

Exhibit 52

in the case of:

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

v.

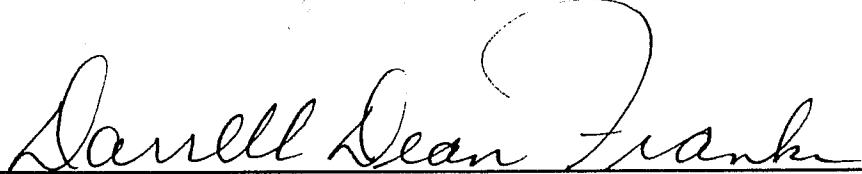
**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

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:


Treaties of Velasco, the Public Agreement and the Secret Agreement - May 14, 1836 (First page enhanced for readability), 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

49. THE TREATY OF VELASCO

May 14, 1836

From Henry Yoakum, *History of Texas, 1685-1845* (2 vols.; New York, 1855), I, 526-528.

After his capture at San Jacinto Santa Anna agreed with General Sam Houston on an armistice pending negotiations for peace. Upon receipt of the news, President David G. Burnet and other members of the government with him on Galveston Island proceeded to San Jacinto and took charge of negotiations. Finding a strong sentiment among the soldiers in favor of executing Santa Anna, however, Burnet took the captive president of Mexico for safety to Velasco which had been selected as the temporary seat of government because of its better accommodations. There on May 14 the two presidents signed the Treaty of Velasco, consisting of a "Public Agreement" and a "Secret Agreement." The treaty, which follows, was rejected a few days later by the Mexican Senate.

PUBLIC AGREEMENT.

Articles of Agreement entered into between His Excellency DAVID G. BURNET, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part, and His Excellency General ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, President-General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army, of the other part:—

ARTICLE 1. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence.

ARTICLE 2. All hostilities between the Mexican and Texan troops will cease immediately, both on land and water.

ARTICLE 3. The Mexican troops will evacuate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

ARTICLE 4. The Mexican army, in its retreat, shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases where the owners may not be present, and remitting to the commander of the army of Texas, or to the commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner, if it can be ascertained.

ARTICLE 5. That all private property, including horses, cattle, negro slaves, or indentured persons of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army, since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the commander of the Texan army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the government of Texas to receive them.

ARTICLE 6. The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other; and, to this end, the commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance of the Mexican army than five leagues.

ARTICLE 7. The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, &c., and to cross the rivers. Any delay, not necessary to these purposes, to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8. By express, to be immediately despatched, this agreement shall be sent to General Filisola, and to General T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texan army, in order that they may be apprized of its stipulations; and, to this end, they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

ARTICLE 9. That all Texan prisoners now in possession of the Mexican army, or its authorities, be forthwith released, and furnished with free passports to return to their homes; in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the government of Texas, shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners, that continue in possession of the government of Texas, to be treated with due humanity: any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them to be at the charge of the government of Mexico.

ARTICLE 10. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz, as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above-mentioned purposes, by duplicate, at the port of Velasco, this the 14th day of May, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNET,

ANT^o. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

SECRET AGREEMENT.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations, and President of the Republic of Mexico, before the Government established in Texas, solemnly pledges himself to fulfil the Stipulations contained in the following Articles, so far as concerns himself:—

ARTICLE 1. He will not take up arms, nor cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas, during the present war for independence.

ARTICLE 2. He will give his orders that, in the shortest time, the Mexican troops may leave the territory of Texas.

ARTICLE 3. He will so prepare matters in the cabinet of Mexico, that the mission that may be sent thither by the government of Texas may be well received, and that by means of negotiations all differences may be settled, and the independence that has been declared by the convention may be acknowledged.

ARTICLE 4. A treaty of commerce, amity, and limits, will be established between Mexico and Texas, the territory of the latter not to extend beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte.

ARTICLE 5. The present return of General Santa Anna to Vera Cruz being indispensable for the purpose of effecting his solemn engagements, the government of Texas will provide for his immediate embarkation for said port.

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ARTICLE 6. This instrument, being obligatory on one part as well as on the other, will be signed in duplicate, remaining folded and sealed until the negotiations shall have been concluded, when it will be restored to his excellency General Santa Anna; no use of it to be made

before that time, unless there should be an infraction by either of the contracting parties.

PORT OF VELASCO, *May the 14th*, 1836.

ANT^o. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
DAVID G. BURNET.

After his capture at San Jacinto Santa Anna agreed with General Sam Houston on an armistice pending negotiations for peace. Upon receipt of the news, President David G. Burnet and other members of the government with him on Galveston Island proceeded to San Jacinto and took charge of negotiations. Finding a strong sentiment among the soldiers in favor of executing Santa Anna, however Burnet took the captive president of Mexico for safety to Velasco which had been selected as the temporary seat of government because of its better accommodations. There on May 14 the two presidents signed the Treaty of Velasco, consisting of a "Public Agreement" and a "Secret Agreement." The treaty, which follows, was rejected a few days later by the Mexican Senate.