

Exhibit 192

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 representations of:

Mosaics in the Floor of the Texas Capital Building, from: Mosaics in the Floor of the Texas Capital Building Texas Legislative Council, *The Texas Capitol* (Austin, 1975).

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: Coolidge Burdell _____

D. A. West _____
Witness to source and above signature

Merle Ann West _____
Witness to above signatures

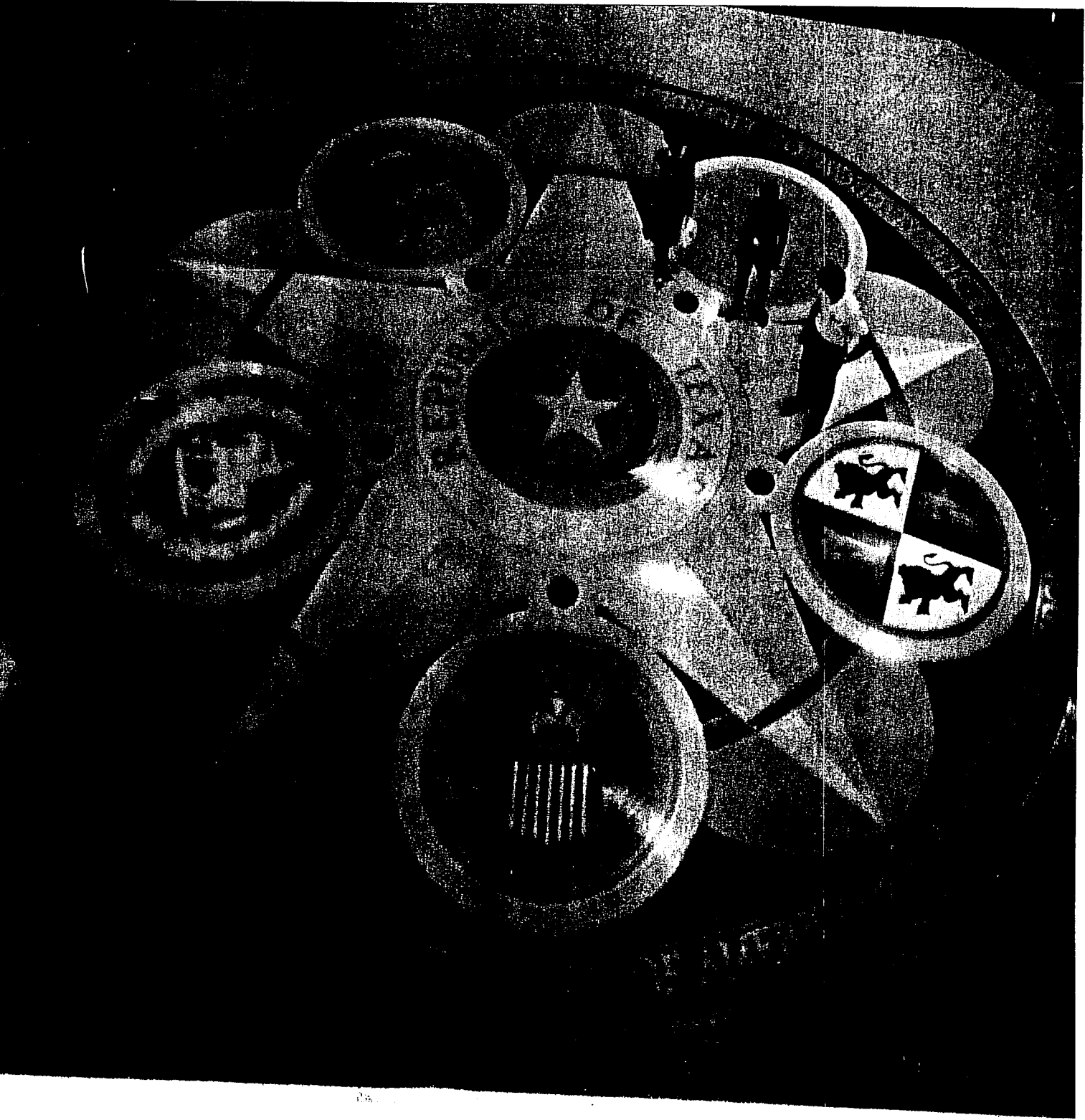
**THE
TEXAS
CAPITOL**

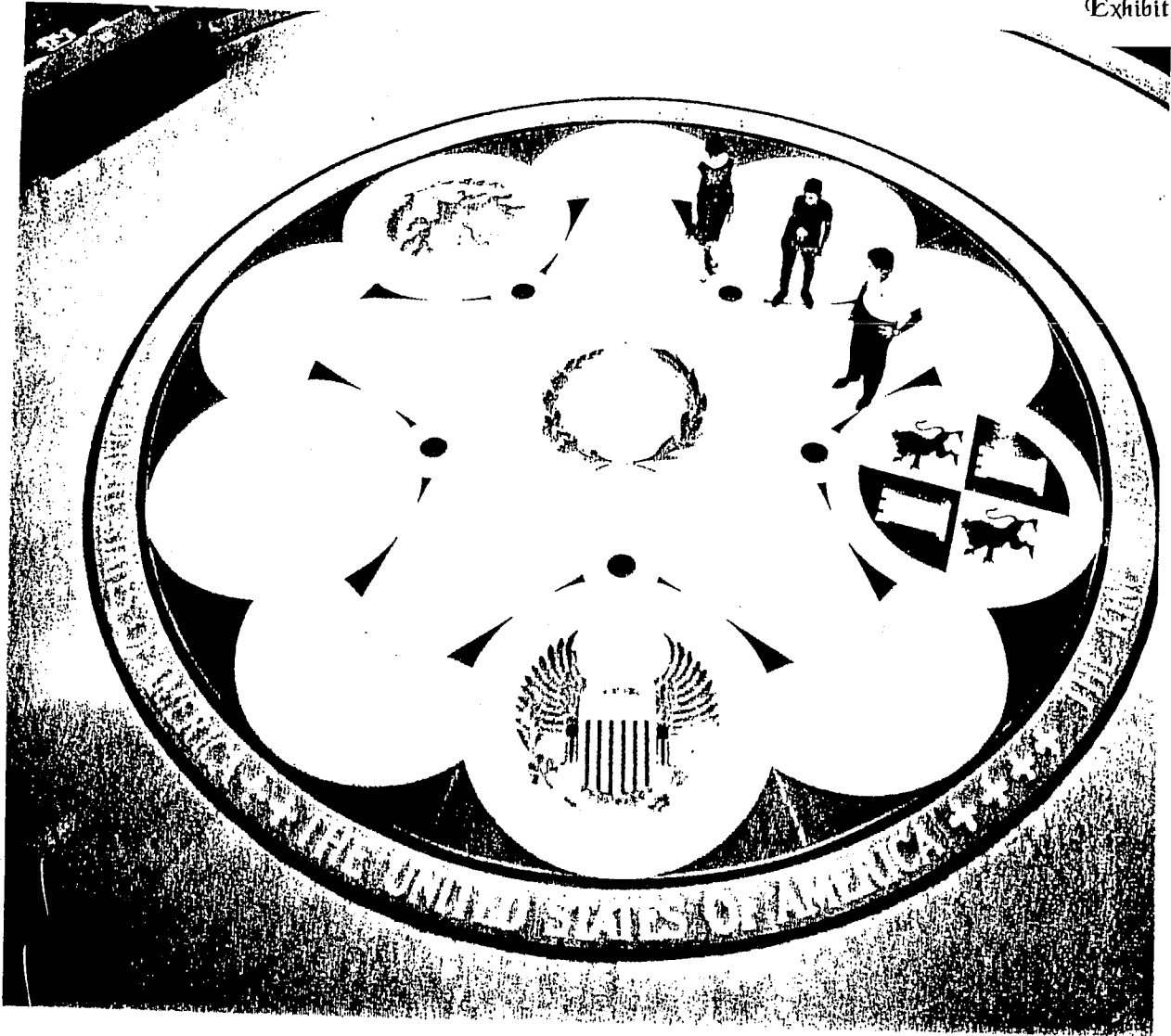
**BUILDING A CAPITOL
AND A GREAT STATE**



PREPARED AND EDITED
BY
TEXAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PHOTOGRAPHY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
BY
TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
1956

34406



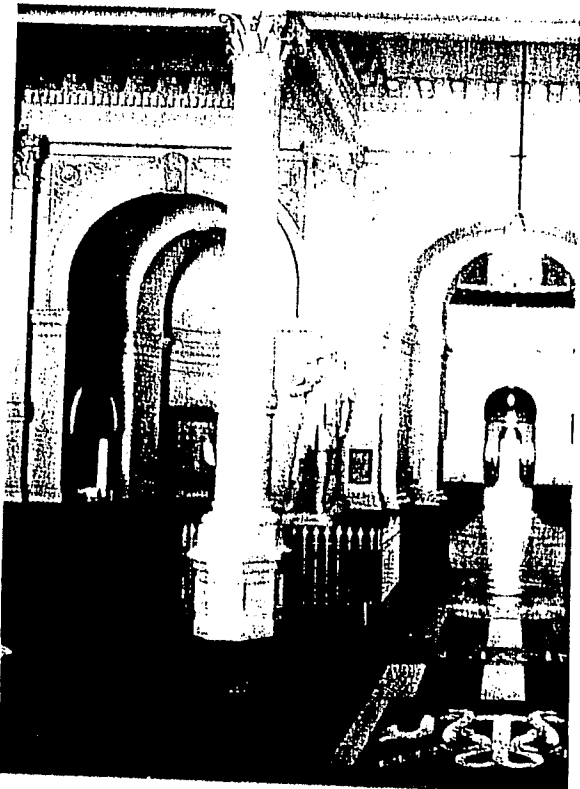


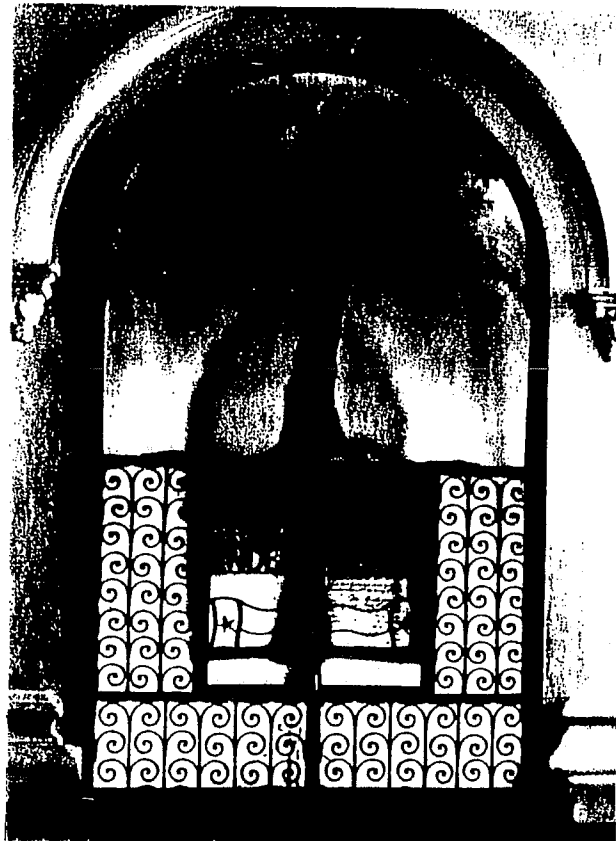
HISTORY IN MOSAIC: *Through the columns in the rotunda, immediately under the great dome, one comes upon the whole course of Texas history in a single unit.*

The design of the terrazzo floor in brilliant colors represents the Seals of the six nations whose flags have flown under Texas skies:

Spain: 1519-1821; France: 1685-1763, Mexico: 1821-1836; Texas as a Republic: 1836-1845; The Confederacy: 1861-1865; The United States: 1845-1861 and 1865.

The Seal which surmounts them all, of course, is that of the Republic, denoting as it does to every Texan, the proudest period in the State's entire history.





SAN JACINTO DAY William Henry Huddle's magnificent painting of the "Surrender of Santa Anna" depicts the wounded Texas Commander, SAM HOUSTON, arranging an armistice with the van-

quished Mexican leader, the day after Texas had won her independence at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836.



GALVESTON

In October, 1862, troops of the United States captured Galveston from a small Confederate force. On January 1, 1863, a Confederate force, made up largely of Texans, recaptured the island. They also captured four vessels and 300 Union troops. Galveston was held by the Confederates for the remainder of the war.

GOLIAD

The Battle of Goliad was a minor encounter which took place on October 9, 1835. A force of 50 Texans commanded by James M. Collingsworth captured Goliad from a Mexican garrison of 30 men. The Texans captured a large store of military supplies. The loss of Goliad made it difficult for the Mexicans to supply their forces in San Antonio.

GONZALES

The Battle of Gonzales, usually considered the first battle of the Texas Revolution, was fought on October 2, 1835. The encounter grew out of the determination of the Texans to keep a small cannon which a Mexican force wished to take from them. When the fight was over, the Texans had the cannon.

PALMITO

The last battle of the War between the States was fought at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville. A force of 200 Confederates, led by Colonel John S. Ford, captured approximately 300 Union troops on May 13, 1865. The Confederates learned from their prisoners that General Lee had surrendered, and that the Civil War was over.

PALO ALTO

The Battle of Palo Alto was the first encounter of the Mexican War. It was fought on May 8, 1846, some twelve miles northeast of Brownsville. About 2,200 Americans and 4,500 Mexicans were engaged in the fighting which resulted in an American victory.

HISTORICAL REMINDERS—*Right: THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION drawn up at the 1861 Convention, setting forth Texas' intention to withdraw from the Union.*

Left: Copy of the cherished old document—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE secure, yet easily read, in a recess protected by a wrought iron grill, left of the passenger elevator.

The original document is on display in the Archives of the Texas State Library.

SABINE PASS

The Battle of Sabine Pass was fought in September, 1863. A force of 5,000 Union troops was sent from New Orleans to invade Texas. The fleet was made up of 21 transports, carrying the troops, and five gunboats. The Union force was challenged at Sabine Pass by Lieutenant Dick Dowling and 47 men who manned an earthwork known as Fort Griffin. The Texans captured two of the gunboats and 350 prisoners. The attacking forces returned to New Orleans.

SAN JACINTO

The Battle of San Jacinto was fought on April 21, 1836, about 20 miles east of Houston. It was here that the Texans under Sam Houston defeated the Mexican army of Santa Anna winning the independence of Texas. Santa Anna was one of the more than 600 Mexican prisoners taken by the Texans.

VELASCO

The Battle of Velasco was fought on June 26, 1832, between a force of some 100 or 150 Texans and a Mexican force of similar size. The Mexicans surrendered after supplies were exhausted, and were permitted to return to Mexico.

IMPORTANT NAMES IN TEXAS HISTORY COMMEMORATED IN THE MOSAIC FLOOR

ALAMO

The Battle of the Alamo was the famous encounter between a force of fewer than 200 Texans commanded by William B. Travis and an army of 4,000 men commanded by Santa Anna. The siege began on February 24, and the final battle was fought on March 6, 1836. The Texan defenders were killed to the last man.

ANAHUAC

There were two encounters at Anahuac. In 1832, a small force of Texans forced the removal of John Davis Bradburn as Commander of the Mexican garrison at Anahuac and the troops returned to Mexico. In 1835, a small group of Texans led by William Barrett Travis forced another small Mexican garrison to leave Anahuac.

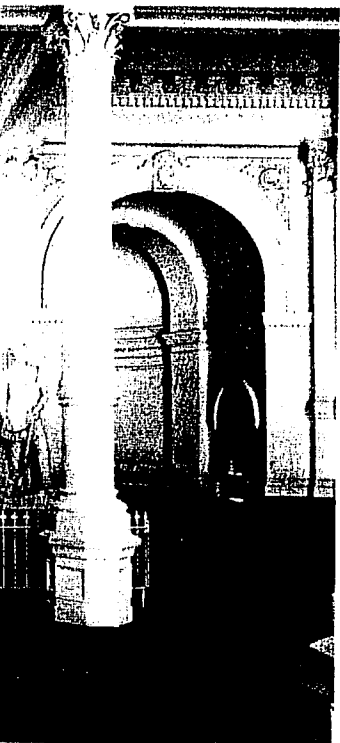
BEXAR

A Mexican force commanded by General Cós occupied Bexar, or San Antonio, in October, 1835. A Texan force

promptly began a siege that lasted until the town was captured on December 10, 1835. Ben Milam, one of the Texan commanders, was killed in the attack.

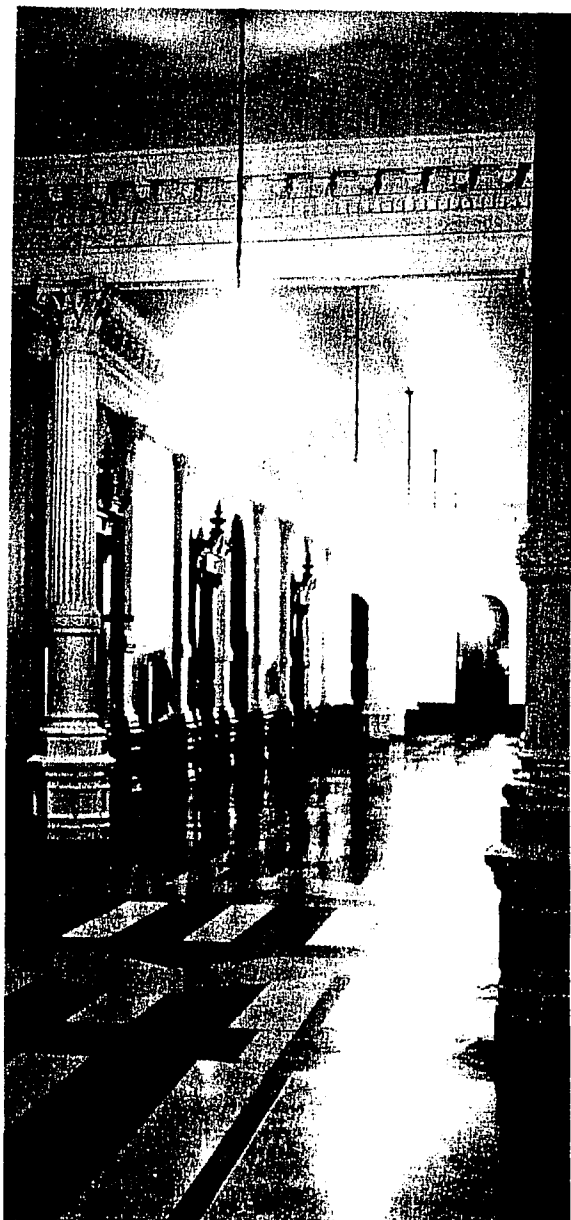
COLETO

The Battle of the Coleto was fought on March 19 and 20, 1836, about ten miles east of Goliad at the present town of Fannin. A Texan force of approximately 300 men surrendered to a much larger Mexican force commanded by General José Urrea. One week later, on Palm Sunday, March 27, the Texans were victims of the Goliad massacre.



Entrance from the south
looking north.

First floor corridor.



her generous hands shall receive a free education. The first government of the earth to enact the homestead exemption in favor of the family, she stands pre-eminent in her beneficence to the helpless. Within sight of this structure are the grand charities which Texas bestows upon the blind, the deaf and dumb and the insane; she also has remembered the orphan, and her statutes provide for the indigent. All these would indicate a perpetuity of public virtue. This noble edifice is a fit seat for such a government. It and the features of our civilization are all we can leave our posterity, and, even should they prove unworthy of our bequest, we can at least pass from life's stage with the proud reflection that we leave behind us a purer civilization and a nobler edifice than has been bequeathed to us by preceding ages.

Historic Floor

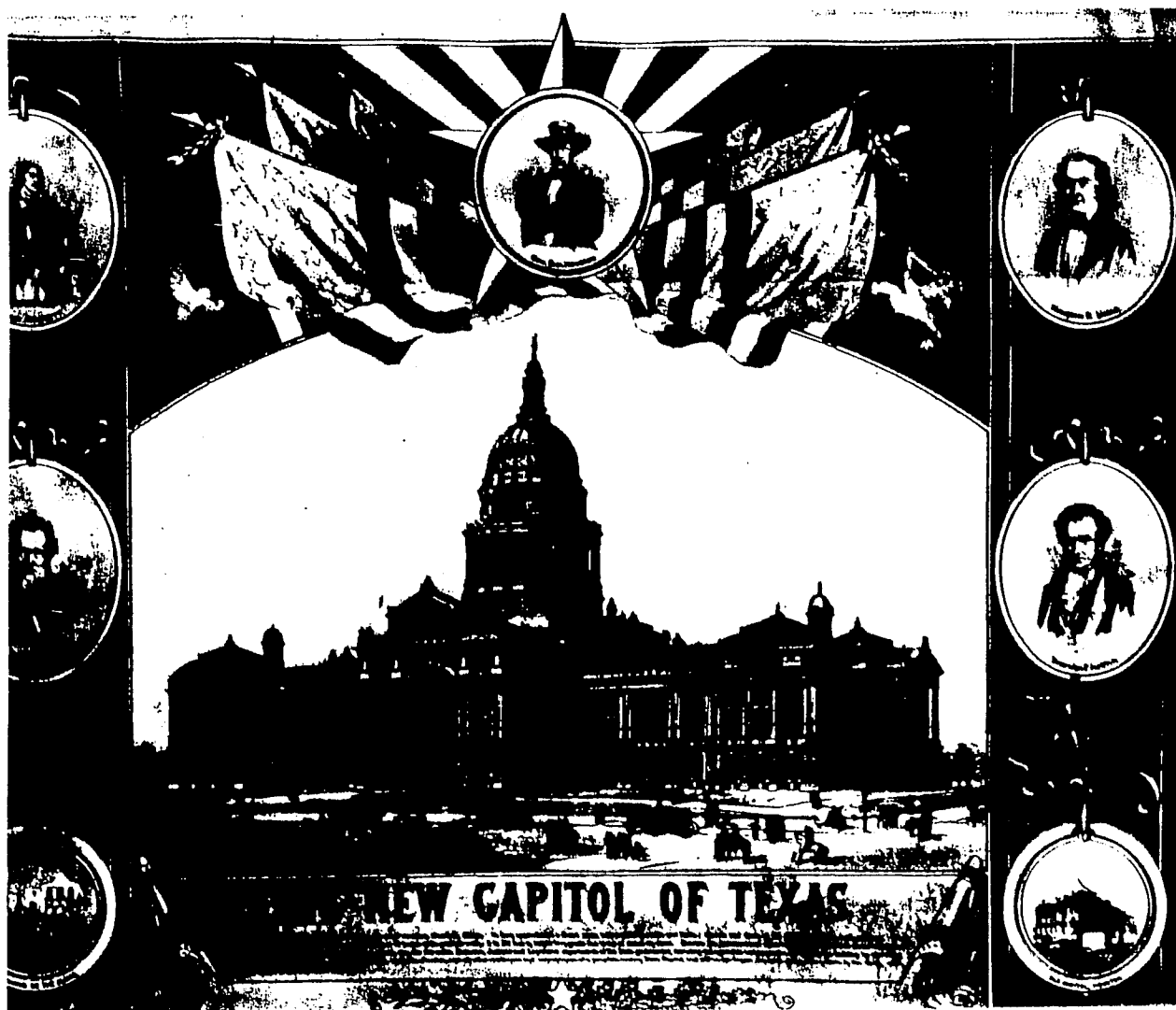
The Regular Session of the Forty-fourth Legislature, 1935, appropriated funds for new terrazzo paving of the Capitol's first floor.

Texas history, Texas marble, and Texas talent combined to make one of the largest and most beautiful terrazzo floors in the world.

In the south lobby the design of the floor takes its cue from the memorials which distinguish it. To preserve and enlarge this historic spirit, the floor has been designed to include the names of twelve battles fought by Texans.

In their depiction they have been di-

Photograph of Architect E. E. Myers' original drawing of the new Capitol. Pictures in margins show Texas heroes and statesmen, the old Capitol at Houston, and the Alamo.



vided into three groups—the south, east and west passages.

The Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto are shown in the south passage. The east passage is representative of the four battles of Bexar, Coleto, Palo Alto, and Sabine Pass, while the west passage depicts the four battles of Anahuac, Galveston, Palmito, and Velasco.

The crossed torches represent emblems of victory.

The Architect contracted for the project was C. H. Page of Austin, Texas; the sketches and designs were prepared by Harold E. (Bubi) Jessen of the same city. J. B. Martina Mosaic Company of Denver, Colorado, was general contractor; the centerpiece was done by the Art Mosaic and Tile Company of Toledo, Ohio. Strip designs were prepared by Pascal Sylvester Company of Chicago, Illinois. Marble was supplied by Edwin Desendorf of Austin, and it was quarried in Texas.

