

Exhibit 53

in the case of:

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

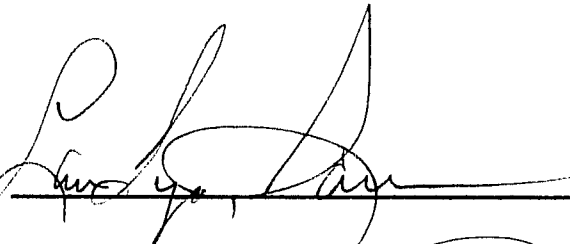
v.


**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 - commentary, from the New Handbook of Texas, Vol. 6, (Austin, 1996).

This attestation is made on August 14, 1998.

Attest:  _____



Witness to source and above signature



Witness to above signatures

The NEW
HANDBOOK
of TEXAS

IN SIX VOLUMES

Volume 6

AUSTIN

THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1996

swung toward the latter, and the character of the campaign changed. Houston, who had been slow and deliberate in his manner, now became swift and animated, and his strike toward Harrisburg resembled a forced march. On the way, he intercepted Mexican couriers, from whom he learned the location and size of Santa Anna's force. Gathering his men around him, Houston eloquently addressed them and called upon them to remember the Alamo and Goliad.

By now, both Houston and Santa Anna, on separate roads, were headed for Lynch's Ferry⁹⁷ on the San Jacinto River. Still concerned about reinforcement, for he knew that Cos would soon join his adversary, Houston crossed and then destroyed Vince's Bridge.⁹⁸ During the remainder of the campaign, the possibility of Mexican reinforcement was never far from his mind. The Texans reached Lynch's Ferry, at the confluence of the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou, first. On the banks of both bodies of water, was marshland flanked by heavy foliage, mostly live oak, spread laterally. In the tree line beside Buffalo Bayou Houston aligned his force on April 20. Later on the same day, Santa Anna's force, surprised by the Texan presence, also arrived. In the late afternoon, there was a brief but sharp clash between elements of the two armies, but nothing serious developed. Apparently, Santa Anna decided to await reinforcements, which arrived the following morning in the form of Cos's command. Meanwhile, Houston held his first council of war, wherein the merits of an offensive or a defensive battle were debated. On the afternoon of April 21, Houston ordered his small force of perhaps 900 men forward. Santa Anna's army, numbering somewhere around 1,300 men, was resting. Santa Anna had concluded that the Texans were on the defensive, and he had decided to attack them the next day. Because of this costly miscalculation, Houston surprised and completely overran the enemy; the battle took only eighteen minutes. Shouts of "Remember the Alamo!" and "Remember Goliad!" filled the air, and in this charged atmosphere the killing continued for an hour after the issue was resolved. Virtually the entire Mexican army was killed, scattered, or captured, including Santa Anna, who managed to escape but was captured the following day. In effect, the Mexicans lost everything, and the Texans, by comparison, lost nine men. On Houston's command, Santa Anna ordered his second-in-command, Gen. Vicente Filisola,⁹⁹ to withdraw all his troops from Texas, and the order was obeyed. If the Mexican army had remained in Texas, it is probable that the war would have continued. Many Texans wanted Santa Anna's life, but Houston, aware of the Mexican general's value alive, spared him.

The war was concluded by the two treaties of Velasco,⁹⁹ one public, the other secret. The first was published as soon as possible, and its contents held conditions very favorable to Texas. By its terms, Texas independence was recognized, hostilities were ended, the Mexican army was retired beyond the Rio Grande, confiscated property would be restored, and prisoners would be exchanged. The secret treaty agreed to Santa Anna's release in exchange for his promise that he would do all he could to secure within the Mexican government all the provisions of the public treaty without exception, as well as the enforcement of them. Santa Anna agreed, as was his perceived prerogative, since by destroying the Constitution of 1824⁹⁹ he had assumed authority over Mexican foreign policy. The remaining Mexican government refused to accept these terms, however. Nevertheless, Texas became not only a de facto state but also a de jure state in the eyes of many nations. See also GOLIAD CAMPAIGN OF 1835, GOLIAD CAMPAIGN OF 1836, REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

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A Biography of Sam Houston (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1929; rpt., New York: Paperback Library, 1967, Atlanta: Mockingbird Books, 1977). Paul D. Lack, *The Texas Revolutionary Experience: A Political and Social History* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1992). James W. Pohl, *The Battle of San Jacinto* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1989). James W. Pohl and Stephen L. Hardin, "The Military History of the Texas Revolution: An Overview," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 89 (January 1936). Ben H. Procter, *The Battle of the Alamo* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1986). Antonio López de Santa Anna et al., *The Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution*, trans. Carlos E. Castañeda (Dallas: Turner, 1928; 2d ed., Austin: Graphic Ideas, 1970). David M. Vigness, *The Revolutionary Decades: The Saga of Texas, 1810-1836* (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1965). Eugene C. Barker and James W. Pohl

TEXAS ROSE FESTIVAL. The Texas Rose Festival is held each year at Tyler, Smith County, sometimes called the Rose Capital of America. The first festival, organized by the women of the Tyler Garden Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and local rose growers, was held in October 1933. Volunteers raised \$1,500 to cover expenses, and several thousand people from fifteen states attended. Margaret Copland of Tyler was crowned first Rose Queen. The celebration, originally known as the East Texas Rose Festival, was renamed during the Texas Centennial⁹⁹ in 1936. The festival was suspended during World War II⁹⁹ but has been held annually since. Events include a Rose Show, the Coronation of the Rose Queen, and a colorful parade of floats and bands. In 1989 an estimated 100,000 people attended the celebration, which featured thirteen floats and a budget of \$250,000. See also ROSE INDUSTRY.

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TEXAS, SABINE VALLEY AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. The Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern Railway Company was chartered on October 3, 1887. The railroad was planned to connect Longview with Sabine Lake in Jefferson County and with some point in Lamar County. The railroad had a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The principal place of business was in Longview. The members of the first board of directors were George D. Harrison, James M. Moberly (Moberly), Richard J. T. Vans, and Andrew Taylor, all of Longview; Thomas Hull of Carthage; Charles M. Whitney of New Orleans; and Nelson L. Easton and Frank M. Lanchar, both of New York City. Lanchar owned most of the shares in the railroad. In 1888 the railroad acquired twenty-one miles of the Galveston, Sabine and St. Louis Railway Company running between Longview and Martins Creek and constructed fifteen miles between Martins Creek and Carthage. On September 20, 1893 the company was placed in the hands of a receiver and sold under foreclosure on June 7, 1897, to D. D. Durham, G. T. Merrill, F. T. Rembert, and the Grigsby Construction Company, who reconveyed the property to the TSV&N. In 1903 the TSV&N owned four locomotives and twenty cars and reported passenger earnings of \$28,000 and freight earnings of \$122,000. The company operated the Texas and Sabine Valley Railway running from Carthage to Boren, 2.2 miles, from 1893 to December 26, 1904. It also leased the Marshall, Timponson and Sabine Pass Railroad operating between Carthage and Timponson, 19.1 miles, from 1901 to December 26, 1904. On December 27, 1904, the TSV&N was sold to the Texas and Gulf Railway Company. Nancy Beck Young

TEXAS AND SABINE VALLEY RAILWAY. The Texas and Sabine Valley Railway Company was chartered on October 5, 1892. The railroad was planned to begin at the terminus of the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern Railway in Carthage and continue southeast thirty