

Exhibit 1186

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:

**Deed of Manumission by Robert E. Lee -
December 29, 1862, from The Barnes Review,
October 1995.**

This attestation is made on August 26, 1998.

Attest: John-Ray Daniel

D. G. West
Witness to source and above signature

Harrell Dean Frank
Witness to above signatures

Viewing the 1862 Deed of Manumission below, filed by the Confederacy's most revered leader, the question arises as to how reflective people could believe that slavery (already a severe economic and societal burden on the nation) would long prevail of its own volition. "Without delving into the matter of the societal disposition of the freed slaves, here or abroad, would not a relatively swift manumission over several years or a few decades have been infinitely preferable to the horrors and eternal wounds that the abolitionists wrought? Would not preserving the fortunes of growing numbers of propertied Confederate blacks have benefited that race? With federal victory and domination that seed class of stable and entrepreneurial southern blacks was blown to the four winds."

As General Lee stated in his above quoted letter to his wife: "Their emancipation will sooner result from a mild and melting influence than the storms and contests of fiery controversy."

Deed Of Manumission

General Robert E. Lee emancipates 194 slaves in December, 1862 as the executor of the estate of George W. P. Custis

Know all men by these presents, that I, Robert E. Lee, executor of the last will and testament of George W.B. Custis deceased, acting by and under the authority and direction of the provisions of the said will, do hereby manumit, emancipate and forever set free from slavery the following named slaves belonging to the Arlington estate, viz: [the names of each of the 192 individuals].

And I do hereby release the aforesaid slaves from all and every claim which I may have upon their services as executor forementioned.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th Day of December in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty two.

(signed) R.E. Lee (seal)
Ex. of G.W.P. Custis

This document was certified at Spotsylvania County Courthouse, State of Virginia and in the Office of the Court of Hustings for the city of Richmond, Virginia. The document is now the property of the Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia.

Arlington House, better known as the Custis-Lee Mansion. Today this national monument overlooks Arlington National Cemetery.



and Surry, averaging 870 acres each. Twenty-nine Petersburg blacks each owned property worth \$1,000 and continued to purchase more despite the war."

Jordan offers an example: "Gilbert Hunt, a Richmond ex-slave blacksmith, owned two slaves, a house valued at \$1,376, and \$500 in other properties at his death in 1863." Jordan wrote that "some free black residents of Hampton and Norfolk owned property of considerable value; 17 black Hamptonians possessed property worth a total of \$15,000. Thirty-six black men paid taxes as heads of families in Elizabeth City County and were employed as blacksmiths, bricklayers, fishermen, oystermen and day laborers. In three Norfolk County parishes . . . 160

blacks owned a total of \$41,158 in real estate and personal property."

The general practice of the period was that plantation owners would buy seed and equipment on credit and settle their outstanding accounts when the annual cotton crop was sold. Ellison, like all free Negroes, could resort to the courts for enforcement of the terms of contract agreements. Several times Ellison successfully sued white men for money owed him.

In 1838 Ellison purchased on time 54.5 acres adjoining his original acreage from one Stephen D. Miller. He moved into a large home on the property. What made the acquisition notable was that Miller had served in the South Carolina legislature, both

the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, and while a resident of Stateburg had been governor of the state. Ellison's next door neighbor was Dr. W.W. Anderson, master of "Borough House," a magnificent 18th Century mansion. Anderson's son would win fame in the War Between the States as General "Fighting Dick" Anderson.

By 1847 Ellison owned over 350 acres, and more than 900 by 1860. He raised mostly cotton, with a small acreage set aside for cultivating foodstuffs to feed his family and slaves. In 1840 he owned 30 slaves, and by 1860 he owned 63. His sons, who lived in homes on the property, owned an additional nine slaves. They were trained as gin makers by their father. They had spent time in Canada, where