

Exhibit 201

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:

Samuel McCullough, Jr., from The Texas Military Forces Museum website.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: Lumen G. Varney

D. A. West

Witness to source and above signature

J. Helen Brunner

Witness to above signatures

TEXAS MILITARY FORCES MUSEUM

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SAMUEL McCULLOUGH, Jr.



One of the first soldiers to shed blood during the Texas Revolution was Samuel McCullough, Jr. Samuel McCullough, Sr., a white man, came to Jackson County, Texas, in 1835, bringing with him two women of African descent (Peggy and Rose); his three daughters (Harriet, Jane, and Mahaly); a son, Samuel McCullough, Jr.; and a free African-American girl named Ulde. According to the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, no mention was made of the mother of this family, unless it was either Peggy or Rose.

Samuel McCullough, Jr., was born in South Carolina in 1810. His father was white and his mother was African American. Therefore, he was referred to as being a mulatto.

When a volunteer company was hastily organized near Matagorda early in October 1835 for the purpose of driving away some Mexicans alleged to be committing outrages at Victoria, Samuel McCullough, Jr., a free African American, was among them. The company under Capt. James Collinsworth did not rest at Victoria, but continued on to Goliad. Collinsworth estimated that there were 60 to 100 troops at Goliad, and he believed his "47 Good and Effective men, of whom McCullough was one, "all sufficient to take the place."

On October 9, the company stormed the fort. In a letter urging Capt. Benjamin Smith to reinforce him, Collinsworth explained his position and reported the battle in which one Mexican was killed, three wounded and captured, and three officers and twenty-one soldiers surrendered. He wrote, "I had one of my men wounded in the shoulder." This man was McCullough. He was the only one of the Texas troops wounded in that battle, and claimed to be "the first whose blood was shed in the war for independence."

McCullough paid dearly for this unique distinction, as his shattered shoulder left him a helpless invalid for nearly a year and handicapped for life. The wound in his right shoulder entitled McCullough to a bounty grant of one league of land in 1838. In 1840, he and his sisters were exempted from the order compelling free African Americans to leave Texas.

Despite his crippled shoulder, McCullough participated in the Plum Creek Fight in 1840 and was sent as a spy into San Antonio after its capture by Mexican

General Adrian Woll in 1842. In 1852, he and his family moved to Bexar County, near Van Ormy, and he became an active member of the Texas Veterans Association. He died in 1893 and is buried in McCullough Cemetery near Macdonia in Bexar County. He came to Texas, and now it will always be his home.

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