that were written closer to event. Document-specific questions and pointers are listed below.
- **Conclusion: Ask students how the primary sources are different from one another.** What things were left out and what new things were added? Which one do you think is the most accurate and why? **Ask the students how these accounts are different from the account of the Battle of San Jacinto in their textbooks.** Do the documents give you a different view of the battle? How were primary sources used to create the account in your textbook?



Questions and Conversation Prompts

- ★ Which account is easier to read? Why do you think one is easier than the other?
- ★ How are the accounts different? What are two differences between the accounts? What are two details that are the same? Why do you think the details are different?
- ★ Can you find an examples of bias in these accounts?
- ★ What is the point of view for each account? How does that create a different version of the battle?
- ★ How does Delgado feel about the Texian army?
- ★ Why does Delgado refer to the Texians as usurpers?
- ★ How do Houston, Delgado, and Steele view their participation in the battle?

Activity 2: Mapping the Battle of San Jacinto

In this activity, learners examine the **Yoakum Battleground Map** for additional primary source information.

- Preview the map and document analysis worksheet, or just have a conversation. Questions and conversation prompts are provided below.
- If possible, have learners explore the “Comparing the San Jacinto Battleground area from 1836 to present” website listed under Additional Resources.
- **Hand out the Mapping the Battle of San Jacinto resource.**
- **Using information from the Battle Report, Delgado’s account, and Yoakum’s map, have learners use the Location and Event cutouts to label the Battleground Map.** Like historians, learners are using what they learned from the primary sources to create a secondary source.
- If you handed out copies Yoakum’s map at the beginning of this activity, make sure to take them up before starting to label the Battleground Map.

Questions and Conversation Prompts

- ★ Why do you think Yoakum made this map? What was his motivation?
- ★ What type of map is it? What is its purpose? How can it be used? In modern times, who do you think would use this map and why?
Most modern maps are oriented with the north side at the top. The Yoakum map has the southwest side at the top. Why do you think Yoakum oriented his map this way? What does this orientation reveal about how Yoakum envisioned traveling to this location?
- ★ Would he have assumed people would come to this area by land or by water? Is the other map oriented in the same way?
- ★ What do you think about the symbols and labels on these maps? Are they helpful or confusing? What symbols or labels would you use for a battleground map?
- ★ Does color play a role in the understanding of these maps? Can color be used to convey information? What about shading or text font?



- ★ Do these maps have a legend/key, scale, or compass? Do you think they need these features? Why or why not?
- ★ Do you think the names Yoakum includes on the map are the same names that people back in 1836 would have called the features and places? What about on the other map? Are the names accurate or do you think it is possible Yoakum might have misnamed some elements of his map? If the feature labeled on the map is basically correct but has the wrong name, does the map still provide useful information to the observer? Why or why not?
- ★ Do you think the landscape shown on these maps is the same in modern times? Why or why not? What features might have changed and why did they change? What features have not changed and why do you think they are still the same?

Discovering the Battle of San Jacinto in Primary Sources Extensions

- ★ [San Jacinto Battleground Crossword Puzzles](#)
- ★ The San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site has created a six-lesson curriculum that use primary sources to study the Battle of San Jacinto and the Texas Revolution. For a copy of the complete curriculum, contact our education staff at san-jacinto-battleground@thc.texas.gov.

Additional Resources

- ★ “How to Teach Students to Identify Bias in a Primary Source” by Kevin Gregory
<https://blog.socialstudies.com/how-to-teach-students-to-identify-bias-in-a-primary-source>
- ★ General Houston’s Battle Report, full version <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/treasures/republic/san-jacinto/report-01.html>
- ★ “Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto” by Colonel Pedro Delgado, full version (p.41-53) - <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph123775/>
- ★ Comparing the San Jacinto Battleground area from 1836 to present
http://tpwd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Compare/storytelling_compare/index.html?appid=3cde3394c71940fd96cdeceb4e2be87d



Activity Image: Sam Houston's Copy of His Official Report the Battle of San Jacinto (pg. 1)

Texas State Library and Archives Commission

<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/treasures/republic/san-jacinto/report-01.html>

405

Head Quarters of the Army
San Jacinto 25th April 1836

Excelsency
J. P. Burnett
President of the Republic of Texas

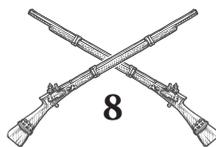
(TX)

I regret extremely that my distractions since the Battle of the 30th has been such as to prevent my sending you my official Report of the same, previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 18th inst after a forced march of fifty five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the Army arrived opposite Harrisburg; that evening a Courier of the Enemy was taken from whom I learned that Gen Santa Anna with one division of his choice troops had marched in the direction of Lynch's Ferry on the San Jacinto, having Harrisburg as he passed down.

The Army was ordered to be in readiness to march early on the next morning. The main body effected a crossing over Buffalo Bayou, below Harrisburg on the morning of the 19th having left the Baggage, the sick, and a sufficient camp, landed in the rear.

We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without refreshments. At daylight we resumed the line of march and in a short distance we shortly encountered those of the Enemy and we received information that Gen Santa Anna was at New Washington and would that day take up his line of march for Anahuac & camp at Lynch's.



Activity Image: Sam Houston's Copy of His Official Report the Battle of San Jacinto (pg. 2)

their Artillery was placed. Their Cavalry upon their left wing.
About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the Enemy were reinforced by
500 choice troops under the command of Gen Cos. increasing their effective
force to upwards of 1500 men, while our aggregate force for the field
numbered 783. At 1/2 past 3 o'clock in the evening, I ordered the officers
of the Texan Army to parade their respective commands, having in the
mean time, ordered the Bridge on the only road communicating with
the Brazos, distant 8 miles from our Encampment, to be destroyed, thus
cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity
and spirit, and were anxious for the combat. Their consoling disparity in numbers
only served to increase their confidence, and heightened their anxiety for
the conflict. Our situation afforded me an opportunity of making the arrange-
ments preparatory to the attack without exposing our designs to the Enemy.
The first Regiment commanded by Col Bullock, was assigned the center. The
second Regiment under the command of Col Sherman, formed the
left wing of the army. The Artillery under the special command of
Col Geo. W. Hockley Inspector Genl. was placed on the right of the first
Regiment; and four companies of Infantry under the command of Lieut
Col Henry Millard, sustained the Artillery upon the right. Our Cavalry
sixty one in number, commanded by Col Mirabeau B. Lamar (whose gallant
and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration
of his country, and called him to that station) placed on our extreme
right completed our line. Our Cavalry was first dispatched to the front
of the Enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, while an
extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our
forces and displaying from that point, a greatly to the previous design
of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole
advancing rapidly in line, and through an open prairie, without any
protection whatever for our men. The Artillery advanced and took
station within two hundred yards of the Enemy's Breastwork and com-
menced an effective fire with grape and canister. Col Sherman
with his Regiment having commenced the action upon our left wing

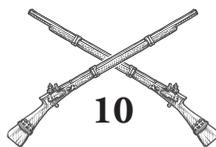


Activity Image: Sam Houston's Copy of His Official Report the Battle of San Jacinto (pg. 3)

the whole line at the center and on the right, advancing, in double quick time, using the war cry "Remember the Alamo" received the Enemy's fire and advanced within point blank shot, before a piece was discharged from our line - Our line advanced without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and the Enemy's breastwork. The right wing of Richardson's, and the left of Abilard's, taking possession of the breastwork, our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the Enemy's Cannon, where it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about 18 minutes from the time of close action, until we were in possession of the Enemy's breastwork, taking a great quantity of Cannon (Load & 4) Stand of colors, all their Camp equipage, Stores, and Baggage. Our Cavalry had charged and routed that of the Enemy upon the right and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned before. Capt. Barnes, always among the foremost in danger commanding the pursuit. The conflict in the breastwork, lasted but a few moments, our troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantage of positions on our side, our Riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the trunk. The route commenced at 1/2 past 4, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the Enemy's Encampment, and our army returned with one killed and wounded. (TX)

In the Battle our loss was two killed, and twenty three wounded, six of whom mortally. The Enemy's loss was 600 killed, among which was one General Officer, 4 Colo's, 2 Lieut Colo's, 5 Captains - 12 Lieut's Wounded, 308 of which were 5 Colo's, 3 Lieut Colo's, 2 Second Lieut Colo's, 7 Captains - 1 Cadet. Prisoners; 700. President General Santa Anna's Gen Colo, 4 Colo aids, 4 Gen Santa Anna, 1 Lieut Colo. The private Secretary of Gen Santa Anna and the Col of the Guerrero battalions are included in the number. Gen Santa Anna, was not taken until the 22nd, and Gen Hood on yesterday, very few escaped. About 600 muskets, 300 Sabres, and 200 pistols have been collected since the action. Several hundred mules and Horses were taken, and many trunks, Chests and dollars in specie.

For several days previous to the action our troops were engaged in forced marches exposed to excessive rains, and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad



Activity Image: "Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto" by Colonel Pedro Delgado (pg. 1)

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Activity Image: "Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto" by Colonel Pedro Delgado (pg. 2)

Among the corpses are those of Bowie and Travis, who styled themselves Colonels, and also that of Crockett, and several leading men, who had entered the Fortress with dispatches from their Convention. We lost about 70 men killed and 300 wounded, among whom are 25 officers. The cause for which they fell renders their loss less painful, as it is the duty of the Mexican soldiers to die for the defence of the rights of the nation; and all of us were ready for any sacrifice to promote this fond object; nor will we, hereafter, suffer any foreigners, whatever their origin may be, to insult our country and to pollute its soil.

I shall, in due time, send to Your Excellency a circumstantial report of this glorious triumph. Now I have only time to congratulate the nation and the President, *ad interim*, to whom I request you to submit this report.

The bearer takes with him one of the flags of the enemy's Battalions, captured to-day. The inspection of it will show plainly the true intention of the treacherous colonists, and of their abettors, who came from the ports of the United States of the North.

God and Liberty!

HEADQUARTERS, BEXAR, March 6th, 1836.

(Signed)

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA

To His Excellency the Secretary of War and Navy, General José María Torné.

MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.*

On the 14th of April, 1836, His Excellency the President ordered his Staff to prepare to march, with only one skiff, and leaving his own and the officers' baggage with General Ramirez y Sesma, who was instructed to remain at the crossing of the Brazos, whither we expected to return within three days.†

On the 13th, the flank companies of the Battalions of Matamoros, Aldama, Guerrero, Toluca, Mexico, and, I believe, Guadalajara, had commenced crossing the river, with a six-pounder commanded by Lieutenant Ignacio Arrenal, and fifty mounted men of Tampico and Guanajuato, who formed His Excellency's escort. The whole force amounted to 600 men, more or less.‡

At about 4 o'clock P. M. His Excellency started for Harrisburg, with the force above mentioned.

The bottom of the Brazos is a dense and lofty timber, over three leagues wide. On reaching the prairie, we found a small creek, which offered only one crossing. The infantry passed it comfortably, over a large tree which had fallen in such a manner as to form a convenient bridge. The ammunition was passed over by hand. But His Excellency, to avoid delay, ordered the baggage and the commissary stores to remain packed on the mules. However, the water was soon over the pack-saddles, and the opposite bank was steep and slippery. Several mules fell down, interfering with each other, which resulted in a terrible jamming of officers and dragoons, pack-mules and horses. This, together with shouts and curses, completed a scene of wild confusion, which His Excellency witnessed with hearty laughter. Several officers and dragoons fell in the water; the stores were damaged, and two mules were drowned. So much for the precipitation of this march.

* This account of the Battle of San Jacinto was written by Colonel Pedro Delgado, of General Santa Anna's Staff, and is published in General Filisola's "Memoirs on the Campaign of 1836, in Texas."

† Santa Anna's army was then on the Brazos, between Richmond and San Felipe.

‡ General Filisola estimates that force at 800 men.



Activity Image: "Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto" by Colonel Pedro Delgado (pg. 3)

No important incident took place until 4:30 P.M. At this fatal moment, the bugler on our right signaled the advance of the enemy upon that wing. His Excellency and Staff were asleep; the greater number of the men were, also, sleeping; of the rest, some were eating, others were scattered in the woods in search of boughs to prepare shelter. Our line was composed of musket stacks. Our cavalry were riding, bare-back, to and from water.

I stepped upon some ammunition boxes, the better to observe the movements of the enemy. I saw that their formation was a mere line in one rank, and very extended. In their centre was the Texas flag; on both wings, they had two light cannons, well manned. Their cavalry was opposite our front, overlapping our left.

In this disposition, yelling furiously, with a brisk fire of grape, muskets and rifles, they advanced resolutely upon our camp. There the utmost confusion prevailed. General Castrillon shouted on one side; on another, Colonel Almonte was giving orders; some cried out to commence firing; others, to lie down to avoid grape shots. Among the latter was His Excellency.

Then, already, I saw our men flying in small groups, terrified, and sheltering themselves behind large trees. I endeavored to force some of them to fight, but all efforts were in vain—the evil was beyond remedy; they were a bewildered and panic-stricken herd.

The enemy kept up a brisk cross-fire of grape on the woods. Presently we heard, in close proximity, the unpleasant noise of their clamors. Meeting no resistance, they dashed, lightning-like, upon our deserted camp.

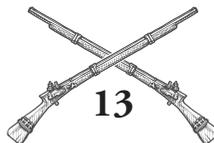
Then I saw His Excellency running about in the utmost excitement, wringing his hands, and unable to give an order. General Castrillon was stretched on the ground, wounded in the leg. Colonel Treviño was killed, and Colonel Marcial Aguirre was severely injured. I saw, also, the enemy reaching the ordnance train, and killing a corporal and two gunners who had been detailed to repair cartridges which had been damaged on the previous evening.

Everything being lost, I went—leading my horse, which I could not mount, because the firing had rendered him restless and fractious—to join our men, still hoping that we might be able to defend ourselves, or to retire under the shelter of night. This, however, could not be done. It is a known fact, that Mexican soldiers, once demoralized, cannot be controlled, unless they are thoroughly inured to war.

On the left, and about a musket-shot distance from our camp, was a small grove, on the bay shore. Our disbanded herd rushed for it, to obtain shelter from the horrid slaughter carried on all over the prairie by the blood-thirsty usurpers. Unfortunately, we met, on our way, an obstacle difficult to overcome. It was a bayou, not very wide, but rather deep. The men, on reaching it, would helplessly crowd together, and were shot down by the enemy, who was close enough not to miss his aim. It was there that the greatest carnage took place.

Upon reaching that spot, I saw Colonel Almonte swimming across the bayou with his left hand, and holding up his right, which grasped his sword.

I stated before that I was leading my horse, but, in this critical situation, I vaulted on him, and, with two leaps, he landed me on the opposite bank of the bayou. To my sorrow, I had to leave that noble animal, mired, at that place, and to part with him, probably forever. As I dismounted, I sank in the mire waist deep, and I had the greatest trouble to get out of it, by taking hold of the grass. Both my shoes remained in the bayou. I made an effort to recover them, but I soon came to the conclusion that, did I tarry there, a rifle shot would certainly make an outlet for my soul, as had happened to many a poor fellow around me. Thus, I made for the grove, bare-footed.



Activity Image: "Mexican Account of the Battle of San Jacinto" by Colonel Pedro Delgado (pg. 4)

entirely the small detachment that guarded us, and allowed us the limits of the town. Should some drunken man insult us, he went, or sent some member of his family, to drive him out. Meat and salt were our only rations, and these often gave out. Then, even in the stormiest or coldest days, Hardin would shoulder his rifle and walk out to kill a beef, which he sent, ready butchered, to our quarters. When we were out of rations, which happened not seldom, his good and virtuous wife was kind enough to send us large pieces of seasoned beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, bread, and whatever was placed upon her own table. On one occasion she removed from her family beds five or six mattresses, which were placed on the beds of as many of the sick prisoners. Again, on another occasion, she distributed among us half a barrel of hard bread, all that was left for her own use. The butter, potatoes and corn in the house belonged to the prisoners.

Oh! virtuous family! How great and how many your exertions have been to relieve the despair of our sorrowful and destitute condition! Oh, William Hardin! thy name, and that of thy noble wife, will be imperishable in the hearts of the Mexican prisoners, who, victims of fate, suffered the unexpected disaster of San Jacinto! I vow, that, although thou art among the criminal enemies of my beloved country, whether of thy own free will, or because thy destiny so willed it, I will never cease to proclaim and praise thy meritorious and charitable conduct towards us.

A ball was given by the citizens of Liberty, on the 21st of April, 1837, to which all the neighboring families were invited.

The ball was intended to commemorate the bloody 21st of April, 1836, on which day so many illustrious Mexicans were immolated. These people had the effrontery to invite to that criminal entertainment General Cos, who, of course, declined. It was told to him by a man of some standing that there were alarming conversations about the Mexican prisoners. This report was not altogether groundless, inasmuch as the gatherings of those besotted people are invariably more or less influenced by mean liquors. In consequence, we spent a very uncomfortable night.

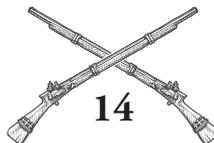
However, it so happened that Bacchus inspired them with gentler feelings. There is no evil that does not work some good. We were told that they deliberated at length upon the question of the prisoners, and that they resolved to send a petition to their Government, which was signed even by the ladies, asking it to dispatch us at once or to set us free, as we were eating up their meat and supplies. They added that their destitution was daily increasing, and that they would soon have nothing left for their families, unless the Government granted them prompt relief.

Hallowed be the hour when this petition was inspired! Its result was that we were set free, which happy news reached us on the memorable 25th day of April, 1837.

[NOTE.—For a truthful account of the battle of San Jacinto, we refer to former numbers of this work. The present account, by the enemy, contains many exaggerations of the insults and cruelties inflicted upon our prisoners, but, at the same time, many incidents are truthfully stated which have been omitted by American writers.—ED. ALMANAC.]

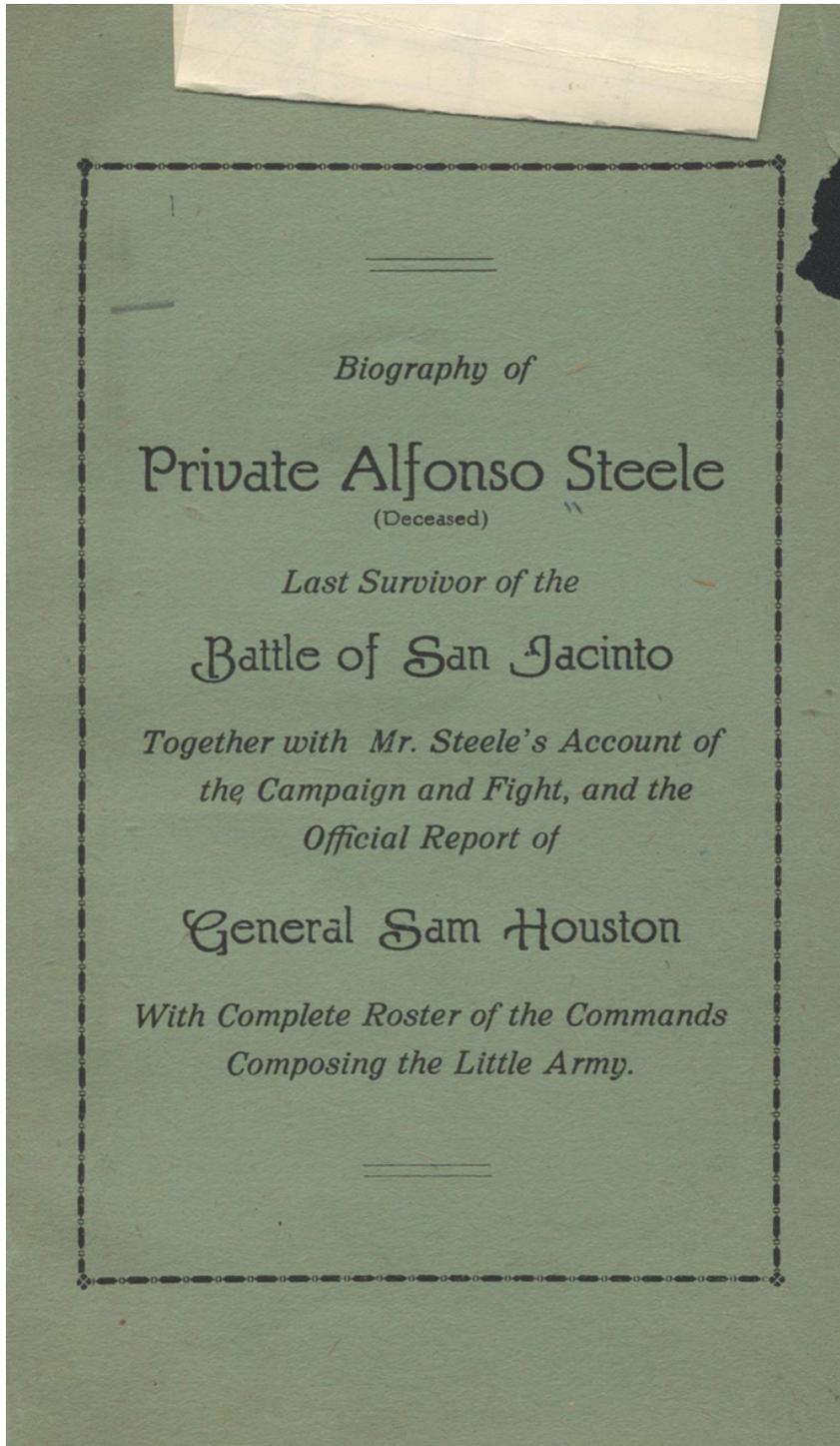
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE W. B. OCHILTREE.

THE long connection of Judge W. B. Ochiltree with the public service of Texas, both as a Republic and State, together with the high position at the Bar, which he held for so long a period, renders it proper, that, in a publica-



Activity Image: *Biography of Private Alfonso Steele*

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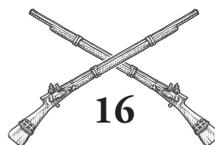


Activity Image: *Biography of Private Alfonso Steele (pg. 2)*

Worthily Proud of “Souvenirs and Medals” of 1836



ALFONSO STEELE
Last Survivor of the Battle of San Jacinto



Activity Image: *Biography of Private Alfonso Steele* (pg. 3)

Then we rested easy until after dinner on the 21st. About sunrise on the 21st Santa Anna received about 500 additional troops under Cos. After dinner on the 21st we received orders to prepare for battle. We advanced in the following order: Houston, with artillery in the center, the cavalry on the right and Sherman on the

left. The Mexicans had thrown up breastworks out of their baggage about one hundred yards south of a point of timber, where they had stationed their artillery. Santa Anna's right wing was placed in a thick grove of timber.

When we got up pretty close, General Houston sent word to Colonel Sherman to attack this position. We were ordered to move forward and hold our fire until orders were given. When we got up within sixty or seventy yards we were ordered to fire. Then all discipline, so far as Sherman's regiment was concerned, was at an end. We were all firing as rapidly as we could; and as soon as we fired every man went to reloading, and he who first got his gun reloaded moved on, not waiting for orders. I got my gun loaded and rushed on into the timber and fired again. When the second volley was poured into them in that timber they broke and ran. As soon as I got my gun loaded again I ran on a little in front of our men and threw up my gun to shoot, when I was shot down. Dave Rusk was standing by me when I was shot. He told some of the men to stay with me, but I told him, "No, take them on."



Activity Image: Yoakum's Battlefield Map

