

# Exhibit 26

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in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas  
and the  
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

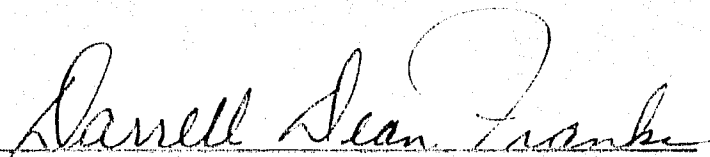
**v.**

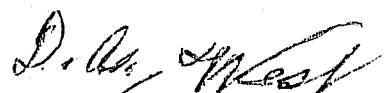
**UNITED NATIONS  
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)  
and  
UNITED STATES  
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

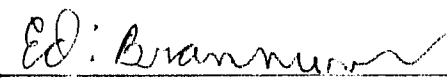
**Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of:**

**Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits Between the United States of America, and His Catholic Majesty, -with commentary, February 22, 1819, from: Ernest Wallace, David M. Vigness, and George B Ward, *Documents of Texas History*, (State House Press, Texas, 1994).**

**This attestation is made on August 10, 1998.**

Attest: 

  
*Witness to source and above signature*

  
*Witness to above signatures*

February 22, 1819

From *U. S. Statutes at Large*, VIII, 252-273.

By the terms of the agreement in 1806 between the Spanish and United States military commanders on the Louisiana-Texas frontier, the disputed territory between the Arroyo Hondo and the Sabine River became a neutral ground pending diplomatic settlement. Diplomatic efforts to settle the controversy broke down in 1808, when Napoleon interfered with the Spanish government, and were not renewed until 1815. Meanwhile, the United States had annexed West Florida on the basis that it was a part of the Louisiana purchase and demanded that Spain restrain her Indians in East Florida from raiding in the United States. A voluminous amount of correspondence between the two countries followed, culminating in the Adams-de Onis or Florida Purchase Treaty of February 22, 1819. By the terms of the treaty the United States acquired the Floridas and in return relinquished her doubtful claim to Texas. The boundary as established in the treaty placed the Neutral Ground within the United States. Final ratifications of the treaty were completed on February 19, 1821.

TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS,  
Between the United States of America and his Catholic  
Majesty

. . . Article 2. His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated in the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissioner or officers of the United States, duly authorized to receive them.

Article 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or *Red River*; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole

being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But if the source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: All the islands of the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: The United States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever. . . .

Article 5. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion, without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects, at any time whatever without being subject, in either case, to duties. . . .

Article 11. The United States, exonerating Spain from all demands in the future, on account of the claims of their citizens to which the renumerations herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars. . . .

Article 16. . . . In witness whereof we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

John Quincy Adams [L.S.]

Luis De Onis [L.S.]