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**OLD AUSTIN COLLEGE IN HUNTSVILLE:
AN EARLY CHAPTER IN EAST TEXAS EDUCATIONAL HISTORY**

by Jack W. Humphries

As the war clouds of Revolution were darkening the Texas horizon late in 1835, a small trading post on a group of hills in the East Texas pine country west of the Trinity River was gaining its life's breath. Pleasant Gray, who had arrived in the area a few years earlier, applied to the State of Coahuila on November 20, 1834, for a league of land in the low hills between the Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers, and on July 10, 1835, the seven square-mile grant was issued. Late in 1835, Pleasant, this time accompanied by his brother Ephraim and their families, arrived from Huntsville, Alabama to make this settlement barely beyond the area inhabited by the Indians of deep East Texas. They borrowed the name Huntsville to designate the new outpost and the name stuck.

The pride of the Grays' in the new community was infectious, and within a few years the citizens of the fledgling settlement had made several efforts to securely establish Huntsville as a center of prominence in early Texas. Pleasant Gray donated a tract of land on which was constructed a brick building used initially as a boys' school.

In 1845, the year in which Texas entered the Union, Huntsville made an unsuccessful bid for the location of Baylor College but lost out to Independence. In 1845, the *Texas Banner* appeared as the town's first newspaper, Huntsville Academy received its charter, and a public building was erected to mark the town square as the result of a subscription effort organized by J.C. Smith, Henderson Yoakum, and Robert Smither. Since Walker County had been organized in July of this same year, Huntsville was now assured as the location for the county seat. In 1847, the new State government decided to locate the penitentiary in the community, a move which in the eyes of the local citizens added substantially to the stature and importance of the town. By mid-century, Connecticut traveler Melinda Rankin observed that "There is perhaps no inland town in the State, combining in so great a degree the advantages of good society, health, religious and educational advantages, and business facilities as Huntsville . . ."¹

Early Huntsville leaders had aspirations for the settlement to become the capital of the new state. The first State Constitution, which was written in 1845, stipulated that the frontier settlement of Austin would serve as the capital for five years, after which an election would determine its location for the ensuing two decades. Huntsville was interested. A five-acre tract of land encompassing a magnificent hill about one-quarter mile south of the town square and belonging to George W. Rogers bore the popular local designation of Capitol Hill which revealed its intended use. However, when the election was held, Huntsville and Techuanna Hills both lost out to Austin which retained the capital, which local citizens attributed to the illegal Mexican vote of the Rio Grande country. Huntsville citizens, however, were not long in espousing another civic cause.

Presbyterian mission work in the territory of Texas as early as 1835 came under the jurisdiction of the Synod of Mississippi, and the zeal of early ministers of the church fostered the establishment of several church schools,

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academies, and colleges. Efforts by Presbyterians to establish an ongoing program in East Texas ended unsuccessfully in 1847 with the closing of both Nacogdoches and San Augustine "Universities." The Presbytery of the Brazos, which had been organized in 1840, had been seriously considering for several years founding a "College of the West," but those plans which called for locating the college in the Goliad/Seguin/San Antonio area were disrupted and delayed by the War with Mexico which began in 1846.

One of the more dynamic, mission-oriented Presbyterian ministers in Texas in the late 1840s was Daniel Baker. Baker had spent time on the Texas frontier in the early years of the decade, but in 1848 he returned to Texas from Mississippi and became the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Galveston. In short order he emerged as a leader in the Brazos Presbytery and in 1849 became convinced that the time was right for the establishment of a new Presbyterian college. In an early summer meeting of the Presbytery, Baker secured approval of an effort to seriously pursue the location of a college in the "Middle Texas" area. His visit to Huntsville in August of 1849 to conduct a series of church meetings was in keeping with this effort. Baker himself wrote of his Huntsville visit:

I had never as yet been in Huntsville, Middle Texas; but having heard a favourable account of the place, I went there, and held a protracted meeting, which lasted a few days . . . I mentioned to some of the prominent citizens of the place that the Presbytery of Brazos had resolved to take measures for the establishment of a Presbyterian College . . . I told them I was pleased with Huntsville . . . A town meeting was immediately called. Colonel Y [Yoakum], . . . and other gentlemen made speeches in favour of the enterprise.²

Robert Smither agreed to raise subscriptions in Huntsville for the college. These efforts resulted subsequently in \$10,000 in pledges and five acres of land belonging to G.W. Rogers which had been intended originally for the State capitol.³

In late summer, the Brazos Presbytery, influenced strongly by Baker, accepted a committee report which recommended locating the college in Huntsville, and on November 22 of the same year, Governor George P. Woods signed a charter for the new college, Austin College, as it was designated, following approval by the Legislature. The charter draft itself was principally the work of Yoakum, who collaborated closely with Baker.⁴ The local Huntsville Presbyterian congregation had suggested Baker College or San Jacinto College as possible names in the event that the school was to be created and located in Huntsville. However, Baker preferred that the school not bear his name; consequently, the Board selected the name Austin.⁵

During the winter of 1849-50, Baker continued his work on behalf of organizing and implementing a program for the new college and served as president *pro tem* for the Presbytery until a president could be elected by the Board of Trustees. Baker's choice was Dr. Samuel McKinney, whom Baker persuaded to remove from Mississippi and assist him in the organization of the new school. McKinney, a Presbyterian minister as well as an educator, served as president of Chalmers Institute in Mississippi before following Baker to Texas. He took charge of the Huntsville Male Institute upon his arrival early in 1850.⁶ His family joined him a short time later.

On April 5, 1850, the Board of Trustees for Austin College met for the first time following incorporation and officially elected Dr. McKinney as president. At the same meeting Baker was appointed general agent for the College to seek

support for the sustenance of its programs. McKinney continued to teach part-time at the academy for the duration of the year, and the building used by the academy also served the College until the first permanent structure was completed in 1853. In 1851, the Institute became the preparatory department of the College.

The first Board of Trustees, which included such notables as Anson Jones, Sam Houston, J. Wade Hampton, J. Carroll Smith, Dr. John Branch, Yoakum, and Baker, determined at its initial meeting to accept the offer of the Capitol Hill site for the construction of a building. Abner H. Cook, the first superintendent of the State Penitentiary in Huntsville, worked with the executive committee of the Board in the following months in designing the first structure and in arranging to have brick available for construction. At the meeting of the Board on June 24, 1851, Yoakum, a member of the executive committee, reported that "300 thousand brick from Connor and Royal" had been paid for and delivered and that a kiln had been purchased from the State Penitentiary.⁷

Earlier in the spring, the Board had contracted with W.M. Barrett of Huntsville to construct the building, and Barrett agreed to furnish all materials except the brick, lime, and tin roofing. The lime and tin roofing were obtained by Daniel Baker, and the Board proceeded to plan a cornerstone ceremony in conjunction with the June meeting.⁸

Amid considerable pomp and circumstance on June 24, the cornerstone of the Austin College Building was laid. The early summer day dawned quite warm. General Sam Houston, who had missed the first meeting of the Board, was on hand for the occasion. A procession of dignitaries and citizens formed at the public square and were led to the college grounds by Col. James Gillespie, Grand Marshal of the ceremony. The procession included the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Texas, the Knights Templar, members of the Forrest Lodge, the Masons' Marshall of the Day for the occasion Adolphus Sterne, students of the Huntsville Female Academy and the Huntsville Male Institute, and a "large and respectable number of visiting ladies and gentlemen."⁹

Col. R.E.B. Baylor pronounced the invocation for the occasion, and the cornerstone deposits were made. The deposits were carefully considered and impressive. They included: a copy of the United States Constitution; a copy of the Texas State Constitution; a history of the admission of each state into the Union; Washington's Farewell Address; a list of the names of the officers of the Federal and State governments; a list of the names of the officers and trustees of Austin College; specimens of the Revolutionary currency of the original thirteen states and of the currency of the Republic of Texas; Disturnell's map of North America "with the new boundaries up to the present year"; a Congressional Directory; various pamphlets, samples of newspapers, names of the architect and workmen engaged in the construction; and a copy of the "Sacred Writings."¹⁰ The stone was then set "in due and ancient form," and the crowd retired to a nearby grove where President McKinney delivered an address. Several accounts record that General Houston rose from his platform seat and held an umbrella over President McKinney during the address to shield him from the sun. Sterne, in his diary account of the proceedings,¹¹ states that the activities of the day were concluded with a large public dinner—a "bountiful repast", the Minutes of the Austin College Board noted—and a ball at the courthouse that evening.

The Austin College Building slowly began to take shape during late 1851. The trustees hoped that it would be completed by mid-summer of 1852, but

construction was still underway when it was occupied for the first time in October of that year. The two-story building was eighty by fifty feet with ten rooms, two of them oversized and designated for assembly purposes. The balcony on the north front was supported by four large Tuscan-style columns, and the flat roof supported a cupola, the pinnacle of which reached seventy feet.¹²

When completed in 1853 the structure was impressive indeed. Its position atop Capitol Hill gave it prominence not only over the hills of Huntsville but over all of Walker County. Rev. J.M. Fullenwider observed that "It overlooked the town in the valley north about a half-mile distant and the country beyond for miles away. During commencement exercises when the building was brilliantly illuminated, the illumination could be seen eighteen miles away."¹³ Austin College historian P.E. Wallace later wrote that "It was the most handsome college edifice in the State of Texas until after the close of the war and possibly had no peer in the Southwest. It was the pride of Huntsville, the delight of the Presbytery, and the wonder of visitors of that locality."¹⁴

The curriculum of the new college was rigorous and was rooted exclusively in the trivium and the quadrivium. The Board established for the 1850-51 term the following courses of study:¹⁵

FRESHMAN CLASS

First Session

The first six books of the AEnid; Xenophon's Anabasis; Greek Testament; Latin and Grek [sic] Exercises; Algebra.

Second Session

Odes of Horace; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Geometry; Latin and Greek Exercises; Greek Testament continued; [sic]

SOPHOMORE CLASS

First Session

Satires of Horace; Alcestis of Euripides; Trigonometry; Mensuration, Surveying and and Navigation; Latin and Greek Exercises; Greek Testament, continued.

Second Session

Cicero de Officiis; de Amicitia; de Senectute; Homer's Illiad; Euripides; Linear Perspective and Analytical Geometry; Latin and Greek Exercises; Greek Testament, continued.

JUNIOR CLASS

First Session

Juvenal; Sophocles; Spanish or French Languages, *ad libitum*; Differential and Integral Calculus; Latin and Greek Exercises; Greek Testament, continued; Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity.

Second Session

Livy, Tacitus, Demosthenes, Mechanics, Architecture, and Astronomy, Rhetoric, Greek Testament, continued.

SENIOR CLASS

First Session

Persius, Longinus, Hydro-dynamics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetism and Optics, With Experiments, Mental philosophy.

Second Session

Moral Philosophy, Meteorology, Geology, Chemistry, With Experiments, Political Economy, Constitution U.S.A. (Rawle's.) [sic] General Review of Studies.

One Board member contended that a curriculum should not be set until information could be obtained from Eastern schools. Both Baker and Yoakum argued to the contrary that a delay would be harmful. They contended

successfully that as a matter of practicality the assembled Board provided the wisdom and experience required to design a plan of study without further delay.

The admission standards themselves were not to be taken lightly. A candidate for the Freshman Class was examined on each of the following studies:

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE

Candidates for the Freshman Class will be examined on the following studies: —

English Grammar; Geography; Vulgar, and Decimal Fractions; Latin and Greek Grammar, including Latin Prose; Caesar's Commentaries; Cicero's Orations, and Jacob's Greek Reader, or their equivalent. First Lessons in Algebra.¹⁶

The preparatory department of the College was to provide a viable admission channel for students who lacked an adequate background, and it served effectively that purpose. Fees were high—too high according to the *Huntsville Item* of March 12, 1853—and discipline for both students and faculty was rigid, but the enrollment was reasonably healthy and ranged between 50 and 80 during the early years.

In June, 1853, Dr. McKinney resigned the presidency of the College as the result of a smoldering disagreement with General Houston. McKinney and Houston first differed over the harvesting of a corn crop in 1851¹⁷ Houston called upon his good friend Henderson Yoakum to arbitrate the dispute. But Houston's feeling toward McKinney ameliorated little thereafter. Early in 1853, McKinney reluctantly accepted the employment of Rev. N.A. Penland, a nephew by marriage of General Houston. Board efforts, motivated by Houston, who chaired the Executive Committee, to promote Penland into a position of influence, and other Board activities having to do with quorums and proxies, which McKinney judged to be in violation of the Board Charter, subsequently prompted McKinney's resignation. The Board quickly settled upon Daniel Baker to succeed McKinney. Baker reluctantly accepted and served until he, too resigned several months before his death in 1857.

Penland himself proved to be an awkward appointment for the Board. Upon McKinney's resignation, which seems to have been forced to the extent that Houston knew McKinney likely would resign if faced with the prospect of certain ethical compromises, Professor Penland was named president *pro tem* until Baker could arrive. However, Penland's tenure was short. Penland had come to Texas from Alabama, and he was followed by accusations of "ardent use of spiritous liquors and opium."¹⁸ Not long following his association with Austin College, rumors of his insobriety began circulating in Huntsville. Early in 1854, he was charged by the local Presbyterian congregation with the excessive use of alcoholic beverages and suspended from the membership. He resigned from the College in short order and died in 1856 near Woodville.

General Houston moved his family from Huntsville to Independence later in 1853, and although he continued to serve on the Board, he did not return to Huntsville to live until his removal as Governor in 1861. Some Huntsville residents believed that Houston was embarrassed by McKinney's resignation, and since McKinney had a host of friends in Huntsville, that it was a propitious time for the General to relocate his family. However, it is likely that Mrs. Houston's close ties to relatives at Independence and the General's political involvements proved to be the more compelling factors which influenced the move.

Baker's acceptance of the presidency in 1853 hardly interrupted his efforts on behalf of raising money for the College. He returned from a solicitation effort in North Carolina in time to give his inaugural address in November, 1853. But early in 1854, he commenced again his travels. The 1854 commencement produced the first two graduates of the school: Livingston O. Black and J.H. Banton. Both subsequently obtained degrees in law after the Law Department was added.

Baker could report to the Board "no financial embarrassments" in 1854, but the picture changed quickly. Expenditures far exceeded income, and more and more of Baker's time was spent with fund-raising efforts. In January, 1857, Baker submitted his resignation as President in a move to "save" his annual salary of \$1,300 for the school and to be able to spend all of his time attempting to ease the financial strain. Baker's plea to the Board was impassioned:

I am no alarmist; but Gentlemen, let me tell you plainly, that the present condition of Austin College imperatively demands on your part, prompt and efficient action. Not mere paper resolutions; not any more expressions of good wishes but prompt and efficient action . . . Money is needed—is needed now!¹⁹

Professor A.E. Thom was named acting-president to succeed Baker. The response to Baker's urgent plea and subsequent solicitations was encouraging but woefully inadequate. The enthusiasm of the Board and the few loyal supporters subsided in short order, and the pressures eased only briefly.

The death of Daniel Baker on December 10, 1857, deprived the College of the driving force which had nourished its growth and momentum since birth. Baker, accorded the title "Father of Austin College," had made his efforts on behalf of the College a labor of love. He worked tirelessly for the school as he traveled thousands of miles on horseback to secure funds for its programs and as he addressed countless groups both large and small in an effort to encourage support and participation. Other developments were to impact harmfully upon the future of Austin College in Huntsville but none was more singularly detrimental than was the loss of Baker.

The tenure of President Thom was short, and he resigned amid a student-faculty dispute at the close of the 1858 term. The original charter of the College stated that ". . . nothing herein contained shall prevent the Trustees of said College from throwing around the instructors and students a proper moral restraint and inflicting suitable punishment upon all immoral conduct."²⁰ This safeguard was translated into practice in 1858 when the faculty learned that a complimentary party sponsored by the two societies on campus—the Clay Union and the Philomathean—was to be a "ball." Since this activity was scheduled to occur before graduation the faculty insisted that it be canceled, whereupon the students simply rescheduled the function to follow graduation. The faculty countered by refusing to grant the degrees and the senior class departed en masse. The Board concluded that ". . . had a more conciliatory course been pursued, . . . the ends of discipline might have been accomplished."²¹ The dispute dragged on for a year to the detriment of the enrollment. In 1859, the Board granted the degrees.

The Board was unable to secure a replacement for Thom on such short notice. Consequently, the instruction program was temporarily suspended until a successor was chosen. After being turned down by several prospective appointees, including Governor Swaim, President of the University of North Carolina, the Board persuaded Dr. R.W. Bailey to assume the presidency, and students were again received. The records of Austin College reflect no

disruption of program during the fall semester, 1858, but there is no indication regarding how many students may have been enrolled. Inasmuch as Bailey was authorized by the Board at the time of his election to "organize and reopen" the College, the implication is that the College had closed by the end of the fall semester, 1858. Bailey insisted upon avoiding the role of fiscal agent and the Board initially concurred. The 1858 student-faculty dispute had further imperiled the already precarious financial position, and Bailey, although recognizing the need, wanted no part in the extensive travel and solicitation efforts which would be required to restore and maintain fiscal stability. The Board elected Rev. R.H. Byers as agent to raise money, but by 1860 Bailey himself was compelled to assist in securing a needed \$10,000. The outbreak of the War Between the States in April, 1861, interrupted his solicitations, and in June he recommended that the school be temporarily closed. The war effort was severely taxing the enrollment, and a recess in operations offered the prospect of improving the fiscal picture. Bailey volunteered to serve one additional year as president without pay in an effort to brighten the dismal financial situation.

To succeed Bailey the Board elected Dr. Samuel McKinney who had served as the first president of the College. McKinney took office on January 1, 1863, was offered no salary, given little assurance of help, and was faced daily with the side effects of a war—"this wicked revolution" as Houston described it to McKinney shortly before the General's death—which was entering its third year. McKinney's sons, Robert Alexander and Andrew Todd, assisted with the fledgling instructional program, and within a year the enrollment again turned upward to almost ninety, although most of these were in the preparatory department. General Houston died at his home in Huntsville on July 26, 1863, and apparently had reconciled his differences with McKinney by the time of his demise.

President McKinney was given full authority by the Board to regulate fees with the latitude to take for tuition produce and other commodities in addition to currency. The end of the War in 1865 hopelessly compounded the financial travails of the school. The worthlessness of Confederate currency and bonds further jeopardized the precise financial status to the point of making it impossible for the Board to ascertain an accurate statement of condition until 1869.

The end of the War also failed to produce the increase in enrollment which had been anticipated. The fruits of defeat—poverty, despair, and disillusionment—plagued the South, and adversely affected Austin College as well as other institutions. During the fall term of 1870, only sixteen students enrolled. In October of the same term, President McKinney submitted his resignation to the Board and challenged the trustees to exert a greater effort to free the College from "... embarrassment and render it a perennial fountain for the dissemination of truth and righteousness over this extensive state."²² To succeed McKinney the Board chose Dr. Samuel M. Luckett, and McKinney was asked by the Board to continue serving the College in the capacity of fiscal agent.

Luckett's tenure as president, which began in January of 1871, proved to be a continuing episode of effort directed toward keeping the struggling school alive. President Luckett was greeted by sixteen students, one professor and a burdensome \$26,000 debt. During the next two years the enrollment ranged from twelve to forty-three. The employment of Professor C.P. Estill, whose salary was guaranteed by Board member A.J. Burke of Houston, did much to stabilize the instructional program in 1872-73 and enabled the President to

devote most of his time to horseback treks throughout East Texas in efforts directed toward collecting obligations, addressing solicitations to Presbyterian congregations, and settling claims against the College. By 1875, the debt had been reduced to \$8,720.

The enrollment, however, languished. The recently ended war was only part of the problem. In 1864, a smallpox scare reduced attendance at the College, and in 1867, a devastating yellow fever outbreak decimated the Huntsville community population by claiming twenty percent of the inhabitants as victims. These natural calamities, coupled with the dreadful impact of the War and its bitter residue of poverty, presented a grim portrait. Further, the growing awareness that the opening of new Western lands, in Texas and elsewhere, by railroad development was stimulating a shifting of population to these new locales made the enrollment outlook much less optimistic.

The first recorded suggestion of a relocation of Austin College came in 1872 when the Austin College Committee of the Synod, chaired by Dr. W.K. Marshall, advanced the idea.²⁹ The Synod and the Board of Trustees came to prompt disagreement over the prospect of removal, the Synod discovering that it had no authority over the Board beyond the election of trustees and the Board learning that its authority was worthless without the support of the Synod. By 1873, the disagreements had subsided and the Synod named Marshall and Donald MacGregor, both of the Synod's College Committee, to investigate the advisability of a move. The State Legislature was petitioned to amend the College Charter to permit removal by the Synod. The legislative authorization was forthcoming that same year with the stipulation that, in the event of removal, the buildings and grounds would revert back to the City of Huntsville.

On August 27, 1874, the Board of Trustees met at the College in Huntsville. President Luckett noted that few students from a distance were currently enrolled because of the generally poor physical condition of the buildings and equipment and the persistent rumors about relocation. "Until the question of location is settled you may rely upon it, the number of students will be small."²⁴ Later that fall, at a meeting of the Board in Jefferson, the trustees were visited by Marshall and MacGregor of the Synod Committee who expressed a desire to act jointly with the Board in working toward the removal of the College. The trustees responded favorably to the overture and voted nine for and four against removal of the College "to a different point . . . at as early a day as the same can be accomplished consistent with the best interest of the college . . ."²⁵

In another Board meeting in Huntsville in June, 1875, the Board named a special committee, including Marshall, MacGregor, and President Luckett, to invite definite proposals for the relocation of the College. The Board agreed to convene in Houston in August to further deliberate removal. The propositions received by the Board at the subsequent meeting were numerous and included invitations from Sherman, Tyler, Georgetown, and Wallace Prairie. However, the Board declined all bids, expressed a preference for a North Texas location with a rail link, and stated an unwillingness to consider any location which could not offer a minimum subscription of \$35,000 for use in construction.

In Austin, in a November session, the Board was petitioned again by Sherman and by Austin and Georgetown, but did not act. Another meeting early in January, 1876 in Houston was devoted to drafting charter changes which would be necessitated by relocation. On February 1, Sherman and neighboring Denison were again in communication with the Board, and the

Board agreed that the offer of Sherman plus its rail link and North Texas location was of sufficient appeal to warrant a visit by the Board the following week. On February 9 and 10, the Board officially accepted the offer of the citizens of Sherman, and February 10, 1876, marked the official transfer of Austin College from Huntsville to Sherman. The Synod subsequently ratified the action of the Board.

Professor Charles P. Estill, who had joined the faculty at Austin College in 1872, agreed to remain in Huntsville to conduct the preparatory school for the remainder of the session and to assist the trustees and President Lockett in overseeing the removal of college books and equipment to Sherman. On July 6 in Houston the Board agreed to organize and conduct a school in the College building during the next academic year in response to a request from the citizens of Huntsville. Professor Estill again remained in Huntsville to assist with the instruction and thus became the connecting link between old Austin College and new Sam Houston Normal Institute.

The decision to remove the College from Huntsville proved wise and its future became as distinguished as its past as it developed into an innovative liberal arts institution with an instructional program of demonstrable quality and reputation. The original building was to remain in continuous service as an educational institution following the departure of Austin College, first as a private school for boys, then as a State institution which was completely unanticipated in 1876. However, three years later Huntsville citizens again were promoting their community and were rewarded by the Legislature's decision to establish Sam Houston Normal Institute on the original Austin College property. Thus was insured the continuing use to the Austin College Building as a "hall of learning."

NOTES

¹Melinda Rankin, *Texas in 1850* (Boston 1850), 144.

²W.M. Baker, *The Life and Labours of Reverend Daniel Baker* (Philadelphia, 1859), 388-389.

³Accounts differ concerning the exact amount of money raised. Baker, *The Life and Labours of Reverend Daniel Baker*, 389-390, specifies "some eight thousand dollars worth" as having been subscribed. George L. Landolt, *Search for the Summit: Twelve Decades of Austin College History* (Austin, 1970), mentions the \$8,000 (p. 23) but also refers to the \$10,000 amount (p. 31). Rankin, *Texas in 1850*, 143, refers to the \$10,000 amount and this figure is cited further by Harry F. Estill, "The Old Town of Huntsville," *The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*, III (April, 1900), 273. Also, see William Stuart Red, *History of the Presbyterian Church in Texas* (Austin, 1936), 235. It is plausible that the \$8,000 was raised during Baker's visit to Huntsville and that the additional money came in prior to the beginning of construction.

⁴Baker, *The Life and Labours of Reverend Daniel Baker*, 392.

⁵*Ibid.*, 389-394.

⁶Red, *A History of the Presbyterian Church in Texas*, 234. Also see Amelia Williams and Eugene Barker (eds.), *The Writings of Sam Houston, 1813-1863*, V (Austin, 1941), 305-306.

⁷"Records of the Board of Trustees of Austin College," I (April 5, 1850-May 29, 1912), 15 in the Archives of Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

⁸P.E. Wallace, "A History of Austin College." (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Texas, Austin, 1928), 81.

⁹“Records of the Board of Trustees of Austin College,” I, 10.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 9.

¹¹Harriett Smither (ed.), “Diary of Adolphus Sterne.” *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXXVIII (July, 1934), 61-62.

¹²Mary S. Estill, *Vision Realized* (Huntsville, Texas), 2.

¹³J.M. Fullenwider, “Austin College,” manuscript in the Archives of Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

¹⁴Wallace, “A History of Austin College,” 88.

¹⁵*Catalogue of Austin College at Huntsville, Walker County, for the Academical Year 1850-51*, in the Archives of Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

¹⁶*Ibid.*

¹⁷See letters from Sam Houston to Samuel McKinney and to Henderson Yoakum, September 1, 1851 in Barker and Williams, *The Writings of Sam Houston, 1813-1863*, 305-306.

¹⁸Landolt, *Search for the Summit: Twelve Decades of Austin College History*, 134.

¹⁹“Records of the Board of Trustees of Austin College,” I, 79-83.

²⁰Red, *History of the Presbyterian Church in Texas*, 236.

²¹“Records of the Board of Trustees of Austin College,” I, 103-104.

²²*Ibid.*, 177-178.

²³Red, *History of the Presbyterian Church in Texas*, 252.

²⁴“Records of the Board of Trustees of Austin College,” I, 203.

²⁵*Ibid.*, 214.