

Exhibit 206

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:

Texas Accepts Annexation - A Social and Political History of Texas by the Director of the Department of History in the North Texas State Teachers College.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: *E. L. Brannon*

D. G. West
Witness to source and above signature

J. Helen Brannon
Witness to above signatures

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY OF TEXAS

BY

LEWIS W. NEWTON

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY IN THE
NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

AND

HERBERT P. GAMBRELL

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN SOUTHERN
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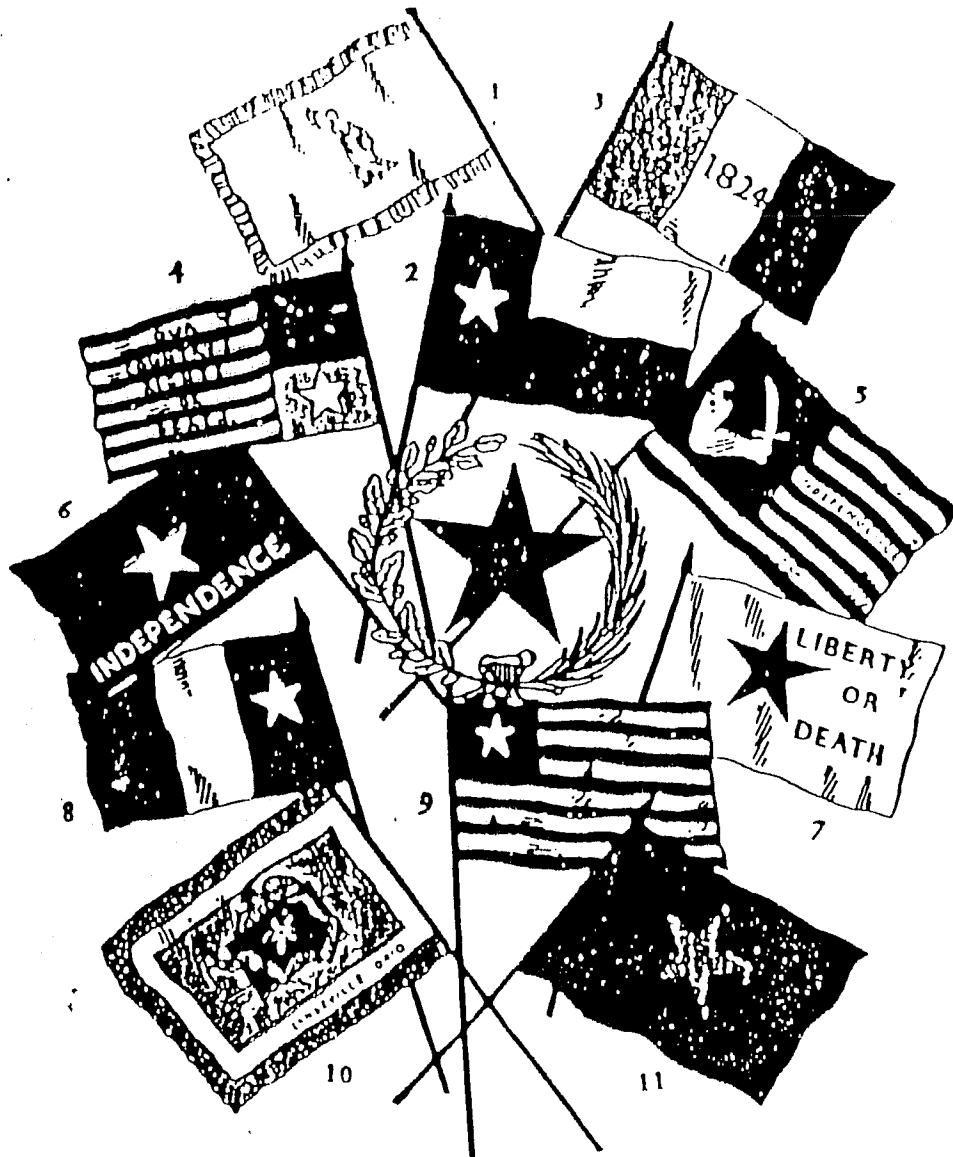
REVISED EDITION



TURNER COMPANY

Publishers in and of the Southwest

DALLAS, TEXAS



THE EVOLUTION OF THE TEXAS FLAG

- No. 1—Flag of San Jacinto.
- No. 2—National Standard of Republic (January 24, 1839), present State Flag.
- No. 3—Flag of the Alamo.
- No. 4—San Felipe Flag (Feb. 29, 1836).
- No. 5—Flag of Goliad and Velasco (Brewster's).
- No. 6—McGally Flag (1835).
- No. 7—Flag of Ward's Georgia Battalion.
- No. 8—Captain Dodson's Flag (September, 1835).
- No. 9—Naval Flag (April 9, 1836).
- No. 10—Captain Surrong's Flag (1836).
- No. 11—National Standard of Republic (December 10, 1836).

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of the United States for admission, or negotiate a new treaty with Texas.

Though the resolution was approved in the House by a vote of one hundred and twenty to ninety-eight, in the Senate the points were raised that this mode of annexation was unconstitutional and a breach of the senatorial power of confirming treaties. On March 1 the Senate approved the resolution by the narrow margin of twenty-seven to twenty-five. On the same day President Tyler signed the resolution, this being one of his last official acts. Not wishing to risk the overthrow of another treaty in the Senate, he offered the resolution directly to Texas through the American *chargé d'affaires*, Major A. J. Donelson.

Texas Accepts Annexation. The final decision now devolved upon Texas, and the outcome was not at all certain. President Anson Jones, who had succeeded Houston in December, 1844, had not mentioned the subject of annexation in his inaugural address nor in any of his messages. Neither had any action thereon been taken by the Texan Congress which adjourned February 3, 1845. Furthermore, Ashbel Smith, the secretary of state, had signed in March the preliminaries of a treaty with Mexico by which that country would recognize the independence of Texas provided Texas would agree never to become annexed to the United States. This proposed treaty was ratified by the Mexican government in May, about the time that President Jones received the annexation resolution from Washington. Thus Texas had the choice of a union under the stars and stripes, which would probably mean war with Mexico, or independence guaranteed by the British government.

On May 15 President Jones summoned a convention of sixty-one delegates to meet at Austin on July 4, to decide what should be the response of the people of Texas; and at the same

Padre - Priest

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