

Exhibit 186

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:

Epilogue, from The Brazoria County Museum.

This attestation is made on August 15, 1998.

Attest: Linn Lynn Savage

Jocelyn Savage

Witness to source and above signature

D. A. West

Witness to above signatures

Epilogue

SOME RANK THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO AS ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE IN HISTORY. THE 18 MINUTE ENCOUNTER LED NOT ONLY TO THE CREATION OF TEXAS AS A REPUBLIC, BUT, ALSO TO THE UNITED STATES'S WAR AGAINST MEXICO IN 1846. IN 1848, AT THE END OF THE WAR, THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRED TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, AND A SMALL STRIP OF COLORADO, WYOMING, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA FROM MEXICO.

Texas's bid for annexation to the United States failed in 1837, because northern senators feared adding a large slave area. For nine years Texas struggled, unable to resolve its financial and defensive problems. In 1845, the United States annexed Texas by a joint resolution in both houses of Congress that required only a simple majority, not the two thirds vote by a treaty that had prevented action earlier.

Mexico never acknowledged Texas's independence and in 1846, recalled her diplomats from Washington and prepared for war. The United States sent Gen. Zachary Taylor into south Texas below the Nueces River. That river, not the Rio Grande, was the historic boundary of Texas. The Texans, however, unilaterally claimed the Rio Grande.

After one year of fighting, the United States occupied Mexico City, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February, 1848, awarded the victors 1,193,000 square miles from Texas to the Pacific and north to Oregon. The United States paid Mexico fifteen million dollars for the cession, one fifth of which went to United States citizens holding claims against Mexico.

