

Exhibit 214

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:

The Texas State Seal - from Collier's Encyclopedia.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: Coolidge Gordon

D. B. West

Witness to source and above signature

Merle Ann West

Witness to above signatures

sewing-machine factory, and a state mental-health clinic. In 1980 the population was 2,596. In 1990 it was 2,398.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Gaines County Historical Survey Committee, *The Gaines County Story*, ed. Margaret Coward (Seagraves, Texas: Pioneer, 1974). Kathleen E. and Clifton R. St. Clair, eds., *Little Towns of Texas* (Jacksonville, Texas: Jayroe Graphic Arts, 1982).

William R. Hunt

SEA KING. In November 1861 a local draftsman and inventor named Robert Creuzbaur^{qv} submitted a plan to the Texas government that called for the construction of an iron-plated gunboat called the *Sea King* for service in the Confederate Navy. At the time, the Confederate States of America was in desperate need of a navy capable of breaking the Union blockade. Creuzbaur's vessel was to be made of wood and iron with propellers at the stern and powered by a hot-air engine. He estimated that it would travel at a rate of eighteen miles an hour. In addition to the topside armaments, he proposed that the *Sea King* should also employ a "submarine cannon." This gun would be below the waterline and would wreak havoc on the wooden hulls of the Union fleet. Half a century before they were first used, he had proposed what eventually became the modern torpedo tube.

Governor Francis R. Lubbock^{qv} appointed a scientific committee composed of William Van Rosenberg, James Brown, and Dr. J. M. Steiner.^{qv} The Texas legislature also appointed committees to investigate the proposal. These committees subsequently concluded that such a ship potentially could "destroy in a short time the whole naval power of our enemies." On November 25, 1861, the House passed a bill calling for the construction of an effective marine force, and appropriated \$500 for Robert Creuzbaur to present his plan to the Confederate War Department in Richmond. It is not known whether or not Creuzbaur presented his plan. Three months later, on March 8 and 9, 1862, the Confederate ironclad *Virginia (Merrimack)* attacked Union ships in Hampton Roads, near Chesapeake Bay and engaged in a historic battle with the Union ironclad *Monitor*. The race for ironclads had begun in earnest. Ironclads were built quickly and with little room for innovation or experimentation such as that proposed for the *Sea King*. War at sea would never again be the same.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Larry Jay Gage, "The Texas Road to Secession and War: John Marshall and the Texas State Gazette, 1860-1861," *Southern Historical Quarterly* 62 (October 1958). *House Journal of the Ninth Legislature, First Called Session, February 2, 1863-March 7, 1863* (Austin: Texas State Library, 1963). William N. Still, Jr., *Iron Afloat: The Story of Confederate Armorclads* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971). *Texas State Gazette*, November 30, 1861.

Mark Dallas Loeffler

SEALE, RICHARD (ca. 1797-1875). Richard (Uncle Dick) Seale, founder of the oldest church for blacks in Texas, was born a slave around 1797 in Alexandria, Virginia. The date of his birth is uncertain, but he treasured a silver coin given to him, according to his mother, by Gen. George Washington when the child's crying during a parade attracted Washington's attention. Seale acquired some education and became overseer for his master, Joshua Seale, whose plantation was west of Jasper in the Indian Creek community near Bevilport, Jasper County, Texas. Richard Seale was a devout Christian, interested in the spiritual welfare of his people. About 1850, with Joshua Seale's help, he organized the Dixie Baptist Church, of which he was pastor. Part of the original church still stood in January 1967, when the structure was awarded a historic building medallion. Seale died in 1875 and was buried at Indian Creek in the Seale family cemetery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: William Seale, *A History of the Dixie Baptist Church* (MS, Dixie Baptist Church, Jasper, Texas). William Seale, *Texas Riverman: The Life and Times of Captain Andrew Farney Smyth* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1966).

William Seale

SEALE, TEXAS. Seale, between Steele Creek and the Navasota River just west of Farm Road 937 and twenty-five miles northeast of Franklin in extreme northeastern Robertson County, was established in the late 1880s and was named for Mike Seale, an early settler. Its post office operated from 1885 to 1915. By 1890 the community had a population of twenty-five, and in 1892 it had two well-drillers, a cotton gin, a general store, and a physician. By 1896 the town included another physician and three churches. The population of Seale was estimated at seventy-five in the 1930s, and in 1942 the site had a church, two cemeteries, and several scattered dwellings. Its population declined over the next several decades, and by 1982 Seale consisted of only a few scattered dwellings. Its population in the late 1980s was reported as twenty-five.

Richard Allen Burns

SEALS OF TEXAS. In Spanish Texas,^{qv} the Spanish insignia was used on documents applying to the "New Philippines."^{qv} With the establishment of Mexican Independence, the Aztec symbol of an eagle holding a serpent in its mouth and standing on a *nopal*, or cactus, became a Mexican symbol. On the Mexican coat of arms, the eagle-serpent-nopal was encircled by wreaths of olive and oak. The separate seal of the state of Coahuila and Texas^{qv} (1825 to 1835) showed the eagle on a *nopal* within an ellipse, crowned with the cap of liberty, and bore in Spanish the inscription "Supreme Government of the Free State of Coahuila and Texas." Stephen F. Austin^{qv} used an official seal with the inscription "Government of Texas" in Spanish to authenticate the governmental acts of his colony at San Felipe de Austin.

During the period of the provisional government,^{qv} Governor Henry Smith^{qv} used his private seal on an official document because no seal of office had been provided. Some historians speculate that the seal Smith used was actually a button with an eight-petaled daisy design, but this cannot be confirmed by an examination of the original document at the Texas State Archives.^{qv} On March 12, 1836, the general convention of the provisional government adopted a resolution offered by George C. Childress^{qv} providing for "a single star of five points, either of gold or silver" as the "peculiar emblem" of the Republic of Texas. There is no known record that this emblem was ever used as an actual seal. The Constitution of the republic provided, "There shall be a seal of the republic, which shall be kept by the president, and used by him officially; it shall be called the great seal of the republic of Texas." A design for the national seal was not specified, however, so the constitution stated that the "president shall make use of his private seal until a seal of the republic shall be provided." David G. Burnet^{qv} submitted to the first Congress his design for a seal: "a single star, with the letters 'Republic of Texas,' circular on said seal, which seal shall also be circular." President Sam Houston^{qv} approved the design on December 10, 1836, and it was used for three years. A reproduction of this seal is used on publications of the Texas State Historical Association.^{qv} After initial hopes for the quick annexation^{qv} of Texas into the United States grew dim, the Third Congress modified the seal and introduced the design of a national arms in 1839: "a white star of five points, on an azure ground, encircled by an olive and live oak branches." The Congress specified that the "great seal of this Republic shall . . . bear the arms of this nation . . . and the letters 'Republic of Texas.'" The Texan Legation in Paris used a variation of this seal with the national arms encircled by "TEXIAN LEGATION PARIS." Though no one knows who first suggested the addition of the olive and live oak branches to the seal, the Mexican national seal was the likely source. Senator William H. Wharton^{qv} introduced a bill in the Texas Senate on December 28, 1838, to modify both the Texas seal and flag. The bill was referred to a committee chaired by Senator Oliver Jones,^{qv} and on January 25, 1839, President Mirabeau B. Lamar^{qv} approved a substitute bill offered by Jones, which proposed the same design for the seal and flag originally presented in Wharton's bill. Peter Krag executed an official rendition of the seal as well as the national flag. Lamar approved Krag's art, which is attached to the act and currently in the custody of the Texas State Archives.

Krag erroneously used either Spanish oak or post oak leaves in his seal art instead of live oak leaves, however, thus initiating more than a century of debate over the seal's correct design.

When Texas joined the Union, the Constitution of 1845^{9v} retained the seal, changing only the word *Republic* to *State*. The constitution declared, "There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him officially. The said seal shall be a star of five points, encircled by an olive and live oak branches, and the words 'the State of Texas.'" The constitutions of 1861, 1866, and 1869^{9v} have similar language; the current state charter, the Constitution of 1876,^{9v} adds only that the seal shall be kept "by the secretary of state, and used by him officially under the supervision of the governor."

On November 19, 1946, the National Guard Bureau at the Pentagon informed all states that the United States Air Force wanted state national guard aircraft to have identifying insignia on the fuselage. The Texas Adjutant General's Department decided to use the state seal as the identifying insignia. The department's chief engineer, Col. Maybin H. Wilson, researched the design of the seal with the assistance of Werner W. Dornberger, an architectural engineering professor at the University of Texas; Bertha Brandt, assistant archivist of the state library; and Dorman Winfrey, archivist at UT. Wilson also relied on Louis W. Kemp and Carlos E. Castañeda's^{9v} previous research on the state seal, done to assist Harold E. Jessen in designing the terrazzo Texas national and state seals located in the Capitol^{9v} rotunda and south entrance. In 1956, Ing. Octavio A. Martínez, an architectural engineering student at UT, prepared an 18.75-inch watercolor of the seal. His design was faithful to the constitutional description and omitted erroneous details that had crept into the seal over the years, such as the addition of stars and diamonds in the bottom of the outer ring and the use of post oak leaves instead of live oak leaves. In 1960, Secretary of State Zollie Steakley accepted the Martínez design as a true and correct rendition of the state seal. But unfortunately, Martínez's original watercolor has been lost.

In 1960 the state adjutant general,^{9v} Maj. Gen. K. L. Berry,^{9v} and the executive director of the Texas Heritage Foundation, A. Garland Adair,^{9v} commissioned Henry W. Schlattner, an architectural engineering student at the University of Texas, to paint six watercolors of the Martínez state seal. These were presented to Governor M. Price Daniel, Sr., the battleship *Texas*, the Texas Memorial Museum,^{9v} the Texas Senate, the Texas House of Representatives, and Travis B. Bryan, Sr., a descendant of Moses Austin.^{9v} The Texas legislature^{9v} held a joint session on April 5, 1961, to receive the framed seals. Of these five watercolors, only the copy presented to the Texas Memorial Museum is known to exist.

By 1991 almost twenty different versions of the state seal were in use on state letterheads and publications. In response to the concerns of several state agencies about this lack of uniformity, Secretary of State John Hannah, Jr., appointed the Texas State Seal Advisory Committee to formulate recommendations on the design of the state seal. The cochairs of this committee were Charles A. Spain, Jr. and Donna D. Darling. The committee researched the history of the state seal and recommended that the Texas Memorial Museum's 1960 watercolor by Henry W. Schlattner be used as a model. In addition, the committee developed standard black and white representations of the state seal and state arms, designed by committee member Juan Vega, for use by all state offices, departments, and agencies. The secretary of state adopted these in June 1992 as the official designs of the state seal and arms. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas^{9v} had proposed a design for the reverse of the state seal that was adopted by the 1961 legislature in a concurrent resolution. The reverse was based on 1931 art designed by architect Henry C. Wedemeyer, who worked on a commission from the Daughters. Governor Daniel approved the concurrent resolution on August 26, 1961. The procedure was unusual because the legislature adopted the art itself as the reverse of the state seal, as opposed to the usual practice of adopting a description, or blazon, which is later rendered by an artist. The legislature's concurrent resolution adopting the seal's reverse also contained a descrip-

tion of the art. Unfortunately, the description in the concurrent resolution disagreed in some respects with the art, and the art itself suffered from minor inaccuracies. The 1991 legislature modified the description of the reverse of the state seal in a concurrent resolution approved by Governor Ann W. Richards on June 14, 1991. The 1991 modification was made to correct minor inaccuracies in the 1961 description and to adopt a description of the design rather than specific art. Alfred Znamierowski produced the art under the supervision of Whitney Smith, executive director of the Flag Research Center, and it was revised and completed by Douglas Young, a member of the Texas State Seal Advisory Committee. On the recommendation of the advisory committee, Secretary of State Hannah adopted this art as the official design for the reverse of the state seal in June 1992 for use by all state offices, departments, and agencies. The reverse of the state seal now appears in color on the terrazzo floor of a rotunda in the underground Capitol extension.

The 1993 legislature enacted the description of the reverse of the state seal as law: "The reverse of the state seal contains a shield, consisting of a depiction of the Alamo, the cannon of the Battle of Gonzales, and Vince's Bridge. The shield is encircled by live oak and olive branches, and the unfurled flags of the Kingdom of France, the Kingdom of Spain, the United Mexican States, the Republic of Texas, the Confederate States of America, and the United States of America. Above the shield is emblazoned the motto, 'REMEMBER THE ALAMO,' and beneath it are the words, 'TEXAS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE,' with a white five-pointed star hanging over the shield, centered between the flags." The legislature also enacted the description of the state arms as law: "The state arms are a white star of five points, on an azure ground, encircled by olive and live oak branches." Because the state and its agencies were using numerous differing versions of the state seal, the 1993 law required the secretary of state to adopt and publish standard designs for the state seal, its reverse, and the state arms. In January 1994 the secretary readopted the June 1992 art as the standard designs for the state seal and state arms, effective February 14, 1994, and published the art in the *Texas Register*. The June 1992 art for the reverse of the state seal was readopted in May 1994 as the standard design for the seal's reverse, effective June 13, 1994, and published in the *Texas Register*. The 1993 law also changed any reference in law concerning the "Great Seal of Texas" to the "state seal" to correspond both with the language used in the constitution and with an 1846 Texas Supreme Court decision that defined the term "great seal" to mean the seal of a nation and not of a state. Since the June 1992 adoption of the standard design for the reverse of the state seal, historians have conducted research on the cannon of the battle of Gonzales^{9v} that calls into question several of the long-standing beliefs about the cannon's design (*SEE GONZALES "COME AND TAKE IT" CANNON*).

Virtually all state offices, departments, agencies, and other political subdivisions have their own seal. With the exception of some municipalities and the Texas colleges and universities, these governmental seals almost always feature a slightly modified version of the state seal or a single star. The most notable exception is the seal of the General Land Office,^{9v} which has had three designs. The first was used from 1838 to 1842 and had for its device a buffalo standing before a live oak tree, a small star, and the words "GENERAL LAND OFFICE--TEXAS." This first seal was apparently broken or lost during the Archive War^{9v} of December 1842, and the Land Office ordered a replacement seal that had the Lone Star emblem of the republic (*SEE FLAGS OF TEXAS*) and "TEXAS" between the points of the star and "GENERAL LAND OFFICE" in the outer margin. This replacement proved unsatisfactory and was never used. The second seal was used from mid-1844 to March 25, 1986, and had a device consisting of a cotton plant, plow, scythe, shovel, sheaf of wheat, fence, meridian sun, and "GENERAL LAND OFFICE--REPUBLIC OF TEXAS." Soon after annexation a new die was cast that changed the words to "GENERAL LAND OFFICE--THE STATE OF TEXAS." The legislature recognized the validity of both the original buffalo

seal and the state General Land Office seal on April 29, 1846, when the legislature legalized documents embossed with either seal. The current Land Office seal was introduced on March 25, 1986, in commemoration of the Texas Sesquicentennial. It replaced the agricultural theme of the second seal with a design representing the agency's land and resource management responsibilities. The seal consists of a bison in front of a fish-eye view of mountains, plateaus, prairies, bays, barrier islands, and the Gulf of Mexico,^{9v} all surmounted by a Lone Star, and "1836—GENERAL LAND OFFICE—1836—THE STATE OF TEXAS."

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Jesús F. de la Teja, "A Short History of the General Land Office Seals," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 90 (January 1987). Herbert and Virginia Gambrell, *A Pictorial History of Texas* (New York: Dutton, 1960). Charles A. Spain, Jr., "The Flags and Seals of Texas," *South Texas Law Review* 33 (February 1992).

Charles A. Spain, Jr.

SEALY, GEORGE (1835–1901). George Sealy, Galveston entrepreneur, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on January 9, 1835, the tenth of eleven children of Mary (McCarty) and Robert Sealy, an Irish immigrant blacksmith. George began helping support his family at age twelve. His first job as a farmhand was to sit as a weight on the end of a plow, for which he was paid ten cents a day. He later worked in a country store while attending Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College in nearby Kingston, and at eighteen he became a station agent for the Lackawana Railroad. When he quit at the age of twenty-two, he was making \$150 a month and had saved \$1,100. In November 1857 George gave all his savings except \$100 to his widowed mother and joined his older brother John Sealy^{9v} in Texas. John had left home many years earlier and had become a partner of Ball, Hutchings and Company, a successful dry goods and commission business in Galveston. Beginning as a shipping clerk whose duties included sweeping the office, George worked his way through the company ranks. By volunteering for extra jobs, he learned all phases of the business, but his promising career was interrupted by the Civil War.^{9v} Despite his opposition to secession,^{9v} he volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army, and, accepting no pay or promotions for his military service, represented Ball, Hutchings, and Company in Mexico from 1862 to 1865, during which time the company received European cotton cards to be used by the Confederacy. After the war George returned to Galveston, where Ball, Hutchings and Company had changed its focus to become a cotton commission and banking business. George was initially named cashier, but became a full partner in 1870. With his help, the firm, which was eventually known as Hutchings-Sealy and Company, was able to move exclusively into banking.

George Sealy's business expertise is also credited with helping save the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway. Founded in 1873 to replace the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, the venture was jeopardized by poor management. However, under Sealy's subsequent reorganization of the company, the line was not only saved but extended to join the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. The line included an additional train station, from which has grown the town of Sealy, Texas. Sealy's other interests included the Texas Guarantee and Trust Company, Galveston Cotton Exchange, Galveston Rope and Twine Company, Galveston Free School Board, Galveston Maritime Association, Galveston Protestant Orphan's Home, Galveston Evening Tribune Publishing Company, Preston Chemical Company, Galveston Fruit Importing and Trading Company, Bluefields Banana Company, Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Red Snapper fishing Company of Galveston, South Texas Development Association, Galveston Freight Bureau, Galveston Wharf Company, Galveston Gas Company, Southern Kansas and Texas Railway, Texas Land and Loan Company, Rembert Roller Compress Company, Galveston Meat Exporting Company, and Galveston Electric Light Company. Just after his fortieth birthday, George Sealy married Magnolia Willis (see

SEALY, MAGNOLIA WILLIS), the daughter of business associate Peter J. Willis, on May 12, 1875. The couple had eight children. When John Sealy died on August 29, 1884, George Sealy, as executor of the will, was instrumental in establishing the John Sealy Hospital^{9v} with the elder Sealy's bequest of \$50,000 designated for "a charitable purpose." The hospital is now a part of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. A businessman to the end, George Sealy died on December 14, 1901, while traveling by train to a meeting in New York to discuss interest rates on Galveston bonds to help finance the city's recovery from the Galveston hurricane of 1900.^{9v}

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Jane and Rebecca Pinckard, *Lest We Forget: The Open Gates, the George Sealy Residence* (Houston, 1988).

Leslie A. Watts

SEALY, GEORGE II (1880–1944). George Sealy II, businessman, was born in Galveston on December 13, 1880. As the eldest son of eight children born to wealthy Galveston businessman George Sealy and his wife, Magnolia Willis Sealy,^{9v} George II experienced a life of both luxury and responsibility. After attending Miss Jackie Andrews' school and Ball High School in Galveston, he graduated from Princeton in 1902. As his father had died only a year earlier, much of young George's early business training was accomplished under the mentorship of his older cousin John Hutchings Sealy,^{9v} also a successful Galveston entrepreneur. Because of his position among his siblings, George apparently felt throughout his life a great sense of responsibility for assuring the financial stability and well-being of his remaining family members, including that of his mother. Like his father, who had refused military pay for serving the Confederacy during the Civil War,^{9v} Sealy did not cash his Army checks received during World War I,^{9v} in which he volunteered as an enlisted man. Also similar to his father, he did not marry until late in life and then to a much younger woman. On November 10, 1923, Sealy married twenty-two-year-old Eugenia Polk Taylor of San Antonio, Texas. The couple had three children.

Sealy continued his family's traditional position at the forefront of Galveston business life by serving as president of the Galveston Cotton Concentration Company; chairman of the board of Hutchings-Sealy Bank; president of Black Hardware Company; vice president of American Indemnity;^{9v} treasurer of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade; chairman of the board of International Creosoting and Construction Company, Inc.; commissioner of finance for the city of Galveston; president of the Gulf Transfer Company and Bay Cotton and Bagging Company; member of the board of directors of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway and the British and Allied Merchant Navy Club; president of the Galveston Artillery Club; and member of the State Prison Board. Sealy was also known for his sense of civic responsibility and interest in his community. In addition to serving as a vestry member of Trinity Episcopal Church and director and treasurer of the Sealy and Smith Foundation for the John Sealy Hospital,^{9v} he was instrumental in establishing Galveston as "The Oleander City." He cultivated some sixty different varieties of the flowering plant on a fourteen-acre plot of land behind the Galveston Cotton Concentration Company. During World War II^{9v} more than 800,000 plants were shipped, and free plants were given to island residents, visitors, and servicemen stationed at Galveston's Fort Crockett. An oleander festival and parade were also sponsored, and plants were named after prominent Galvestonians and benefactors and also sent to notables such as President Roosevelt and the Duchess of Windsor. George Sealy II died on November 4, 1944, as a result of contracting pneumonia while attending a meeting in New York and enrolling his son, George Sealy III, in Princeton University.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Jane and Rebecca Pinckard, *Lest We Forget: The Open Gates, the George Sealy Residence* (Houston, 1988).

Leslie A. Watts