

Exhibit 45

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 page is a true and correct reprint of the:

Presidents of the Republic of Texas, 1836-1846, from The Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Archives and Information Services.

This attestation is made on July 28, 1998.

Attest: *Jocelyn Savage*

Evelyn Gene Franks
Witness to scan and above signature

Merla Ann West
Witness to above signatures

Presidents of the Republic of Texas, 1836-1846

- David G. Burnet
March 16, 1836-October 22, 1836
- Sam Houston
October 22, 1836-December 10, 1838
- Mirabeau B. Lamar
December 10, 1838-December 13, 1841
- Sam Houston
December 13, 1841-December 9, 1844
- Anson Jones
December 9, 1844-February 19, 1846

Sam Houston

Sam Houston served as sixth governor of Texas from December 21, 1859 to March 16, 1861. Houston was born in Virginia in 1793, moved to Tennessee in his early teens, and lived most of three years with the Cherokee Indians in his late teens. He was wounded in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814), gaining the admiration of Andrew Jackson. His legal and political career began in 1818: he was elected district attorney of Nashville, adjutant general, congressman, and finally governor of Tennessee. In 1829 marital difficulties probably moved Houston to resign the governorship and leave the state. He spent the next six years in diplomatic and business ventures in the Indian country. Although he represented Nacogdoches in the Convention of 1833, he was not a permanent resident of Texas until 1835. Houston was a delegate to the Consultation in 1835, and was elected major general of the Texas army by the General Council. As delegate from Refugio, he was a leading figure at the Convention of 1836, which then named him commander-in-chief of the Texas Army. After leading the victory at San Jacinto, he was elected second president of the Republic of Texas. He was representative from San Augustine County in the 4th and 5th Congresses before being elected president once again in 1841. After annexation, he served in the U.S. Senate (1846-1859), during which tenure he was defeated by Hardin Runnels in the gubernatorial election of 1857. Houston was elected governor of Texas in 1859. His term was dominated mainly by his anti-secessionist activities, in which he warned of the dangers of civil war and worked for a compromise. When he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in March of 1861 (arguing that now Texas was again an independent republic), Houston was replaced by his lieutenant governor, Edward Clark. He died at his farm near Huntsville on July 26, 1863.

Source:

Handbook of Texas, 1952, 1976 editions

Texas State Library and Archives Commission
<http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/lobby/ref/presrep.htm>
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