

Exhibit 59

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 reprints of the:

The Cherokee Trail of Tears - National Historic Trail - 1838-1839, from: Trail of Tears National Historic Trail on the Cape Girardeau, MO website.

This attestation is made on August 14, 1998.

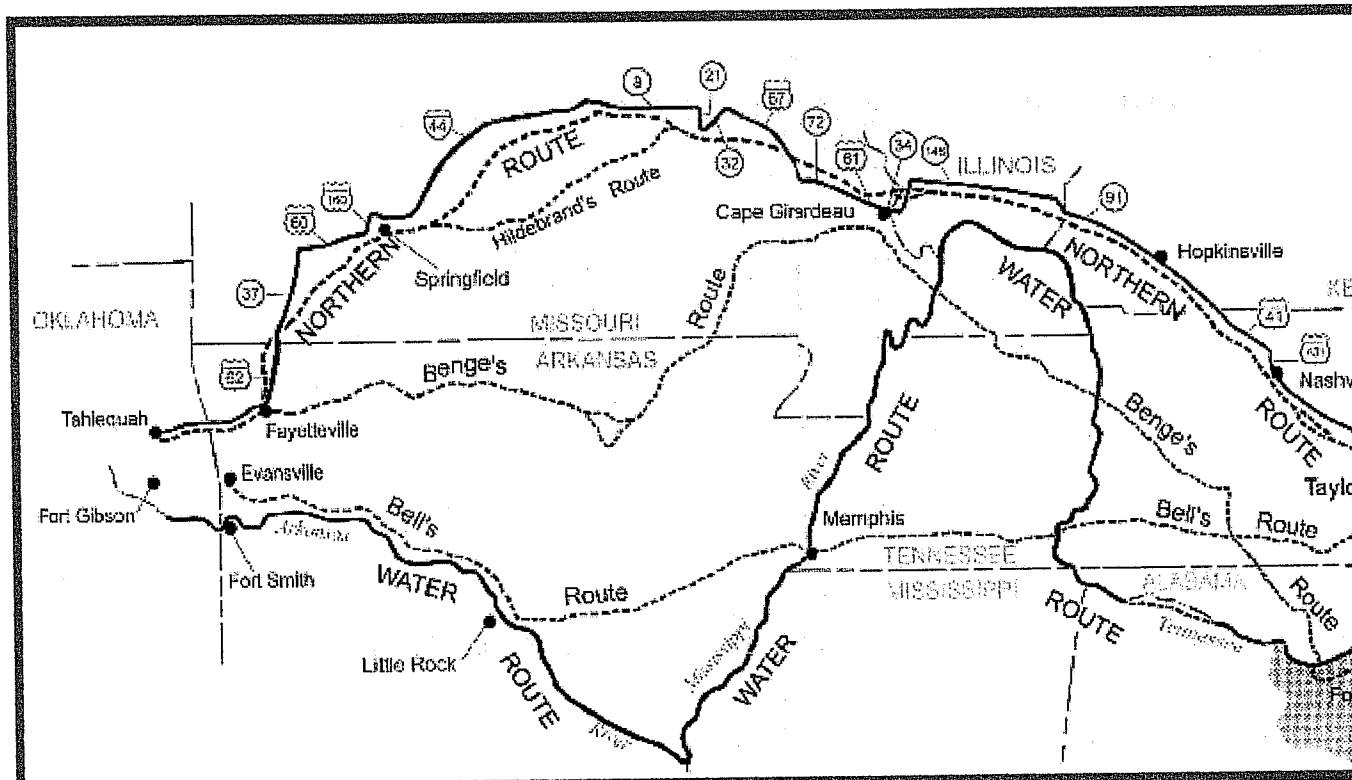
Attest: Joelyn Garbage







James Ray George
Witness to source and above signature

Edi Brannum
Witness to above signatures

THE Trail OF Tears

Map of the "Trail of Tears"



 **WATER ROUTE**
 **LAND ROUTE**
 **Other Major Routes**
 **Auto Tour Route**
 **Rivers**
 **Area Ceded with Treaty of New Echota**
Designated National Historic Routes shown in blue.

Federal Indian Removal Policy forced the relocation of Southeastern tribes to Indian Territory (Oklahoma).



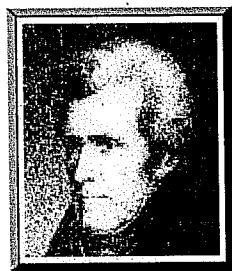
National Historic Trail



The Cherokee Trail of Tears 1838-1839

Federal Indian Removal Policy

Early in the 19th century, the United States felt threatened by England and Spain, who held land in the western continent. At the same time, American settlers clamored for more land. Thomas Jefferson proposed the creation of a buffer zone between U.S. and European holdings, to be inhabited by eastern American Indians. This plan would also allow for American expansion westward from the original colonies to the Mississippi River.

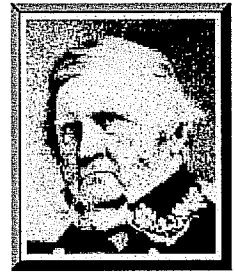


President
Andrew Jackson

Between 1816 and 1840, tribes located between the original states and the Mississippi River, including Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, signed more than 40 treaties ceding their lands to the U.S. In his 1829 inaugural address, President Andrew Jackson set a policy to relocate eastern Indians. In 1830 it was endorsed, when Congress passed the Indian Removal Act to force those remaining to move west of the Mississippi. Between 1830 and 1850, about 100,000 American Indians living between Michigan, Louisiana, and Florida moved west after the U.S. government coerced treaties or used the U.S. Army against those resisting. Many were treated brutally. An estimated 3,500 Creeks died in Alabama and on their westward journey. Some were transported in chains.

The Cherokees

Historically, Cherokees occupied lands in several southeastern states. As European settlers arrived, Cherokees traded and intermarried with them. They began to adopt European customs and gradually turned to an agricultural economy, while being pressured to give up traditional homelands. Between 1721 and 1819, over 90 percent of their lands were ceded to others. By the 1820s, Sequoyah's syllabary brought literacy and a formal governing system with a written constitution. In 1830--the same year the Indian Removal Act was passed--gold was found on Cherokee lands. Georgia held lotteries to give Cherokee land and gold rights to whites. Cherokees were not allowed to conduct tribal business, contract, testify in courts against whites, or mine for gold.



General
Winfield Scott

The Cherokees successfully challenged Georgia in the U.S. Supreme Court. President Jackson, when hearing of the Court's decision, reportedly said, "[Chief Justice] John Marshall has made his decision; let him enforce it now if he can.

The Treaty of New Echota

Most Cherokees opposed removal. Yet a minority felt that it was futile to continue to fight. They believed that they might survive as a people only if they signed a treaty with the U.S.



Major Ridge

In December 1835, the U.S. sought out this minority to effect a treaty at New Echota, Georgia. Only 300 to 500 Cherokees were there; none were elected officials of the Cherokee Nation. Twenty signed the treaty, ceding all Cherokee territory east of the Mississippi to the U.S., in exchange for \$5 million and new homelands in Indian Territory.

More than 15,000 Cherokees protested the illegal treaty. Yet, on May 23, 1836, the Treaty of New Echota was ratified by the U.S. Senate--by just one vote.

"Many Days Pass And People Die Very Much"

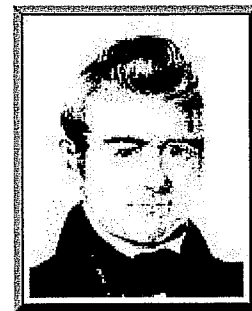
Most Cherokees, including Chief John Ross, did not believe that they would be forced to move. In May 1838, Federal troops and state militias began the roundup of the Cherokees into stockades. In spite of warnings to troops to treat the Cherokees kindly, the roundup proved harrowing.

Families were separated--the elderly and ill forced out at gunpoint-- people given only moments to collect cherished possessions. White looters followed, ransacking homesteads as Cherokees were led away.

Three groups left in the summer, traveling from present-day Chattanooga by rail, boat, and

wagon, primarily on the Water Route. But river levels were too low for navigation; one group, traveling overland in Arkansas, suffered three to five deaths each day due to illness and drought.

Fifteen thousand captives still awaited removal. Crowding, poor sanitation, and drought made them miserable. Many died. The Cherokees asked to postpone removal until the fall, and to voluntarily remove themselves. The delay was granted, provided they remain in internment camps until travel resumed.



Chief John Ross

By November, 12 groups of 1,000 each were trudging 800 miles overland to the west. The last party, including Chief Ross, went by water. Now, heavy autumn rains and hundreds of wagons on the muddy route made roads impassable; little grazing and game could be found to supplement meager rations.

Two-thirds of the ill-equipped Cherokees were trapped between the ice-bound Ohio and Mississippi Rivers during January. Although suffering from a cold, Quatie Ross, the Chief's wife, gave her only blanket to a child.

"Long time we travel on way to new land. People feel bad when they leave Old Nation. Womens cry and make sad wails, Children cry and many men cry...but they say nothing and just put heads down and keep on go towards West. Many days pass and people die very much."

Recollections of a survivor

She died of pneumonia at Little Rock. Some drank stagnant water and succumbed to disease. One survivor told how his father got sick and died; then, his mother; then, one by one, his five brothers and sisters. "One each day. Then all are gone."

By March 1839, all survivors had arrived in the west. No one knows how many died throughout the ordeal, but the trip was especially hard on infants, children, and the elderly. Missionary doctor Elizur Butler, who accompanied the Cherokees, estimated that over 4,000 died--nearly a fifth of the Cherokee population.

Epilogue

In August 1839, John Ross was elected Principal Chief of the reconstituted Cherokee Nation. Tahlequah, Oklahoma was its capital. It remains tribal headquarters for the Cherokee Nation today.

About 1,000 Cherokees in Tennessee and North Carolina escaped the roundup. They gained recognition in 1866, establishing their tribal government in 1868 in Cherokee, North Carolina. Today, they are known as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

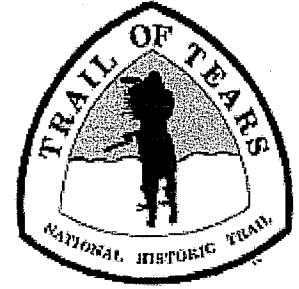
National Historic Trail:

 [The Trail Today](#)





 [Trail Map](#)

For more information:

Long Distance Trails Group Office - Santa Fe
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Related Links:

-  [The Trail of Tears - Timeline 1838-1839](#)
-  [The Trail of Tears State Park Cape Girardeau, Missouri](#)
-  [The Trail of Tears in the Southeast Missouri Region](#)
-  [The Cherokee Trail of Tears - 1838-1839 Homepage Index](#)

For more information on these and other events contact the [Cape Girardeau Convention & Visitors Bureau](#).

Unauthorized use of the official Trail of Tears National Historic Trail logo (TM) is prohibited.

Credits: "Trail of Tears" adapted from painting by Robert Lindneux. Courtesy of the Woolaroc Museum, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

President Andrew Jackson: The cherokees played a decisive role in Andrew Jackson's vistory at Horseshoe Bend during the Creek War. As President, Jackson implemented the U.S. Indian Removal Policy. Photograph courtesy of the Library of Congress.

General Winfield Scott: General Scott was placed in charge of the Cherokee removal. Photograph courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Major Ridge: Major Ridge led the minority faction that signed the Treaty of New Echota, leading to the Cherokee removal. Photograph courtesy of the Museum of the Cherokee Indian.

John Ross: John Ross was elected Principal Chief in 1828. Photograph courtesy of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The Cherokee

Trail of Tears

Timeline

1838-1839

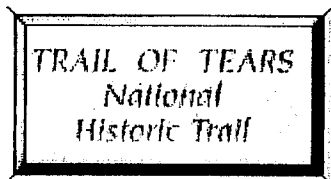
1838

- February** 15,665 people of the Cherokee Nation memorialize congress protesting the Treaty of New Echola.
- March** Outraged American citizens throughout the country memorialize congress on behalf of the Cherokee.
- April** Congress tables memorials protesting Cherokee removal. Federal troops ordered to prepare for roundup.
- May** Cherokee roundup begins May 23, 1838. Southeast suffers worst drought in recorded history. Tsali escapes roundup and returns to North Carolina.
- June** First group of Cherokees driven west under Federal guard. Further removal aborted because of drought and "sickly season."
- July** Over 13,000 Cherokees imprisoned in military stockades awaiting break in drought. Approximately 1500 die in confinement.
- August** In Aquohee stockade Cherokee chiefs meet in council, reaffirming the sovereignty of the Cherokee Nation. John Ross becomes superintendent of the removal.
- September** Drought breaks: Cherokee prepare to embark on forced exodus to Indian Territory in Oklahoma. Ross wins additional funds for food and clothing.
- October** For most Cherokee, the "Trail of Tears" begins.
- November** Thirteen contingents of Cherokees cross Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. First groups reach the Mississippi River, where there crossing is held up by river ice flows.
- December** Contingent led by Chief Jesse Bushyhead camps near present day Trail of Tears Park. John Ross leaves Cherokee homeland with last group: carrying the records and laws of the Cherokee Nation. 5000 Cherokees trapped east of the Mississippi by harsh winter; many die.

1839

- January** First overland contingents arrives at Fort Gibson. Ross party of sick and infirm travel from Kentucky by riverboat.
- February** Chief Ross's wife, Quati, dies near Little Rock, Arkansas on February 1, 1839.

- March Last group headed by Ross, reaches Oklahoma. More than 3000 Cherokee die on Trail of Tears, 1600 in stockades and about the same number en route. 800 more die in 1839 in Oklahoma.
- April Cherokees build houses, clear land, plant and begin to rebuild their nation.
- May Western Cherokee invite new arrivals to meet to establish a united Cherokee government.
- June Old Treaty Part leaders attempt to foil reunification negotiations between Ross and Sequoyah. Treaty Party leaders John Ridge, Major Ridge and Elias Boudinot assassinated.
- July Cherokee Act of Union brings together the eastern and western Cherokee Nations on July 12, 1839.
- August Stand Watie, Brother of Boudinot, pledges revenge for deaths of party leaders.
- September Cherokee constitution adopted on September 6, 1839. Tahlequah established as capital of the Cherokee Nation.



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