

# Exhibit 101

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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 reprints of the:**

**Secession Convention of 1861 - January 28, 1861, from the Lone Star Junction (a non-profit organization chartered by the state of Texas).**

**This attestation is made on August 3, 1998.**

**Attest:**  \_\_\_\_\_

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Witness to scan and above signature**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Witness to above signatures**

## Secession Convention of 1861 (28 January 1861)

For many southerners, the election of Abraham Lincoln in the fall of 1860 was equivalent to a declaration of war on the South. A few, including Texas' aging Governor Sam Houston, argued against secession. They proclaimed the benefits of mediation and compromise. Further, if Texas did separate from the Union, Houston reasoned, she would fare better as an independent republic than as a member of the Confederacy.

Houston's views, however, carried little weight among the secessionists in the state, who were clearly in the majority. But by refusing to call the legislature into session, the increasingly unpopular Houston temporarily blocked his opponents from any official action.

The secessionists countered Houston's maneuver by calling on the people of Texas to elect delegates to a Session Convention to meet in Austin. Their purpose was to consider what action Texas should take on the secession issue in light of the recent sequence of events. As a result, a total of 177 delegates were elected, representing two members from almost every county.

The convention met on January 28, 1861. On the following day, it's members voted by a margin of 171 to 6 to secede. In addition, an Ordinance of Secession, which "repealed and annulled" the Texas annexation laws of 1845, was drafted and adopted by the convention. The Ordinance of Secession was subsequently approved by popular vote in a statewide election.

As planned, the convention reconvened after the popular election and adopted another ordinance uniting Texas with the Confederacy. Sam Houston subsequently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the newly organized Confederate government. Undaunted, the convention declared the governor's office vacant and administered the governor's oath of office to Edward Clark, who had previously served as lieutenant-governor.

A few days before adjourning the fateful convention on March 25, the delegates ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States.

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