

Exhibit 188

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:

Governors Who Have Been, and Other Public Men of Texas, from Norman G Kitrell, Governors Who Have Been, and Other Public Men of Texas, Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co., (Texas 1998).

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: Coolidge Jordan

D. A. West

Witness to source and above signature

Merle Ann West

Witness to above signatures

Governors Who Have Been,
and
Other Public Men
of Texas

By
NORMAN G. KITTRELL

HOUSTON, TEXAS
DEALY-ADEY-ELGIN CO.
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CHAPTER III.

The successor of General Henderson in the office of Governor was the Honorable George T. Wood, of Polk County. He served as I have heard, several terms in the Congress of the Republic and was also a gallant soldier in the Mexican War. The home in which he lived was then in what is known as Polk County, but is now San Jacinto County. His home was approximately twenty-five miles east of Huntsville, and a few miles west of Ryan's Ferry, where Kickapoo (I think that is the name) Creek enters the Trinity River from the east.

The total number of votes in that election was 11,767, an increase of over 5,000 in two years. Governor Wood received something less than a majority of the entire vote. I never saw him so far as I recall, though long after his death I frequently passed by the home in which he died. I have heard my father say that the road over which he came from Alabama with his family, and with his slaves, and with the family and slaves of my maternal grandfather, and quite a number of other planters, ran in front of Governor Wood's home, which was located, as I have stated, just west of the Trinity River. He had about a year before retired from the office of Governor and was living on his plantation.

In later years I heard some of my father's slaves say, that as the caravan of wagons and teams drew near the house, Governor Wood walked out of the woods near at hand with a long Kentucky rifle on his shoulder. He had been hunting and as it was dead of winter, he was suitably dressed. The darkies heard that he had been Governor and they expected to see what they called a "big man," dressed in fine clothes. My father, their master, always wore old-fashioned cut-away coats, with front flap trousers and wore a high hat and stock and standing collar, and frequently carried a gold-headed cane, and his negroes took him as a model dresser, and the garb of Governor Wood was very surprising to them, although it was adapted to the season. I do not suppose that any of them had ever seen a Governor and they were unable to associate the plain garb, and long rifle, with one who had been the "biggest man in the State."

I saw recently in some purported historical publication, that Governor Wood died in Panola County in 1858.

My impression is that the author is mistaken. Unless I am in error, he died in 1859 in what was then Polk County, but is now San Jacinto County. As I have said before, I have often been to the place where he lived, and, I believe, died.

My father was a physician with a very large practice, and answered calls from long distances. He lived in Huntsville in 1858 and 1859, where he practiced his profession. His plantation was fourteen miles east of Huntsville and about twelve miles west

of Governor Wood's. He was called to see Governor Wood in his last illness. He responded promptly and when he entered the room where his patient was lying, the latter, in a strong, deep voice, said: "Good morning, Doctor, I am glad to see you, or rather I should say I am glad you have come, though I cannot see you. This doctor here who has been treating me has been giving me medicine which has rendered me unable to see you. I know you have come as quickly as you could, but you have come too late to be of any service to me. My condition is such that I am beyond help at your hands, yet I am greatly obliged to you for so promptly responding to my call." The circumstances attending the last illness of the old Governor were related to me by my father. The Governor had correctly diagnosed his own case, for he soon passed over to join the silent majority. He was a courageous soldier, and a rugged, sturdy patriot.

I, of course, know nothing of the causes which brought about his defeat for re-election, but in all likelihood it was the result of the war sentiment which was still strong. The battle of San Jacinto had been fought only about eleven years before, and his successful opponent, Peter Hansborough Bell, fought gallantly as a private in that battle, and in the War between the United States and Mexico did gallant service as a Colonel of a regiment. It has often proved to be the case in this country that a man who has done courageous service as a soldier is very hard to defeat. In the election of 1849 Colonel Bell defeated Governor Wood by about 1,550 votes, and the total increase of the votes over the number in 1847 was about 50 per cent.

After Governor Bell had finished his second term of office as Governor he served two terms as a member of Congress from Texas. Later he moved to North Carolina and I have been told, or heard somewhere, that he commanded a regiment in the Confederate Army, but whether that is true or not, I am unable to say. He died in North Carolina, in the comparatively recent past, at quite an advanced age. I have been told that he was in straightened circumstances in the latter years of his life, but if I am not mistaken the Twenty-Second Legislature came to his relief by the donation of a grant of land and a pension. He deserved all that was done for him, for he was a clean-handed, honest, public servant.

I have heard my father tell of a very amusing literary mistake he (Governor Bell) made in the opening sentence of one of his messages. I do not set down the incident to even appear to disparage the learning of Governor Bell. Mistakes in literary quotations are, by no means, infrequent. Many people believe that the adage, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," is to be found in the Bible; whereas, it is from the pen of Lawrence

Sterne, a famous English writer of, I believe, the eighteenth century.

A man once prominent in Texas politics, who belonged to a distinguished family and who won great distinction as a cavalry leader in the war between the States, was a very pronounced enemy of Sam Houston. In the course of a speech he declared he was not afraid to proclaim his views on the issues of the day or debate them with anyone on the opposing side, not even the great "Sanhedrin" himself. He used the term "Sanhedrin" in the sense of applying it to an individual, whereas, it is a matter of common knowledge that the "Sanhedrin" was a Jewish tribunal, composed of seventy-one deacons, priests and elders. The mistake which Governor Bell made was that he got the Bible and Shakespeare mixed. In the opening sentence of one of his messages he said: "I congratulate the Legislature upon the auspicious conditions under which it has assembled," and added, "in the language of Holy Writ, 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer,'" which quotation is not from the Bible, but is the opening lines of that great tragedy, "Richard III."

I, of course, do not know whether there were any political conventions held in those days or not, but I have heard there were none. Every man was free to run or not, according as he saw fit, or considered that he had, or had not, a chance for election. The election of 1853 resulted in the election of Elisha M. Pease. He was a man of Northern birth and came to Texas in 1835. He served the Republic very efficiently in several positions, and was elected to the Legislature, both the House and Senate. He sided with the Democratic Party until it espoused the policy of secession.

Unlike some other men who held the same views that he did regarding secession and the war, he did not leave Texas nor give any aid or comfort to her enemies, though he took no part in public affairs. When he was in the Legislature he drafted the admirable system of probate laws of Texas, which is a monument to his legal ability, and his thoroughness and efficiency. After the close of the war he was appointed Provisional Governor, but resigned because of some differences with the military commander of the district of which Texas was a part. He was a man of very high character and was justly respected by all who knew him. I do not recall that I ever saw him, though he died as late as 1883. He achieved a great reputation as a lawyer while at the bar. As early, perhaps, as 1838 the firm of Harris & Pease was formed in Brazoria County, where both men lived at that time, and their names appear in many volumes of the reports. Judge John W. Harris afterwards became Attorney General of the State. His name appears as the occupant of that office, in the three first volumes of Texas Reports. He was a man of ability and courage.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

NAME	TENURE OF OFFICE	COMMENTS
James Pinckney Henderson	Feb. 19, 1846–Dec. 21, 1847	
Albert Clinton Horton	May 19, 1846–Nov. 13, 1846	Acted as governor while Henderson was at war in Mexico
George Tyler Wood	Dec. 21, 1847–Dec. 21, 1849	
Peter Hansborough Bell	Dec. 21, 1849–Nov. 23, 1853	Resigned to enter U.S. Congress.
James Wilson Henderson	Nov. 23, 1853–Dec. 21, 1853	Became governor when Bell entered Congress.
Elisha Marshall Pease	Dec. 21, 1853–Dec. 21, 1857	
Hardin Richard Runnels	Dec. 21, 1857–Dec. 21, 1859	
Samuel Houston	Dec. 21, 1859–Mar. 16, 1861	Deposed when he refused oath of allegiance to Confederacy.
Edward Clark	Mar. 16, 1861–Nov. 7, 1861	
Francis Richard Lubbock	Nov. 7, 1861–Nov. 5, 1863	Retired to serve as advisor for Confederate Army.
Pendleton Murrah	Nov. 5, 1863–Jun. 17, 1865	Administration ended with fall of Confederacy.
Fletcher S. Stockdale	Jun. 17, 1865–Jul. 21, 1865	Served as acting governor when Murrah fled to Mexico. Removed by U.S. authorities.
Andrew Jackson Hamilton	Jul. 21, 1865–Aug. 9, 1866	Provisional governor.
James Webb Throckmorton	Aug. 9, 1866–Aug. 8, 1867	Removed by U.S. military.
Elisha Marshall Pease	Aug. 8, 1867–Sep. 30, 1869	Provisional governor (appointed); resigned, leaving state without governor until Jan. 8, 1870.
Edmund Jackson Davis	Jan. 8, 1870–Jan. 15, 1874	Elected, then appointed provisional governor.
Richard Coke	Jan. 15, 1874–Dec. 1, 1876	Resigned to enter U.S. Senate.
Richard Bennett Hubbard	Dec. 1, 1876–Jan. 21, 1879	
Oran Milo Roberts	Jan. 21, 1879–Jan. 16, 1883	
John Ireland	Jan. 16, 1883–Jan. 18, 1887	
Lawrence Sullivan Ross	Jan. 18, 1887–Jan. 20, 1891	
James Stephen Hogg	Jan. 20, 1891–Jan. 15, 1895	First Texas-born governor.
Charles Allen Culberson	Jan. 15, 1895–Jan. 17, 1899	
Joseph Draper Sayers	Jan. 17, 1899–Jan. 20, 1903	
Samuel Willis Tucker Lanham	Jan. 20, 1903–Jan. 15, 1907	Last Confederate veteran to be governor.
Thomas Mitchell Campbell	Jan. 15, 1907–Jan. 19, 1911	
Oscar Branch Colquitt	Jan. 19, 1911–Jan. 19, 1915	
James Edward Ferguson	Jan. 19, 1915–Aug. 25, 1917	Impeached.
William Pettus Hobby	Aug. 25, 1917–Jan. 18, 1921	
Pat Morris Neff	Jan. 18, 1921–Jan. 20, 1925	
Miriam Amanda Ferguson	Jan. 20, 1925–Jan. 17, 1927	Second woman elected governor in the United States.
Daniel James Moody, Jr.	Jan. 17, 1927–Jan. 20, 1931	
Ross Shaw Sterling	Jan. 20, 1931–Jan. 17, 1933	
Miriam Amanda Ferguson	Jan. 17, 1933–Jan. 15, 1935	
James Allred	Jan. 15, 1935–Jan. 17, 1939	
Wilbert Lee O'Daniel	Jan. 17, 1939–Aug. 4, 1941	Resigned to enter U.S. Senate.
Coke Robert Stevenson	Aug. 4, 1941–Jan. 21, 1947	
Beauford Halbert Jester	Jan. 21, 1947–Jul. 11, 1949	First governor to die in office.
Robert Allan Shivers	Jul. 11, 1949–Jan. 15, 1957	First governor to be elected to three consecutive terms.
Marion Price Daniel, Sr.	Jan. 15, 1957–Jan. 15, 1963	Three terms.
John Bowden Connally, Jr.	Jan. 15, 1963–Jan. 21, 1969	Three terms.
Preston Smith	Jan. 21, 1969–Jan. 16, 1973	
Dolph Briscoe	Jan. 16, 1973–Jan. 16, 1979	First governor elected to a four-year term (1974).
William P. Clements	Jan. 16, 1979–Jan. 18, 1983	First Republican governor since Reconstruction.
Mark White	Jan. 18, 1983–Jan. 20, 1987	
William P. Clements	Jan. 20, 1987–Jan. 15, 1991	
Ann W. Richards	Jan. 15, 1991–Jan. 17, 1995	
George W. Bush	Jan. 17, 1995–	

voter at the time of his election, having refused to pay the required poll tax. James E. Ferguson was the only governor to be impeached, although Sam Houston was removed when he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy and James W. Throckmorton was removed by the military. The youngest has been Dan Moody, who was thirty-three years old when elected. Two were born north of the Mason-Dixon line: Lawrence S. Ross (Iowa) and O'Daniel (Ohio). A large number of early governors were soldier-statesmen from the South. Sam Houston had served as governor of Tennessee

and president of the Republic of (twice). Miriam A. Ferguson was the state's first female chief executive, and she and Clements were the only governors elected to nonconsecutive terms (Elisha Pease was appointed provisional governor almost ten years after serving two elective terms). Ann W. Richards, the second woman to be elected governor, was elected in 1990. She lost the election in 1992 to George W. Bush, who became governor on January 17, 1995.

While the state's highest executive office often has been regarded as a stepping-stone to high national offices, few former governors