

THE ALAMO: SOME HISTORICAL POINTS TO CONSIDER

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- Travis is a redhead, has auburn hair.
- Santa Anna in 1834 asks the nominal President of the Republic permission to wed María Inés de la Paz García (born January 21, 1811), daughter of Juan Manuel García and Doña María Jacinta Martínez de Uscanga, Spaniards born in Europe. Permission was granted. Elaborate wedding. Honeymoon at the hacienda Manga de Clavo that he purchased for \$25,000 pesos. She was submissive and faithful.
- In the script, Santa Anna is told that the townfolks are hungry and are subsequently given shoes by Santa Anna. According to Rafael Muñoz, award winning reporter, they allude to the Army that is hungry....for which Santa Anna gives shoes. It further states that he personally supervised the distribution of the shoes for his Army.
- Santa Anna orders troops to leave everything behind and take only arms and *mochilas*. These are knapsacks or haversacks in military terms; also a place for rations for the soldier or for his horse. In the script they are called bedrolls. A bedroll for the foot soldiers would probably be a *petate*, a mat made of hemp, generally used by Native Americans in Mexico. For the officers, it probably consisted of a cobija, a mexicanism for blanket called a *Manta* in Spain.
- With regard to the capture of Travis, Bowie, Crockett and three or four others, the following represents a sequence of events according to the award winning Rafael Muñoz book (*Santa Anna: el dictador resplandeciente*):

THE EXECUTION OF TRAVIS, BOWIE, CROCKETT AND THREE OTHERS :RAFAEL MUÑOZ
Travis, wounded and bandaged on his head is discovered by the Mexican bugler in the last stages of the assault of the Alamo. Travis shows him a wad of bills in exchange for not being killed, perhaps knowing that officers would soon get there and subsequently be given mercy. Generals Amador and Cos arrive. They take him to Santa Anna. General Cos pleads for Travis' life with the following words: "*Excellency, here is one of the prisoners. In the name of the Republic, I beg of you to spare his life.*" (Santa Anna rejects the petition with his head consistent with the Red Flag procedures...he then is bayoneted.)

Hidden in the back barracks, under straw are Bowie, Crockett and three others. When captured, Bowie is brought to Santa Anna. General Castrillón, a personal friend, pleads for his life but Santa Anna turns his back in rejection (Red Flag imposed after Travis fired canon in response to "Discretionary Surrender"). Santa Anna nods his head indicating the execution but his officers hesitate. At that moment, several of his younger officers, wanting to impress him, draw their *swords* killing each one of them.

There is no evidence of any speech by anyone, including Crockett. Santa Anna is silent throughout. He is arrogantly cool without regard for any further negotiations. Question: If Santa Anna does not want to speak to them, or consider negotiations and does not utter a word, how realistic is the speech of Crockett that ridicules Santa Anna? According to the Muñoz book, Crockett's speech about laying down your arms represents in reality the very terms that the defenders of the Alamo were given by Almonte

representing the position of Santa Anna. The manuscript of Muñoz speaks of Travis, Bowie and Crockett along with three others being executed because they were unwilling to surrender “at discretion” The cannon fired by Travis is seen as an answer by Santa Anna; thus, the red flag by Santa Anna, meaning no prisoners. Their fate was sealed, largely because of the arrogance and obstinacy of Travis who has had a power struggle with Bowie all along.

WALTER LORD STATEMENT REGARDING SIX TEXANS FOUND HIDING IN BACK BARRACKS

“...a commotion erupted toward the main gateway. The troops had just found six Texans still alive, hidden under some mattresses in one of the barracks rooms. Several Mexican soldiers rushed at the group but General Castrillón intervened. He ordered the soldiers away, and with an almost courtly gesture offered the Texans his protection. He then led them across the littered plaza to Santa Anna and his staff. “Sir,” Castrillón announced, “here are six prisoners I have taken alive: how shall I dispose of them?” “Have I not told you before how to dispose of them? The General exploded. “Why do you bring them to **me**?” Turning on his heel, he impatiently told some passing troops to shoot the men. When the officer in charge hesitated, Santa Anna’s own staff saw an opportunity to show their loyalty. They drew their swords and set upon the prisoners. In the carelessness of their enthusiasm, they almost killed Castrillón too. Colonel Peña and Almonte, standing nearby, always remembered the scene—partly because it seemed so unnecessary: partly because they both were told that one of the victims was the famous David Crockett.”

DE LA PEÑA MANUSCRIPT CONFUSION. It is apparent that De la Peña was not able to distinguish between the persons of Bowie and Crockett. General Castrillón did not know Crockett. He was, however the personal friend of Bowie who had married into a rich Tejano family and had learned Spanish in the six years of residence in Tejas before the siege of the Alamo. They spoke to each other in Spanish as Santiago and Manuel and were both Mexican citizens before volunteers from the South and East were promised free land in exchange for military participation in the conquest of Mexican Tejas. De la Peña confuses Crockett for Bowie when General Castrillón pleads for his life. It is Bowie, the personal friend of Castrillón and who is being defended by Castrillón and not Crockett.

DE LA PEÑA STATEMENTS REGARDING THE DEFENDERS OF THE ALAMO

“Among the defenders there were thirty or more colonists; the rest were pirates(153), used to defying danger and to disdaining death and who for that reason fought courageously; Their courage to my way of thinking merited them mercy, for which , toward the last, some of them pleaded; others not knowing the language, were unable to do so. In fact when these men noted their loss of their leader faltered. Some, with an accent hardly intelligible, desperately cried, “Merced, Mexicanos Valientes”(Mercy, Brave Mexicans); others poked the points of their bayonets through a hole or a door with a white cloth, the symbol of cease-fire, and some even used their socks.”

STATEMENTS BY WALTER LORD REGARDING SURRENDER

“In the Alamo word spread that the Mexicans had sounded a parley just before the cannon shot, and Bowie began wondering about the wisdom of defiance if there really was a change for negotiation....he explained almost apologetically, that the garrison had fired before hearing that the Mexicans wanted a

truce...now he was sending his aide “Benito” Jameson to find out if this was really so...Perhaps that was what made Santa Anna so angry. He refused to receive Jameson; (Who did these rebels think they were, offering to negotiate as equals?) Scornfully tossing the message to his aide, Colonel José Batres, Santa Anna told him to give it a reply it deserved. **Como Aide de Camp de Vuestra Excelencia, el Presidente de la República, os contestáis, por orden de su Alteza: El ejército mexicano no está dispuesto para acordar términos o condiciones con extranjeros y rebeldes por el cual no tendréis algún otro recurso salvo aquellos que quisiesen salvar sus vidas , pusiesen a discreción del Gobierno Supremo, al cual os resta consideración para vuestra clemencia. Dios y Libertad!** (*As Aide de Camp of his Excellency, the President of the Republic, I reply to you, according to the order of his Excellency, that the Mexican army cannot come to terms under any conditions with rebellious foreigners to whom there is no recourse left, if they wish to save their lives, than to place themselves immediately at the disposal of the Supreme Government from whom alone they may expect clemency after some considerations. God and Liberty!*) (Translations by Arnoldo Carlos Vento) No sooner was he gone and another emissary emerged from the Alamo: this time Albert Martin, speaking for William Barret Travis...Martin walked to the river...met the smooth-as-syrup Colonel Almonte on the small footbridge just above Potrero Street. He explained that he was speaking for Travis, that if Almonte wanted to talk matters over, Travis would receive him “with much pleasure.” Officially, Almonte explained that it did not become the Mexican government to make any propositions through me.”...that he was only there to listen. Unofficially, he apparently stressed that the Texans’ only hope was to surrender; but if they did lay down their arms—promising never to take them up again—their lives and property would be spared. After an hour’s talk, Martin said he would return with Travis if the Texans agreed to the Mexican terms; otherwise they would resume fire...As Travis tersely reported in a message to Houston, “I answered them with a cannon shot.”

CENTRAL ISSUES BY 1830:

The most crucial issue between Mexico and its new citizens is Slavery. Mexico had abolished slavery and did not permit the enslavement of human beings. Santa Anna in a speech on the subject states: “¿Toleramos por mas tiempo que eso infelices giman en cadenas en un país cuyas leyes benéficas protegen la libertad del hombre sin distinción de color ni casta.?” (Shall we tolerate anymore the groans of those poor unfortunate chained individuals in a country that protects the liberty of man without distinction of color and cast”?) The new arrivals bring in their slaves. They refuse to set them free. They make them indentured servants via life contracts. In one settlement, out of 1,800 persons, 443 were slaves. One person had over one hundred slaves. It did not help that Fannin and Bowie were slave runners violating there vow of citizenship to renounce slavery according to the laws of Mexico. The new arrivals, many of whom were from the South, bring with them the idea of superiority of race that is soon passed on to the Mexican people. (“Mexicans are no better than Darkies”) Stephen F. Austins’ law of legalizing life long indentured servant contracts to Blacks only sidesteps the issue.

FREE LAND IN EXCHANGE TO BECOMING A MEXICAN CITIZEN

According to Historian W. Eugene Hollon (*The Southwest: Old and New, pp. 100-101*), after 1823, the newly formed Mexican government generously offered one league of land plus one *labor* (177 acres) for farming, the rest for ranching. (Total of 4, 428 acres). Two major stipulations for citizenship were required: renounce slavery and accept the national religion. The latter was not enforced since a person would be lucky to have a priest show up more than once or twice a year. Most would rationalize and say

there were worse vices than hypocrisy. Six years before the takeover of the Alamo (1830) new legislation had excused newcomers from taking the oath of conversion. They were not required to go to Catholic Church services and could actually build their own church. The issue of renouncing slavery however, caused much friction leading eventually to racism in Texas for Blacks, Indians and Mexicans.

THE NEW LAND BANDITS: AMERICAN LAND CONTRACTORS (*EMPRESARIOS*)

Moses Austin began the early colonization process with the Spanish government. He screened and selected 300 families but was never to see the fruits of his labor. His son, Stephen F. Austin continued his efforts and was eventually able to colonize a total of 1,065 families. The exceptional and generous commissions by the Mexican government gave the Empresario five leagues of land (55,350 acres) of the grazing variety and five *labores* (885 acres) of farming land for every one hundred families titled. Additionally, he would receive 12.5 cents for every acre assigned. (Total \$6,748). By 1833, Stephen F. Austin had titled enough families to have amassed 59 million 890, 275 acres and \$71,866 in commissions. Greed and fraudulent business activity soon was followed by subsequent Empresarios in the names of David G. Burnet, Joseph Vehlein, Lorenzo de Zavala et al. According to historian Hollen, “not one of their agreements was carried out to the letter.” The sale of land scrip by the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Co notwithstanding the Nashville Company, were responsible for the issuing of land for which there were no legal titles. “Thus, they added substantial fuel to the Mexican distrust of American intentions in Texas.” (Hollon, p 101) These unscrupulous land contractors along with the Land Companies aforementioned flagrantly violated agreements with the Mexican government as they kept large unsettled tracts of land (public domain) for themselves. They moreover, advertised in newspapers across the U.S. allowing the lowest elements of society, even drifters. Many were ruffians or criminals or fugitives from creditors. Once the door was open, Mexico could not check the lawless and unruly frontiersmen. Mexican residents clearly observed that the new arrivals were aggressive, opinionated, domineering and intolerant, quick to show feeling of racial superiority and the idea of Manifest Destiny. Soon it was stated by them that “Mexicans were no better than Darkies.” Mexicans conversely were quiet, placid and polite but were seen, nonetheless with the same disdain accorded to Negroes and Indians. After 1830, U.S. immigrants constituted the less desirable element of the population and were the ones who precipitated racial strife. These lowly Americans discharged ministers of churches notwithstanding officials of government and generally ignored laws. This precipitated the calling of troops from Mexico City. Troops from Mexico had to be discharged to correct fraud, piracy and general lawlessness.

HOUSTON: PROTOTYPE OF THE NEWCOMERS

Like Santa Anna, Sam Houston was eloquent, intelligent and a complicated person. Houston served as a legislator and became Governor of Tennessee. He resigned in disgrace after mysteriously parting from his bride. This affected his integrity....he brooded for a while with the Cherokee Indians.... and finally decided that Texas held the key “to grace his name for the ages to admire” As a young boy, he ran away from home and lived with the Cherokee Indians. Here he was known as *Golanah* or Raven. Much later he will place the very ones who had befriended him into a Reservation. It was perhaps his alcoholism that caused him to equivocate at crucial times. Like Santa Anna, he was a Mason, a factor that contributed largely to saving the life of Santa Anna. His plan to take Texas away from Mexico goes along with U.S. ambitions for new land takeovers as evidenced by his dealings with Jackson. It should

be noted that Ben Franklin had already designated Cuba and Texas as the next areas for expansionism and Manifest Destiny as early as 1797.

JIM BOWIE

He was born in Georgia but lived his early life in Louisiana. He joins in pirate-thieving expeditions with Jean Lafitte and was a slave runner, smuggling slaves into Texas. He was notorious as a brawler slave dealer, smuggler, and a forger of land grants. He moreover, was restless in the pursuit of money. Like George Washington, he married into a rich family and believed in slavery. Like Washington who took Indian land for his personal use; Jim Bowie through forged land grants in Tejas, will amass over a million acres from Mexican land.

WILLIAM BARRET TRAVIS

He was from Alabama. Twenty six years of age, red or auburn hair, quick or vehement temper, courageous. He murdered a man in a fit of jealousy for which he blamed his slave. He deserted his wife Rossana who was expecting a second child. He drank little but gambled heavily. He liked loud clothes. His white hat and red pantaloons were quite a sight in this buckskin community. During the siege of the Alamo, he was wearing a jacket made of blue jean material. He liked women and partying but was nonetheless, very formal and proper. He was religious, moody, touchy and easily offended. He was a learned person in stark contrast to the likes of Crockett and company. It is said that he left to seek land grants and to conceal his crime. Like most southerners, he believed in slavery. In the Alamo, he has a personal power struggle with Bowie for control of command.

DAVID CROCKETT

His syntax jolted people even in an era that cared little about spelling and grammar. He was illiterate and his rifle was his substitute for learning. He told tall tales and jokes. He was seen as a curious freak who fed on the amusement of others. He was a simple and naïve person. He had the right instincts but lacked depth and was too lazy or restless to acquire them. He served in politics in Tennessee but was later defeated after making a fool of himself. He had distaste for authority, particularly the West Point variety, and had a single desire to see the frontier and not the selfish interests of politics. He set out to be a land agent, deserts his wife and children to go “whole hog” in Texas.

SANTA ANNA: SOURCE—RAFAEL MUÑOZ

82 years of age. President of the Republic of Mexico eleven times. Exiled throughout the Americas. A millionaire and distraught, powerful and wanted, a tyrant and captive, a patriot and traitor, hero and villain. As a young man he was vivacious and joyful, attendant and kind to his superiors, flatterer, expressive, adulator, quarrelsome, intelligent. Loves cockfights, his favorite pastime. In military battle, he takes prisoners, delivers a speech and sets them free. He does not like to execute Mexicans. He

admires Napoleon. He is ambitious and eloquent. Before his defense of Mexican Texas, he was able to conquer whole communities in Mexico with his elocution and mastery of words without firing a single shot. Great organizer. His strategy can change from one moment to another. One never knows what he is going to do. Inebriated with power, he is elected President eleven times. He is a sensitive person with great capacity for compassion. He has great compassion for children, women and Negroes. He sets free all of the Negroes of the Alamo, giving them two pesos and a sarape. To the widow of Captain Dickenson of the Alamo, he greets her with attention, bowing and showing admiration to her child. He offers permission to adopt her, thereby giving her a fine home, the finest education and the care for her future. Mrs. Dickenson kindly declines. Santa Anna subsequently orders that a military escort be afforded to her for her protection until she reaches at Gonzalez. Mrs. Dickenson bids farewell to Santa Anna with much courtesy. Similarly, he ordered another escort for a young and beautiful señorita from San Antonio de Bejar all the way to San Luis Potosí, giving her additionally a sum of money. He did court this young lady and even offered numerous presents but he did not marry her. This last detail becomes myth many years after the seige of the Alamo by an individual in San Antonio de Béjar who enjoyed adding embellishment to his storytelling. The nickname of Father Arce is given to Colonel Batres who feigns being a priest and whose origen probably originates from that dubious source.

(82 años. Once veces Presidente de la República. Desterrado por toda América. Millonario y miserable, poderoso y perseguido, tirano y cautivo. Patriota y traidor. Héroe y villano! Como joven era vivaracho y alegre, servicial y meloso con los superiores, zalamero, de adulaciones siempre a flor de labio. Peleonero. Inteligente. Le encanta la pelea de gallos, su diversión favorita. En batalla apresa prisioneros, les hace un discurso y los deja ir libres. No le gusta ejecutar a sus mexicanos. Admira a Napoleón. Es ambicioso. Elocuente. Anterior a la batalla en Tejas, había ganado poblaciones enteras en México con sólo su elocuencia sin disparar un solo tiro. Gran organizador. Su estrategia puede cambiar de un momento a otro. Nunca se sabe lo que va a hacer. Ebrio por el poder, es Presidente once veces. Es sensible con gran capacidad de compasión. Tiene compasión hacia los niños, las mujeres y los negros. A los negros del Álamo que deja libres, les da dos pesos y un sarape. A la viuda del Capitán Dickenson en el Álamo, le saluda poniéndose de pie, inclinándose, acaricia amablemente a su niña. Pide a la madre permiso de adoptarla ofreciéndole llevarla a su casa, educarla y velar por su futuro. Rehúsa cortésmente la viuda. Luego ordena una escolta especial para proteger a su familia hasta llegar a la población de González. Se despide Santa Anna con grandes cortesías. Se conoce además que ordenó una escolta especial para una hermosa señorita de San Antonio de Béjar hasta San Luis Potosí, ofreciéndole además una cantidad de dinero. Sí vio a una hermosa señorita y aún le envió cantidad de regalos pero no se casó con ella. Este último detalle se hace mito muchos años después del asedio del Álamo por un fulano de San Antonio de Béjar a quien le gustaba contar cuentos. El apodo del Padre Arce se le da al Coronel Batres quien finge ser un sacerdote y cuyo origen probablemente viene de esa dudosa fuente.)

SURVIVORS OF THE ALAMO

- Joe, a slave of Travis
- Brígido Guerrero, a Tejano
- Ben or Sam, (Bowie's slave or Almonte's cook)
- Henry Warnell, later dies from wounds.
- Two men, one badly wounded show up in Nacogdoches (Arkansas Gazette, March 26, 1836)
- Mrs. Alsbury and her baby
- Gertrudis, sister of Mrs. Alsbury
- Mrs. Gregorio Esparza and her four children

- Trinidad Saucedo
- Petra Gonzáles
- Mrs. Dickenson and daughter

THE SAN JACINTO AMBUSH: SOME HISTORICAL NOTES

APRIL 20, 1836 AT 2:00 PM. Houston is laid out along Buffalo Bayou. They wait for Santa Anna's men to attack across the prairie. Houston's two cannon and rifle shots from the woods are heard. Santa Anna's only 6 pounder (with bad carriage) fires. Colonel Sydney Sherman leads cavalry to feel out enemy's position and returns badly mauled. He is replaced by Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar. Santa Anna is dissatisfied. Texans do not want to fight in the open. Santa Anna pulls back 1000 yards by a hill, with water on the rear, heavy woods to the right, open plains to the left.

APRIL 21, 1836 9:00 A.M. Hot humid day. General Cos arrives with 400 reinforcements. Shouts and cheers. These are not approved by Santa Anna in view that they are not experienced. Santa Anna orders men to stack arms and rest in nearby grove. Santa Anna requests for new reinforcements. Improvised a barricade made of branches. Food is prepared by some in small fires. **NOON.** General Cos requests that the cavalry be allowed to water their horses and eat. Their job was to guard the camp but since all was quiet, permission was granted. Santa Anna retires for an afternoon nap by an old oak tree and not in his striped marquee. **3:30 P.M.** Houston leaves the woods quietly ordering not to shoot as they approach the hill via the tall prairie grass. **4:00 P.M.** 783 men surge forward, first in a column then on a thin line. The Texans jump over the short barricade of branches. Hundreds of the Mexican troops are unarmed, not fully clothed, the cavalry is not mounted, and the infantry is at the lake washing their clothes. Mexican soldiers hardly had time to form ranks (De la Peña). Chaos, confusion. Not a battle but a massacre. Mexican unarmed soldiers are killed. General Castrillón dies heroically standing and facing the onslaught of Texans. Orders are given by Houston to cease firing but the massacre continues across the woods and into Peggy lake; even the women *soldaderas* (helpers, common law wives) and their children are killed unarmed (about 200). Santa Anna takes a horse and escapes. Juan Nepomuceno Almonte gathers hundreds of his unarmed and unmounted cavalry and raises a white flag. Texan's casualties: 9 dead, 34 wounded.(Walter Lord) Mexican casualties: 400 dead, 200 wounded, 700 prisoners.(Rafael Muñoz).

TEXT CONTINUES: SEE NEXT PAGE

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**SANTA ANNA'S RESPONSE AS DELIVERED
BY AIDE COLONEL BATRES TO BOWIE**

TRANSLATION

(The following translation is done in XIX century Spanish style. *Aide de Camp* should be pronounced in French. Otherwise it can also become the loan word of *Edecán* in Spanish. (Dr. Arnold C. Vento.)

Como *Aide de Camp* de Vuestra Excelencia, el Presidente de la República, os contestáis, por orden de su Alteza: El ejército mexicano no está dispuesto para acordar términos o condiciones con extranjeros y rebeldes por el cual no tendréis algún otro recurso salvo aquellos que quisiesen salvar sus vidas, pusiesen a discreción del Gobierno Supremo, al cual os resta consideración para vuestra clemencia. Dios y Libertad!

As Aide de Camp of his Excellency, the President of the Republic, I reply to you, according to the order of his Excellency, that the Mexican army cannot come to terms under any conditions with rebellious foreigners to whom there is no recourse left, if they wish to save their lives, than to place themselves immediately at the disposal of the Supreme Government from whom alone they may expect clemency after some considerations. God and Liberty.

MEXICANISMS	MILITARY TERMS
COBIJAS	(¡ADELANTE Y AL ATAQUE!)
CABRÓN	(ALTO, FUEGO DE MITADES, MITAD PREPAREN LAS ARMAS, APUNTEN FUEGO!)
CAMPOSANTO	(ATENCIÓN, PREPAREN LAS ARMAS, ARMAS AL HOMBRO!)
PENDEJOS	(MANTENGAN SUS POSICIONES)
CUCHILLO	
TORTILLAS	
MI' IJO	
SOLITO; ABUELITA	
PARQUE	

OLD COLONIAL TERMS	LATIN
VUESTRA EXCELENCIA	(IN NOMINE PATRI FILLIE ET SPIRITUS, SANCTI, AMEN)
ALTEZA	(KYRIE ELEISON)
SU MERCED	(CHRISTI ELEISON)
PESQUEZO	(DOMINUS VOBISCUM)
LIBRAS	(ET CUM SPIRITU TUO)
LEGUAS	(SANCTUS, SANTUS, SANCTUS, DOMINUS DEUS SABAOTH)
PARAPETARNOS	
CAPITULAR	
SE ÑORA (ESPOSA)	
VARAS	
CAPTURAR	

COLONIAL WORDS NOT USED ALTHOUGH SUGGESTED: fanegas, ducados, reales, labores, asina memso

Archaic words not used : vide, mesmo, trujo, ansi

Other words not used: Gringo, Yankee

BATRES

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.Amen.

Let us pray...We beseech you. O Lord, by the merits of Your Saints whose relics lie here, and of all the Saints: deign in Your mercy to pardon me all my sins. Amen.

Lord, have mercy
Lord have mercy
Christ have mercy

The Lord be with you.

And with your Spirit.

Holy, Holy Holy, Lord God of Hosts. Heaven and earth are filled with Your glory. Hosanna in the highest. Blessed is He who comes in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest.

BATRES

_____, Do you accept His Excellency Antonio López de Santa Anna present here as your legitimate husband according to the rite of our Holy Mother Church?

BRIDE
I will

SANTA ANNA

I will

TRANSLATION (Latin-Dr. Vento)

In Nómine Patres et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen

Oramus te, Dómine, per mérita Sanctórum tuórum, quorum reliquiae hic sunt, et óminium Santórum: ut indugére dignéris ómnia peccaáta mea. Amen.

Kyrie eléison
Kyrie eléison
Christe eléison

Dóminus Vobíscum

(Response by bride and groom:)

Et cum spírítu tuo

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dóminus Deus Sábaoth. Pleni sunt coeli et terra gloria tua. Hosánna in excélcis. Benedíctus qui venit in nómini Dómine. Hosánna in excélcis.

(The Marriage Rite)

_____vis accipere Excelentísimus **Antonio López de Santa Anna** hic praesentum in tuum legitimum maritum juxta ritum sanctae matris Ecclesia?

BRIDE

Volo

BRIDE

Volo

BATRES

I join you in matrimony: In the name of the Father,
the Son and the Holy Spirit.

Ego conjugo vos in matrimonium: In nomine Patris
et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

(Blessing of the rings)

BATRES

Lord, bless this ring that we bless in your name: In
Christ, our Lord, Amen.

BATRES

Benedic domine, annullum hunc, quem nos tuo
nomine benedicimus: Per Christum, Nominum
nostrum. Amern

BATRES

Bless us Almighty God: The Father, Son, and the
Holy Spirit.

BATRES

Benedicat vos omnípotens Deus, Pater et Fílius et
Spíritus Sanctus, Amen.

(Bride and Groom)

AMEN.

AMEN

COLONIAL SPANISH: PROCLAMATION BY SANTA ANNA TO CITIZENS OF TAMPICO

“Venimos en paz, somos hermanos y cristianos como vosotros. Venid a la plaza con gallinas y demás comestibles, que se os comprará todo. Asimismo, con los caballos y mulas que necesitamos, las que pagaremos con dinero al contado. Confiad en que os quiere y os tratará bien, según lo ha mandado el rey nuestro señor, Isidro Barradas. (Pero el rey nuestro señor había descuidado que se enseñara a leer al pueblo. No hubo caballos, ni gallinas ni mulas.)

(We come in peace, we are Christians and brothers as you. Come hither to the plaza with chickens and other foods for you will be paid in cash. Be certain that we love you and will treat you well according to the mandate of our Lord the King, Isidro Barradas. *(The problem however, was that our Lord, the King had neglected to teach the people how to read. There were neither horses, chickens nor mules.)*

ONLY MALE SURVIVOR OF ALAMO FREED: BRIGIDO GUERRERO

“..talked himself free by claiming to have been a prisoner of the Texans...later made a good enough case to get a pension from Bexar County in 1878.” (Walter Lord, *A Time to Stand*)

ONLY DEAD TEJANO AT THE ALAMO WHO RECEIVED A CHRISTIAN BURIAL: GREGORIO ESPARZA

COLONEL TRAVIS' SLAVE: JOE:

WALTER LORD BOOK: “Are there any negroes here? “Yes, here there is one.”

SCRIPT: (JOE) “me naygro, yo soy naygro” (Scene 185, p106)
(SAM) “Soy negro, no disparo” (Scene 124, p.81)

IN SCRIPT: *Soy negro* can take the meaning of “I am colored black.” (*Estoy negro*) Correctly, it should be *Soy un negro* or “I am a Black person.” However, saying “soy negro” is redundant for Mexicans. Everyone that has lived in Mexico since 1521 knows what a Black person is. It is just not proper or used in Spanish. From cultural perspective *soy negro* in Spanish makes the speaker sound like a buffoon. Mexicans have been used to seeing black persons for almost 400 years so they know what a Black person looks like. What they do not know in the case of the Alamo is whether this person has helped the defenders of the Alamo. Consider the circumstances...there is dust and smoke, general chaos, poor visibility around 6:00 A.M., quick decisions are being made. Thus, the appropriate response that protects Joe or Sam is “**Soy esclavo**” or “I’m a slave” This will register quickly in the mind of any Mexican soldier that this person is being held against his freedom. Moreover, Santa Anna delivered a speech focusing on slavery just prior to the siege of the Alamo that stated in part: ‘Shall we tolerate anymore the groans of those poor unfortunate chained individuals in a country that protects the liberty of man without distinction of color and caste?’

SUGGESTION: Loop it in L.A. in the following manner:

Scene 185, p.106 –(Joe) “me **esclavo**, yo soy **esclavo**”

Scene 124, p.81---(Sam)“Soy **esclavo**, no disparo” (*disparo* is incorrectly stated in the 1st person singular; it Should be in the third person singular (*dispare*) or “**no dispare**”) On this you can probably get by leaving it since neither Joe or Sam are expected to know correct grammar.

MORE: SEE NEXT PAGE

MARRIAGES OF DON ANTONIO LÓPEZ DE SANTA ANNA

- In 1834 and at thirty years of age, Don Antonio requests permission from the Republic to wed Maria Inés de la Paz García (born January 21, 1811). She is the daughter of Juan Manuel García and Doña María Jacinta Martínez de Uscanga, Spaniards born in Europe. What follows is the wedding, dances, food delights, party favorites, and honeymoon in the hacienda Manga de Clavo which he bought for \$25,000 pesos. Doña Inés is 23; she is tall, thin, faithful and submissive.(page 81, Muñoz).
- In 1844, they receive distinguished visitors from Europe in the name of the Marquis´ Calderon de la Barca. They are received by President Don Antonio de Santa Anna and First Lady Don Inés de la Paz. (Page 189, Muñoz).
- Doña Inés de la Paz dies shortly after June, 1844. Flag is at half mast. The Palace is like a sepulchre. This occurs when Don Antonio de Santa Anna assumes the Presidency for the eighth time (July 4, 1844).(Muñoz, page 192).
- Thursday, September 3, 1844 at seven in the evening at the National Palace: the marriage of his Excellency and President Don Antonio with the distinguished señora Doña Dolores de Tosta. It is a marriage in *Absentia*. Don Antonio is represented by Juan de Dios Cañedo. There is celebration, illumination, banquet and music to dawn when her Excellency begins her journey toward her husband who is twice her age. (Muñoz, page 192).

OTHER REFERENCES TO DOÑA DOLORES DE TOSTA

MUÑOZ: The arrival of the Texans (page 238)

The flower of Mexico, her most Serene Highness, March 4, 1853,(page 252.)

The time of the execution of Maximilian of Hapsburg. (page 270)

People are recruited to view his Highness (page 272)

Don Antonio dies the evening of June 20-21, 1876 at 82 years of age.(page 273)

MATRIMONIOS DE DON ANTONIO LÓPEZ DE SANTA ANNA

- A los treinta años y en 1834 Don Antonio le pide al Presidente de la República permiso para casarse con doña María Inés de la Paz García (nacida el 21 de Enero, 1811), hija de Juan Manuel García y Doña María Jacinta Martínez de Uscanga, españoles nacidos en Europa Bodas, bailes, comelitones, luna de miel en la hacienda Manga de Clavo la cual compró por \$25,000 pesos. Tiene doña Inés 23 años; es alta, delgada, sumisa y fiel. (pag.81, Muñoz)

- Reciben gratos visitantes de europa en 1844, el Marques y la Marquesa Calderón de la Barca. Los recibe el Presidente y la Presidenta Doña Inés de la Paz. (pag.189, Muñoz)
- Muere Doña Inés de la Paz un poco después de junio, 1844. La bandera a mitad de asta. El Palacio un sepulcro. Tiempo cuando Don Antonio assume la presidencia por octava vez. (4 de Julio, 1844) (Muñoz, pag. 191)
- Jueves, tres de septiembre, 1844, a las 7:00 de la noche en le Palacio Nacional, el matrimonio del Excelentísimo Presidente don Antonio con la Excelentísima señora doña Dolores de Tosta . Es matrimonio *in Absentia*. Lo representa en la cermonia don Juan de Dios Cañedo. Banquete, iluminación, música hasta el amanecer, cuando la Excelentísima emprende el camino hacia el esposo, que le dobla la edad. (Muñoz, pag. 192)
- OTRAS REFERENCIAS A DOÑA DOLORES DE TOSTA.

MUÑOZ: pag. 238, llegan los texanos
 pag252(la Serenísima, la flor de México) (4 de marzo, 1853)
 pag. 270, días del fusilamiento de Maximiliano de Hapsburgo
 pag. 272, contrata gente para que vean a su Alteza
 pag 273, fallece don Antonio la noche del 20 y 21 del junio, 1876 a los 82 años.