

Exhibit 195

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:

**Ohio from: *Collier's Encyclopedia*, P.F.
Collier & Son Corporation, (New York, 1958).**

This attestation is made on August 14, 1998.

Attest: Collette Hunter

Marla Ann West

Witness to source and above signature

D. A. West

Witness to above signatures

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missionaries George Whitefield and the brothers John and Charles Wesley. Oglethorpe was made a brigadier general in 1743, returned to England in that year, and took part in crushing the Young Pretender, Prince Charles, in 1745. Accused of failing to capture the rear guard of Prince Charles's army, he was court-martialed but was later honorably acquitted, and in 1763 he was made a general. He spent thirty-two years in Parliament. In later years he was a friend of Dr. Johnson and of James Boswell, Horace Walpole, Oliver Goldsmith, and Edmund Burke. Oglethorpe died at Cranham Hall, Essex, on July 1, 1785.

E. R. A.

O'GRADY, STANDISH JAMES (1846-1928), Irish man of letters, was born at Castletown Bearhaven, Sept. 18, 1846. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after being admitted to the bar in 1872, developed a strong interest in Irish antiquities. As a result of this interest he began the first volume of his *History of Ireland: Heroic Period* (1878) which he published at his own expense. With the second volume, subtitled *Cuchulain and His Contemporaries* (1880), the work came to be known as the *Bardic History*, and since it dealt with the then little known Irish epic cycle, it turned Irish literary attention to the nation's romantic past. For this reason, O'Grady is credited with beginning the Irish literary renaissance. After much other writing, including poetry, fiction, and works on politics, O'Grady retired in 1908. He died May 18, 1928, at Shankin, Isle of Wight.

B. Pr.

O. HENRY. See PORTER, WILLIAM SIDNEY (O. HENRY).

O'HIGGINS, BERNARDO (1776-1842), Chilean soldier and first ruler of the Chilean republic, was born in Chillán on Aug. 20, 1776. As a remarkably skilled general and unselfish disciple of freedom and democracy, he shares with his intimate friends José de San Martín and Simón Bolívar pre-eminence among South American liberators. O'Higgins was the son of a remarkable Irish immigrant who became Captain General of Chile and made his fortune in Peru. At the age of fourteen Bernardo was sent to school in Lima, later continuing his education in Spain and England. In London he fell under the influence of the precursor of Spanish-American independence, Francisco de Miranda, and pledged himself to support the movement. He returned to Chile in 1802, joining the revolutionists in 1810, and three years later becoming their commander. In 1814 a Spanish army defeated the Nationalist forces at Rancagua, and the leaders, including O'Higgins, fled to Mendoza, Argentina. Three years later O'Higgins became a lieutenant in San Martín's Chilean expedition, having already become a friend of the great Argentine. O'Higgins was a keen military leader and led the charge at Chacabuco, Feb. 12, 1817, which won the battle and gained independence for Chile. The revolutionary leader became Director of Chile and devoted himself to organizing the new republic. The task was enormous. In spite of his untiring devotion, the conservatives, strangely enough, accused him of being a dictator and an enemy of liberty. When he was faced with revolt in 1823, he sadly accepted his failure, refused to use his strong army to shed the blood of his fellow Chileans, and went into exile in Peru. For the next twenty years he remained in exile, looking southward with joy at the growth of his native land and always refusing invitations to engage in counterrevolution. This self-abnegation, so similar to that of his friend San Martín, was one of his greatest contributions to Chile's notable stability. He died at Lima, Peru, on Oct. 24, 1842.

S. G. I.

OHIO, one of the north central states of the United States, lying between 38° 30' and 42° N. lat. and between 80° 30' and 84° 45' W. long. It is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the southeast by West Virginia, on the southwest by Kentucky, on the west by Indiana, and on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie. The total land area of the state is



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO

41,222 sq. mi., of which 222 sq. mi. are inland waters. Ohio ranks thirty-fifth in size among the states but fifth in population, following New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. The greatest width of the state is 224 mi., and the greatest length, 250 mi.

The state derives its name from the Ohio River which forms its southeastern and southern border. The river, in turn, was named by the Iroquois; in their tongue *O he yo* means the "Great River." Ohio is popularly known as the Buckeye State from the many buckeye trees found in the forests which originally covered the land.

Ohio started to function as a state on Nov. 20, 1802, but was not officially admitted to the Union until 1953, when its date of admission was set retroactively as Mar. 1, 1803, making it seventeenth in order of admission. The state flower is the scarlet carnation, adopted in 1904 in memory of President William McKinley, who habitually wore one; the state bird is the cardinal; and the state tree is the buckeye. Ohio has 88 counties; the capital is Columbus, located in the central part of the state.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Topography. The state of Ohio lies in three different physiographic provinces: the Allegheny Plateau, the Central Plains, and the Lake Plains. The dividing line between the Allegheny Plateau region and the Central Plains lies along a diagonal extending from the northeast corner of the state southwest to the Ohio River in eastern Adams County, some 75 mi. east of Cincinnati. The Lake Plains include the area of a former lake bed lying near the present shore of Lake Erie, as well as the drainage basin of the Maumee River, in the northwestern part of the state, extending into the state of Indiana.

The principal characteristic of the Allegheny Plateau region is a long series of rolling hills. The Central and Lake Plains regions are generally flat, cut by stream courses into shallow valleys. Strangely, the highest point in the state is in the Central Plains region, just east of Bellefontaine in Logan County (1,550 ft. above sea level) rather than in the Allegheny Plateau. The lowest elevation in the state is on the bank of the Ohio River in the southwest corner of the state (440 ft. above sea level).

Except for the Ohio River, the rivers of Ohio are small streams flowing into the Ohio River or into Lake Erie.

burial mounds, but there are also effigy mounds and forts or enclosures. Three separate cultures are distinguishable: the Hopewell, the Fort Ancient, and the Adena. Many explorations have been made in these mounds, and relics are preserved in the principal museums of the state. What happened to these people is not known, but it is supposed that they were either annihilated or absorbed by stronger, more nomadic Indian tribes. However, they had passed from the scene several centuries before the Indians whom the white men found in the region arrived.

Previous to exploration by Europeans the Ohio territory was occupied by tribes representing the Algonquian and the Iroquoian families. When French explorers and Jesuit priests began carrying trade and religion across the lakes and along the river valleys in the middle of the seventeenth century, they found the region occupied by several different Indian tribes, themselves recent immigrants to the area. One of these, the Eries, was exterminated by the Iroquois in 1655. Later came the Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares, Mingoes, Wyandots, and Ottawas. The total Indian population in Ohio in 1700 probably did not exceed 15,000.

The eighteenth century was a period of trade with the Indians and of struggle between the two main contenders for white supremacy, the French and British, who began to contest for the possession of the Ohio region in the middle of the eighteenth century and found the Indian tribes also disputing possession with them. After the victory by the British in 1763, another three-cornered struggle for the territory began between the rebelling colonials, their British rulers, and the Indian inhabitants. Toward the end of the century, the population of the newly created United States began to expand across the Alleghenies. The territory northwest of the Ohio River was the possession in common of all the states. Congress, in 1785, had set up a survey system and reserved one section in each township of thirty-six sections for the support of the public schools. Large tracts were sold. One of these, purchased by the Ohio Company, formed in New England by veterans of the Revolutionary War, was the basis of the first settlement in the Ohio area of Marietta at the mouth of the Muskingum River. Another tract, purchased by the Scioto Company, was settled by a number of French immigrants at Gallipolis. The third important early settlement was made opposite the mouth of the Licking River in the tract purchased by Judge John Cleve Symmes between the Great and Little Miami rivers. This town was named Losantiville, later Cincinnati.

The treaty with the Indians made at Greenville in 1795 secured southern and central Ohio from the threat of attack and gave rise to such cities as Dayton and Chillicothe. In 1796 Cleveland was founded in the Western Reserve, in the northeastern part of the state, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. Next, Youngstown, Warren, and Ravenna were founded in the same area. Outside these cities, many families were cultivating the rich farm land.

Territorial Period. In 1787, Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, had passed the celebrated Northwest Ordinance for the government of the vast territory which stretched from the Pennsylvania line to the headwaters of the Mississippi River. General Arthur St. Clair, the president of Congress, was named governor. The seat of government was at Marietta. Under the ordinance the government was to progress toward statehood in three stages. The first lasted until December 1798, when representative government was established. The second stage was completed by the passage by Congress, on Apr. 30, 1802, of an act to enable the inhabitants of the present state to form a constitution.



The statue of Christopher Columbus in front of the City Hall in Columbus, Ohio, was presented by Genoa, Italy.

Statehood. New Englanders coming into the state were not eager to see the unchecked democracy of the Confederation period, which they had experienced back east, transplanted to Ohio. However, other settlers (particularly from Virginia and Kentucky) reacted against the arbitrary federalism of Governor St. Clair and the controls of the territorial administration. The latter were successful in defeating the Governor. A convention was called, and the delegates adopted a constitution on November 29. On Feb. 19, 1803, President Jefferson extended the operation of Federal laws over Ohio, and on March 1 the state government began to function under the constitution, although no formal act of admission was passed until 150 years later when, in 1953, President Eisenhower signed an act with retroactive effect which admitted Ohio on Mar. 1, 1803. Ohio was the seventeenth state of the United States, and the first state to be formed from the Northwest Territory.

In the nineteenth century Ohio became an active participant in the several wars of the nation, developed influence in the political life of the country, and rapidly expanded its population. In the War of 1812, in which 25,000 Ohioans served, battles fought on or near Ohio soil included the siege of Fort Meigs on the Maumee River, near Toledo, and the Battle of Lake Erie.

Ohio was a leader in the abolition movement leading up to the Civil War. Abolition had its early beginnings in St. Clairsville, Ohio, when Benjamin Lundy began his life's work against slavery. A number of famous early antislavery publications, such as the *Philanthropist*, were published in Ohio. The state was a network of "Underground Railroad" stations, used in helping runaway slaves to get to safety in Canada. Of 263,000 Ohioans who served in the war itself, 24,500 lost their lives.

The Republican party in Ohio grew out of the slavery issue. Whig party remnants, antislavery Democrats, and others opposed to slavery organized the party in 1854. It took its present name in 1855 and developed rapidly into one of the major political parties of the state. The Jeffersonian Republican party, forerunner of the Democratic party, was in existence when Ohio became a state, and all of the early governors were members of the party.