

Exhibit 181

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:

Annexation of Texas - a Timeline and The Principal Players, from The Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Archives and Information Services.

This attestation is made on August 17, 1998.

Attest: Jocelyn Sarlangue

D. A. West

Witness to scan and above signature

Marle Ann West

Witness to above signatures

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

1836

- March 2 Texas declares independence from Mexico
- April 21 Battle of San Jacinto. Victory over Mexican army and capture of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna on the following day achieves de facto Texas independence.
- April 28 Spain recognizes Mexican independence.
- September Texans vote on new government officers, national constitution, and the question of annexation to the United States. Vote overwhelmingly in favor of annexation.

1837

- January 11 Resolution to recognize Texas introduced in the U.S. Senate
- January 17 General Santa Anna arrives in Washington, DC
- March 3 U.S. recognizes the Republic of Texas, the last act of the Jackson Presidency.
- March 11 Santa Anna, home in Mexico, renounces all guarantees made to the Republic of Texas as a condition to his restoration of freedom.
- March 27 U.S. Secretary of State reports that treaty agreements with Mexico prohibit the U.S.'s annexing Texas.
- August 4 Texas minister to the United States presents U.S. government a formal offer from the Republic of Texas to annex itself to the United States.

1838

- January 4 Senator William C. Preston introduces a resolution for a tripartite treaty between the U.S./Mexico/Texas in the U.S. Senate. The measure is tabled on June 14.
- June & July John Quincy Adams speaks against the annexation of Texas all morning, every morning in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- October 12 Texas withdraws the offer of annexation because of the U.S. Congress' lack of

action on the proposal.

1839

January 23 Texas Congress passes joint resolution approving the president's withdrawal of annexation proposal.

1843

March 3 U.S. Senate passes a proposed commerce treaty with the Republic of Texas. However, the Senate's amendment of the original treaty terms causes the Texas Congress to reject the final version of the treaty.

June 15 Sam Houston issues proclamation declaring armistice between Mexico and Texas.

1844

January President Houston submits annexation question to Texas Congress, then instructs minister to the U.S. to resume annexation talks.

April 11 An annexation treaty between the U.S. and Texas signed between the two diplomats.

June 8 U.S. Senate rejects the treaty, 35-16.

June 13 U.S. Senate votes to table the Benton Annexation Bill

1845

January 25 Joint Resolution to annex Texas passes the U.S. House of Representatives.

February 26 J.R. passes U.S. Senate with amendments to be voted on by the House (27 to 25).

February 28 House adopts senate version of the joint resolution to annex the Republic of Texas, 132 to 76.

March 1 President Polk signs annexation resolution. Offer sent to the Texas president on March 3.

May 19 Cuevas-Smith treaty between Mexico and Texas signed guaranteeing Texas independence so long as it remains a separate republic.

June 16 Texas Congress meets in special session to consider both the proposed Mexican treaty and the annexation resolution

from the U.S. Congress. U.S. offer accepted.

- July 4 Convention meets to consider both the Mexican treaty and the U.S. annexation resolution. U.S. offer accepted by Convention.
- October 13 Annexation ordinance and state constitution submitted to the Texas voters for approval.
- December 16 U.S. House votes to annex Texas by Joint Resolution (141 to 58--21 abstaining)
- December 22 U.S. Senates approves joint resolution for the admission of Texas as a state (21 to 14, 7 abstaining).
- December 29 President signs the Joint Resolution. Texas officially the 28th state on this date.

1846

- February 19 Transfer of government completed when Governor J. Pinckney Henderson takes the oath of office.

PRINCIPAL PLAYERS IN TEXAS ANNEXATION

- Aberdeen, Earl of--British foreign minister
- Adams, John Quincy--proposed purchasing Texas while president, but was chief opponent to annexation as senator
- Allen, Ebenezer--Attorney General and Secretary of State in Jones's Cabinet. Helped frame annexation terms
- Almonte, Juan N.--Mexican Minister to U. S., 1841-1845
- Archer, Branch T.--Elected by Consultation to serve as Commissioner to U. S. with Austin and Wharton
- Archer, William S.--Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee & opposed to annexation
- Austin, Stephen F.
- Bancroft, George
- Bankhead, Charles--British minister to Mexico 1844, ff.
- Bee, Barnard E.--Secretary of State under Burnet, one of three commissioners sent to accompany Santa Anna to Washington. Sent to Mexico in an unsuccessful effort to secure recognition of independence. Minister to the U. S. 1838-41.
- Benton, Thomas Hart--Missouri Senator who over the years introduced several bills favoring Texas annexation, including the bill that became section three of the annexation resolution.

Biddle, Nicholas--former head of the United States bank, in favor of annexation.

Birney, James G.--National Liberty Party candidate in 1844

Blair, Frances P.--Editor of the Washington Globe and pro-annexation

Bocanegra, Jose Maria--Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations

Brown, Milton--Tennessee Representative whose successful 1845 House Resolution to admit Texas as a state formed the basis for the final Joint Resolution.

Buchanan, James--Pro-annexation senator, Secretary of State under Polk

Butler, Anthony--U. S. Minister to Mexico 1830-35.
Authorized to offer \$5 million for Texas, his conduct in "negotiation" became so offensive he had to be removed.

Calhoun, John C.--Secretary of State under Tyler

Cass, Lewis--Anglophobe, opposed Polk for 1844 nomination

Catron, John

Channing, William E.--Unitarian Minister whose A Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay on the Annexation of Texas to the United States... strongly opposed Texas annexation

Clay, Henry--As Secretary of State under Adams he attempted to purchase Texas; his waffling on the annexation question probably cost him the presidency

Conner, David E.--naval commodore sent by Tyler and Polk to the Gulf of Mexico to provide naval assistance to Texas if needed

Cuevas, Luis G.--Mexican Foreign Minister

Cyprey, Alleye de--French Minister to Mexico

Donelson, Andrew Jackson--U. S. charge to the Republic of Texas-1844-5

Douglas, Stephen A.--proposed a joint resolution for annexation in the U. S. House in December 1844 and reported a joint resolution declaring Texas a fully empowered state in December 1845.

Drumgoole, [George]?

Elliot, Charles--British charge for the Republic of Texas 1842, ff--he worked to bring about Mexican recognition of Texas independence

Eve, Joseph--U. S. charge for the Republic of Texas 1841-43

Everett, Edward--U. S. minister to England

Forbes, James A.

Forsyth, John--U. S. Secretary of State

Garrison, William Lloyd

Gorostiza, Manuel de--Mexican minister to U. S. until the end of 1836. His pamphlet accusing the U. S. of complicity in the Revolution in Texas delayed recognition of the new Republic.

Green, Duff--Jacksonian editor, later Tyler's special emissary in England

Green, Benjamin E.--U.S. charge for Mexico. In 1844 he met with Bocanegra and proposed that Mexico allow its representatives in Washington open boundary negotiations (including those between Texas and Mexico). The Mexican minister restated his country's intention to go to war if Texas were annexed.

Guerrero, Vicente--Became Mexican president after Pedraza was put out of office by revolution in 1828

Guizot, Francois--French premier 1840 ff

Hamilton, James--commissioner under Lamar to negotiate a \$5 million loan with U.S., diplomatic agent working for recognition of Texan independence, particularly in France and Mexico. Negotiated treaties of recognition with Netherlands and England.

Haywood, William H., Jr.--Senator from North Carolina. Proposed the amending legislation that broke the deadlock over passage of the amended joint resolution. His suggestion was to vest the discretionary power in choosing between the alternatives set forth in the resolution in the president.

Henderson, J. Pinckney--succeeded Austin as Secretary of State. Minister to England and France 1837-9; with Van Zandt he negotiated annexation treaty in 1844

Herrera, Jose Joaquin--Mexican president ad interim December 1844, became president "by default" when Santa Anna's attempt to overthrow the government failed

Hockley, George W.--one of the group who accompanied Santa Anna to Washington, DC. Houston sent him with S M Williams to negotiate an armistice with Mexico in 1843

Houston, Sam

Howard, Tilghman A.--appointed U.S. charge to Texas in 1844, but died of yellow fever soon after he arrived. Houston & Jones pressed him for confirmation of Tyler's earlier promise to give military protection to Texas during negotiations.

Hunt, Memucan--Appointed along with William H. Wharton to gain U.S. recognition of independence. Houston appointed him Texan minister to the U.S.--presented the Texan proposal for annexation in 1837. Negotiated a

boundary convention with the U.S. in 1838 and served on the joint boundary commission in 1839

Ingersoll, Charles J.--chairman of the committee on foreign relations in 1844. In the next session he moved a joint resolution embodying the substance of the treaty, but the proposal was rejected.

Jackson, Andrew

Jefferson, Thomas

Johnson, Cave--Representative from Tennessee with considerable political influence in the lower chamber. He favored a compromise candidate in the 1844 convention

Jones, Anson

Lamar, Mirabeau B.

McDuffie, George--senator from South Carolina and perceived as Calhoun's man in the Senate. Pro annexation, he submitted a joint resolution for annexation that came on the Senate floor June 11, 1844. Eventually defeated, the joint resolution was reintroduced at the beginning of the 1845 session but failed to pass

Miller, Washington D.

Murphy, William S.--U.S. charge for Texas 1843-4. He gave Houston an unauthorized assurance of U.S. protection during the treaty negotiations. The Senate failed to confirm his appointment, but he died before he could return to the U.S.

Narvaez, Ramon

Pageot, Alphonse--French minister to United States

Pakenham, Richard--British minister to U.S. 1843, ff; sent there from his previous post as minister to Mexico

Palmerston, Lord--head of the opposition party during Peel's administration

Pedraza, Manuel Gomez--President of Mexico 1828, but overthrown & replaced by Guerrero

Peel, Sir Robert--Prime minister 1841-6

Poinsett, Joel R.--U.S. minister to Mexico under Jackson. Authorized to pay up to a million dollars to readjust the boundary negotiated in 1819, his ineptitude and arrogance forced his recall in 1829.

Polk, James K.

Raymond, Charles H.--Succeeded Isaac Van Zandt as charge to the U.S. in 1843 and became secretary of the legation in 1844

Reily, James--appointed minister to the U.S. 12-23-1841

(rank later downgraded to charge, however). Signed the treaty of amity and commerce and navigation between the U.S. and Texas negotiated in 1842 (but never ratified). Reappointment in 1844 was not confirmed by the Texas Senate since Reily opposed annexation.

Rejon, Manuel Crescencio--Mexican minister to U.S. His letters to Shannon in 1844 threatened Mexican reprisals against Texas. The correspondence gave Tyler and excuse to further urge annexation in his December 18 message to Congress conveying the documents.

Robinson, James W.--One of the prisoners seized by Woll in 1842, he opened a clandestine correspondence with Santa Anna. He was released from prison and allowed to take terms for an agreement between Texas and Mexico. He delivered the terms to Houston, and may have been responsible for the ensuing armistice negotiations.

Rusk, Thomas J.--president of the Convention of 1845

Saligny, Alphonse de--French charge appointed in 1839. After the failure of the Franco Texienne bill, he returned to France, but came back as charge briefly in 1842. Appointed again in 1844, he worked against annexation.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de

Sedgwick, Theodore--his 1843 letters to the New York Evening Post, later issued as a pamphlet Thoughts on the Proposed Annexation of Texas, declared annexation unconstitutional

Shannon, Wilson--U.S. minister to Mexico 1844 whose October 14, 1844 letter to Rejon set off the controversial series of exchanges. His insistence that Rejon withdraw the offensive letters left Shannon with little diplomatic influence

Sherman, Sidney--As commander of the militia, Sherman was accused by Jones in his Memoirs of plotting to seize Matamoros in league with Robert F. Stockton. Stockton alleged that he persuaded Sherman to call out the militia for border defense

Smith, Ashbel--Texan charge to England and France 1842-44. Secretary of State in 1844 and negotiated the Smith-Cuevas treaty with Mexico, recognizing Texas independence.

Stockton, Robert F.--U.S. naval commodore who arrived in the Gulf in May 1845 to convey to annexation resolution to the Texan government.

Tappan, Benjamin--leaked the details of the U.S.-Texas annexation treaty to the press during the deliberations, causing a public outcry against the proposed treaty

Taylor, Zachary

Terrell, George W.--Texas Secretary of State under Burnet,

again in 1841, and 1844 was appointed charge to France, Great Britain and Spain

Thompson, Waddy--U.S. minister to Mexico 1842-44. Helped obtain release of Santa Fe Expedition prisoners. Favored annexation.

Treat, James--Lamar appointed him as special agent to Mexico in 1839 to try to negotiate a peace treaty. He worked unsuccessfully: Mexico rejected the treaty in October 1840. He died on the voyage back to Texas.

Tyler, John

Upshur, Able P.--Secretary of State 1843-44. Instrumental in the negotiations to annex Texas, Upshur was killed in the Princeton explosion.

Van Buren, Martin--Secretary of State 1829-31, President 1839-41. Opposed annexation

Van Zandt, Isaac--appointed charge d'affairs to U.S. in 1842, he served throughout the treaty negotiations of 1844. Member of the Convention of 1845

Vitalba, John

Walker, Robert J.--Offered a proposal for recognizing Texas in January 1837 that eventually passed in March. Early proponent of annexation. In 1844 he helped break the stalemate in the Senate by suggesting that Brown's House Resolution and Benton's proposals be combined on an amended joint resolution that finally succeeded

Ward, Henry G.--British minister to Mexico. He warned Mexican authorities against allowing American colonization in the 1820s and later tangled with Poinsett when the latter arrived in Mexico

Webb, James--appointed Secretary of State by Lamar, later sent as a minister to Mexico. Mexico refused to receive him, however. Served in the Convention of 1845

Webster, Daniel--Secretary of State 1841-43. As senator in 1845 he opposed annexation.

Weller, J. B.--Representative from Ohio who authored one of several resolutions in December 1844 for annexing Texas. His called for Texas' admission as a territory

Wharton, William H.--one of three commissioners sent by the Consultation to negotiation support and funding from the U.S., later the first Texas minister to U.S.

Wickliff, Charles A.--confidential U.S. agent sent to counteract any British or French efforts to stop annexation

Winthrop, Robert C.--Representative whose attempt to bring a resolution against annexing Texas failed so completely in 1844 that its failure was considered a test of Congressional sentiment on the subject

Wright, Silas--U.S. Senator from New York whose proposal to fund a Secretary of Legation in Texas eventually passed in 1837

Yell, Archibald--active in the U.S. and Texas to promote annexation, Yell was sent by Polk to Texas to convey President Tyler's choice of annexation options to Donelson, the charge to Texas.