

The Aboriginal and Indigenous Muurish/Moorish Foundation of Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation



Trust No. 98-6xxxxxx

The Following Documents:



1. Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 and 1836, 8 Stat. 100-105 and 484-487, Treaty Series 244-1 and 244-2, 9 Bevans 1278 and 1286 (pp. 2-14)
2. US Dept. of State Treaties in Force (2019) (pp. 15-17)
3. Georgia House Resolution No. 1203 (2014)- Recognition of Moorish Holy Week, & Other Purposes (pg. 18)
4. Texas Senate Resolution No. 1014 (2015)- Recognition of Moorish Antiquity & Contributions to America (pg. 19)
5. Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs National Constitution & Supplemental Treaties: Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 and 1836, Rights and Duties of States (Inter-American) of 1933, UN Charter of 1945, ICCPR of 1966 and ICERD of 1966 (pp. 20-172)
6. Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aboriginal and Indigenous Blood Right Heirs Census of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation (pp. 173-261)
7. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (pp. 262-278)
8. Organization of American States American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (pp. 279-340)
9. Paleo-American Aborigine Muur and Pre-Columbian American Moor Abstract of Title (pp. 341-342)
10. 'Pre-Columbian Explorations To America', 'A View of The Bronze Age' with Southeast Asian/ Malaysian/ Philippine Aeta Pygmy Negritos and Congo Mbuti Biaka Central African Negrillos Archaeological Remains of Our Ancestors in Tennessee from the University of California, Riverside (pp. 343-353)
11. Tennessee Archaeology, Volume 7, Fall 2013 Number 1- 'Tennessee's Ancient Pygmy Graveyards: The "Wonder of the Western Country"'- Kevin E. Smith (pp. 354-389)
12. Moorish Bourne Stone & Parahyba Stone Landmarks and Title of Our Ancestors with Newspaper Publishings, et. al. (pp. 390-401)
13. Pennsylvania House Resolution No. 75 (1933)- Muurs' and Moors' Noble Titles (pp. 402-405)
14. Moorish 5th Century Church Landmark and Title of Our Ancestors (pp. 406-411)
15. Johnson and Graham's Lessee v. McIntosh, 21 U.S. 543 (1823) Concerning Earlier Prior Discoveries made by Christians (pp. 412-414)
16. Great Atum Benben Landmark of Our Ancestors Pursuant to Deuteronomy 19:14 and 27:17, Proverbs 22:28 and 23:10, and Matthew 5:17-18 (pg. 415)
17. United States Statutes at Large 96 Stat. 1211, Public Law 97-280 (pg. 416)

Prepared by:

Kan Maccu B'alam: Toriano Oba Shango-El

NOTICE: IPFS Blockchain Records of Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation...
In Plena Vita Data-

*** See the 'National Declaration for Every Bloodright Heir of the
Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation' on the final page, pg. 417 in the document.



Morocco¹

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

*Treaty sealed by the Emperor of Morocco June 23, 1786, and delivered to the American agent at Morocco June 28, 1786; additional article signed and sealed on behalf of Morocco July 15, 1786; ship-signals agreement signed at Morocco July 6, 1786*²

Entered into force July 15, 1786

Treaty and additional article ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States July 18, 1787

*Expired; replaced January 28, 1837, by treaty of September 16, 1836*³

8 Stat. 100; Treaty Series 244-1

TREATY

[TRANSLATION]

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known—

Whereas the United States of America in Congress assembled by their Commission bearing date the twelvth day of May One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty four thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them or a Majority of them full Powers to confer, treat & negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make & receive propositions for such Treaty and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification, And by one other Commission bearing date the Eleventh day of March One thousand Seven hundred & Eighty five did further empower the said Min-

¹ Certain agreements between the United States and France were applicable to Morocco. See *ante*, Vol. 7, p. 763, FRANCE.

² For a detailed study of these procedures and other features of the negotiations, see 2 Miller 185. The document printed here, incorporating a certified English translation of the treaty and the additional article, was signed and sealed by Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, Thomas Jefferson at Paris, Jan. 1, 1787, and John Adams at London Jan. 25, 1787.

³ TS 244-2, *post*, p. 1286.

isters Plenipotentiary or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and Seals to appoint such Agent in the said Business as they might think proper with Authority under the directions and Instructions of the said Ministers to commence & prosecute the said Negotiations & Conferences for the said Treaty provided that the said Treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And Whereas, We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the Hand and Seal of the said John Adams at London October the fifth, One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five, & of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris October the Eleventh of the same Year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, Agent in the Business aforesaid, giving him the Powers therein, which by the said second Commission we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath arranged Articles for a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which Articles written in the Arabic Language, confirmed by His said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco & seal'd with His Royal Seal, being translated into the Language of the said United States of America, together with the Attestations thereto annexed are in the following Words, To Wit.

In the name of Almighty God,

This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this Book and sealed with our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco on the twenty fifth day of the blessed Month of Shaban, in the Year One thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

.1.

We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty consisting of twenty five Articles shall be inserted in this Book and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose Approbation it has been made and who is duly authorized on their Part, to treat with us concerning all the Matters contained therein.

.2.

If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever, the other Party shall not take a Commission from the Enemy nor fight under their Colors.

.3.

If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever and take a Prize belonging to that Nation, and there shall be found on board Subjects or Effects belonging to either of the Parties, the Subjects shall be set at Liberty and the Effects returned to the Owners. And if any Goods belonging to any

Nation, with whom either of the Parties shall be at War, shall be loaded on Vessels belonging to the other Party, they shall pass free and unmolested without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

.4.

A Signal or Pass shall be given to all Vessels belonging to both Parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at Sea, and if the Commander of a Ship of War of either Party shall have other Ships under his Convoy, the Declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

.5.

If either of the Parties shall be at War, and shall meet a Vessel at Sea, belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a Boat with two or three Men only, and if any Gun shall be fired and injury done without Reason, the offending Party shall make good all damages.

.6.

If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored, and in like Manner, if any Moor not a Subject of these Dominions shall make Prize of any of the Citizens of America or their Effects and bring them into any of the Ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.

.7.

If any Vessel of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and have occasion for Provisions or other Supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

.8.

If any Vessel of the United States shall meet with a Disaster at Sea and put into one of our Ports to repair, she shall be at Liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any Duty whatever.

.9.

If any Vessel of the United States shall be cast on Shore on any Part of our Coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the Owners and no one shall attempt going near her without their Approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our Protection; and if any Vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our Ports, by Stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her Cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity untill the Commander shall think proper to proceed on his Voyage.

.10.⁴

If any Vessel of either of the Parties shall have an engagement with a Vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers within gunshot of the Forts of the other, the Vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible untill she is in safety; And if any American Vessel shall be cast on shore on the Coast of Wadnoon or any Coast thereabout, the People belonging to her shall be protected, and assisted untill by the help of God, they shall be sent to their Country.

.11.

If we shall be at War with any Christian Power and any of our Vessels sail from the Ports of the United States, no Vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow untill twenty four hours after the Departure of our Vessels; and the same Regulation shall be observed towards the American Vessels sailing from our Ports.—be their enemies Moors or Christians.

.12.

If any Ship of War belonging to the United States shall put into any of our Ports, she shall not be examined on any Pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive Slaves on Board, nor shall the Governor or Commander of the Place compel them to be brought on Shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

.13.

If a Ship of War of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the Fort, with an equal Number of Guns, not with more or less.

.14.

The Commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the Commerce with Spain or as that with the most favored Nation for the time being and their Citizens shall be respected and esteemed and have full Liberty to pass and repass our Country and Sea Ports whenever they please without interruption.

.15.

Merchants of both Countries shall employ only such interpreters, & such other Persons to assist them in their Business, as they shall think proper. No Commander of a Vessel shall transport his Cargo on board another Vessel, he shall not be detained in Port, longer than he may think proper, and all persons employed in loading or unloading Goods or in any other Labor whatever, shall be paid at the Customary rates, not more and not less.

⁴ See also additional article, p. 1284.

.16.

In case of a War between the Parties, the Prisoners are not to be made Slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, Officer for Officer and one private Man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican Dollars for each Person wanting; And it is agreed that all Prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve Months from the Time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a Merchant or any other Person authorized by either of the Parties.

.17.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or Sell any kind of Goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of Merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian Nations.

.18.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of Vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband Goods have been sent on board, in which Case the Persons who took the contraband Goods on board shall be punished according to the Usage and Custom of the Country and no other Person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the Ship or Cargo incur any Penalty or damage whatever.

.19.

No vessel shall be detained in Port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any Article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full Liberty to agree for the Freight of any Goods he takes on board.

.20.

If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government to enforce his decisions it shall be immediately granted to him.

.21.

If a Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Tryal, and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

.22.

If an American Citizen shall die in our Country and no Will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his Effects, and if there shall be no Consul, the Effects shall be deposited in the hands of some Person worthy of Trust, untill the Party shall appear who has a Right to demand them, but if the Heir to the Person deceased be present, the Property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a Will shall appear, the Property shall descend agreeable to that Will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the Validity thereof.

.23.

The Consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any Sea Port of our Dominions that they shall think proper; And they shall be respected and enjoy all the Privileges which the Consuls of any other Nation enjoy, and if any of the Citizens of the United States shall contract any Debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any Manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a Promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in Writing no Application to him for any redress shall be made.

.24.

If any differences shall arise by either Party infringing on any of the Articles of this Treaty, Peace and Harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, untill a friendly Application shall be made for an Arrangement, and untill that Application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to Arms. And if a War shall break out between the Parties, Nine Months shall be granted to all the Subjects of both Parties, to dispose of their Effects and retire with their Property. And it is further declared that whatever indulgences in Trade or otherwise shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the Citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

.25.

This Treaty shall continue in full Force, with the help of God for Fifty Years.

We have delivered this Book into the Hands of the before-mentioned Thomas Barclay on the first day of the blessed Month of Ramadan, in the Year One thousand two hundred.

I certify that the annex'd is a true Copy of the Translation made by Issac Cardoza Nuñez, Interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THO^s BARCLAY

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

[TRANSLATION]

Grace to the only God

I the underwritten the Servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelhack Fennish do certify that His Imperial Majesty my Master /whom God preserve/ having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the United States of America has ordered me the better to compleat it and in addition of the tenth Article of the Treaty to declare "That, if any Vessel belonging to the United States shall be in any of the Ports of His Majesty's Dominions, or within Gunshot of his Forts, she shall be protected as much as possible and no Vessel whatever belonging either to Moorish or Christian Powers with whom the United States may be at War, shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the Citizens of America our good Friends."

And in obedience to His Majesty's Commands I certify this Declaration by putting my hand and Seal to it, on the Eighteenth day of Ramadan in the Year One thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

The Servant of the King my Master whom God preserve

TAHER BEN ABDELHACK FENNISH

I Do Certify that the above is a True Copy of the Translation Made at Morocco by Isaac Cardoza Nunes, Interpreter, of a Declaration Made and Signed by Sidi Hage Tahar Fennish in addition to the Treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America which Declaration the said Tahar Fennish Made by the Express Directions of His Majesty.

THO^s BARCLAY

Note, The Ramadan of the Year of the Hegira 1200 Commenced on the 28th June in the Year of our Lord 1786.

Now know Ye that We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid do approve & conclude the said Treaty and every Article and Clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification.

In testimony whereof we have signed the same with our Names and Seals, at the places of our respective residence and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

JOHN ADAMS [SEAL]

LONDON *January 25. 1787.*

TH: JEFFERSON [SEAL]

PARIS *January 1. 1787.*

SHIP-SIGNALS AGREEMENT

The following Signals are agreed upon between Commodore Rais Farache, on the Part of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and the Honorable Thomas Barclay Esquire Agent for the United States of America on their Part, to the End that the Vessels of both Parties may be known to each other at Sea.

For Vessels of two or of three Masts,

In the Day, a blue Pendant is to be hoisted on the End of the Main Yard, and in the Night a Lantern is to be hoisted on the same Place.

For Vessels of one Mast only,

In the Day, a blue Pendant is to be hoisted at the Mast-Head, and in the Night a Lantern is to be hoisted on the Ensign Staff.

Done at Morocco the Ninth day of the Month of Ramadan in the Year One thousand two hundred.

THO^s BARCLAY

From the Great in Position, the High in God

By authorization: Rais Faraj

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Treaty sealed by the Emperor of Morocco at Meccanez September 16, 1836, and signed for the United States October 1, 1836

Senate advice and consent to ratification January 17, 1837

Ratified by the President of the United States January 28, 1837

Entered into force January 28, 1837

Proclaimed by the President of the United States January 30, 1837

Termination in part: extraterritorial jurisdiction in Morocco relinquished by the United States October 6, 1956

8 Stat. 484; Treaty Series 244-2¹

[TRANSLATION]

In the name of God, the merciful and Clement!

(Abd Errahman Ibenu Kesham whom God exalt!)

Praise be to God!

This is the copy of the Treaty of peace which we have made with the Americans; and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed Seal, that, with the help of God, it may remain firm for ever.

Written at Meccanez, the City of Olives, on the 3^d day of the month Jumad el lahar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (corresponding to Sept. 16. A.D. 1836.)

ART. 1. We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty, consisting of Twenty five Articles, shall be inserted in this Book, and delivered to James R. Leib, Agent of the United States, and now their Resident Consul at Tangier, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part, to treat with us, concerning all the matters contained therein.

ART. 2. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

ART. 3. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods, belong-

¹ For a detailed study of this treaty, see 4 Miller 33.

ing to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

ART. 4. A signal, or pass, shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea: and if the Commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

ART. 5. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only: and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done, without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

ART. 6. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored: and, in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject to these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

ART. 7. If any vessel of either party, shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

ART. 8. If any vessel of the United States, shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

ART. 9. If any vessel of the United States, shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

ART. 10. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers, within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged, shall be defended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety: and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore, on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her, shall be protected and assisted, until by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

ART. 11. If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels sails from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow, until twenty-four hours after the departure of our

vessels: and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

ART. 12. If any ship of war belonging to the United States, shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

ART. 13. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other, and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not more or less.

ART. 14. The commerce with the United States, shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and sea-ports whenever they please, without interruption.

ART. 15. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel: he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

ART. 16. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another. Captain for Captain, Officer for Officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed, that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person, authorized by either of the parties.

ART. 17. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper: and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

ART. 18. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board; and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board; in which case, the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

ART. 19. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

ART. 20. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid, or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

ART. 21. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the Country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

ART. 22. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

ART. 23. The Consul of the United States of America, shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper: and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other Nation enjoy: and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof; without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

ART. 24. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the Articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

ART. 25. This Treaty shall continue in force, with the help of God, for fifty years; after the expiration of which term, the Treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months notice to the other of an intention to abandon it; in which case, its operations shall cease at the end of the twelve months.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

For The Empire of Morocco

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE IT KNOWN

Whereas the undersigned, James R. Leib, a Citizen of the United States of North America, and now their Resident Consul at Tangier, having been duly appointed Commissioner, by *letters patent*, under the signature of the President and Seal of the United States of North America, bearing date, at the City of Washington, the Fourth day of July A.D. 1835, for negotiating and concluding a Treaty of *peace and friendship* between the United States of North America and the Empire of Morocco; I, therefore, James R. Leib, Commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing Treaty and every Article and clause therein contained; reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of North America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, and the Seal of this Consulate, on the First day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and *Thirty six*, and of the Independence of the United States the *Sixty First*.

JAMES R. LEIB [SEAL]

United States Department of State

Treaties in Force

A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States in Force on January 1, 2019

This publication lists treaties and other international agreements of the United States on record in the Department of State on January 1, 2019, which had not expired by their own terms or which had not been denounced by the parties, replaced, superseded by other agreements, or otherwise definitely terminated.



Compiled by the Treaty Affairs Staff,
Office of the Legal Adviser,
U.S. Department of State

References

Bevans	<i>Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776-1949</i> , compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans.
EAS	<i>Executive Agreement Series</i> , issued singly in pamphlets by the Department of State (until replaced in 1945 by the TIAS).
Foreign Relations	Foreign Relations of the United States.
F.R.	<i>Federal Register</i> .
H.Doc.	House Document.
ILM	<i>International Legal Materials</i> .
LNTS	<i>League of Nations Treaty Series</i> .
Miller	<i>Treaties and other International Acts of the United States of America</i> , edited by Hunter Miller.
NP	Not Printed in <i>Treaties and Other International Acts Series</i> .
Stat.	<i>United States Statutes at Large</i> .
T. Doc.	Senate Treaty Document.
TIAS	<i>Treaties and Other International Acts Series</i> , issued singly in pamphlets by the Department of State.
TS	<i>Treaty Series</i> , issued singly in pamphlets by the Department of State (replaced in 1945 by <i>Treaties and Other International Acts Series</i>).
UNTS	<i>United Nations Treaty Series</i> .
UST	<i>United States Treaties and Other International Agreements</i> (volumes published on a calendar-year basis beginning as of January 1, 1950).

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Agreement regarding the surrender of persons to the International Criminal Court.

Signed at New York September 24, 2003.

Entered into force November 19, 2003.

TIAS 03-1119

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters.

Signed at Rabat October 17, 1983.

Entered into force June 23, 1993.

TIAS 93-623

Agreement regarding joint cooperation in fighting against international terrorism, organized crime, and the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics.

Signed at Rabat February 10, 1989.

Entered into force February 10, 1989.

TIAS 12029

Agreement regarding mutual assistance between customs administrations.

Signed at Washington November 21, 2013.

Entered into force February 1, 2016.

TIAS 16-201

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Agreement for cooperation concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy, with annex and agreed minute.

Signed at Washington May 30, 1980.

Entered into force May 16, 1981.

32 UST 5823; TIAS 10018; 1267 UNTS 101

Amendment

September 20, 2001 (TIAS 13168)

Arrangement for the exchange of technical information and cooperation in nuclear safety matters, with addenda and annex.

Signed at Vienna September 20, 2017.

Entered into force September 20, 2017.

TIAS 17-920.2

PEACE

Treaty of peace.*

Signed at Meccanez September 16, 1836.

Entered into force January 28, 1837.

8 Stat. 484; TS 244-2; 9 Bevans 1286

Note:

* Extraterritorial jurisdiction in Morocco relinquished by the United States October 6, 1956.

POSTAL MATTERS

International express mail agreement, with detailed regulations.

Signed at Rabat and Washington March 18 and May 11, 1988.

Entered into force June 1, 1988.

TIAS 11588

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Agreement on science and technology cooperation, with annexes.

Signed at Rabat November 14, 2006.

Entered into force February 8, 2012.

TIAS 12-208

SPACE

Agreement concerning the use of Ben Guerir Air Base as a space shuttle emergency landing site.

Signed at Rabat and Washington January 21 and 28, 1987.

Entered into force January 28, 1987.

TIAS 12209

TAXATION

Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, with related notes.*

Signed at Rabat August 1, 1977.

Entered into force December 30, 1981.

33 UST 2545; TIAS 10194

Note:

* With reservation and understanding.

Agreement interpreting certain articles of the convention of August 1, 1977 (TIAS 10194).

Signed at Washington and Rabat October 25, 1979, and at Rabat April 17, 1981.

Entered into force December 30, 1981.

33 UST 2672; TIAS 10195

Note:

* With reservation and understanding.

TRADE & INVESTMENT

Treaty concerning the encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments, with protocol.

Signed at Washington July 22, 1985.

Entered into force May 29, 1991.

TIAS

Agreement concerning the development of trade and investment relations, with annex.

Signed at Washington March 16, 1995.

Entered into force March 16, 1995.

TIAS 95-316

The United States-Morocco free trade agreement, with annexes.

Signed at Washington June 15, 2004.

Entered into force January 1, 2006.

TIAS

House of Representatives

House Resolution 1203

By: Representative Thomas of the 56th

A RESOLUTION

Recognizing January 8-15, 2014, as Moorish American Holy Week at the state capitol; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans, whose ancient forefathers are the mothers and fathers of the human family, stand in these days as a comity of descendants from the ancient Moabites and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet to traverse from East Africa and later formed kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa and the Atlantic Islands onto the present day continental Americas; and

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans are teaching their people their true nationality and divine creed that they may become better citizens and know they are not Negroes, colored folk, black people, nor Afros because these names were given to slaves by slave holders in 1779 and lasted until 1865; in this era of time as all nations are seeking peace, the indigenous Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united to link themselves with the family of Nations; and

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans, being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central, and South Americas, have formed a sovereign Theocratic Government, and guided by the command Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice through virtue of the universal right to self-determination as well as with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples guaranteed in the Charter of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 1886, Noble Drew Ali was born in the State of North Carolina and became the first Patriot of his Moorish American People, and in 1912, was anointed "El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the Head of Egypt and Holy City of Mecca to return to the United States as the Last Prophet and Founding Father of the newly risen nation of Moorish Americans; on January 15, 1865, slavery was abolished in the United States with the congressional ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Moorish Americans, through self-determination, are unfolding as a pure and clean nation; they are who their forefathers were yesterday.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the members of this body recognize January 8-15, 2014, as Moorish American Holy Week for cultural appreciation and affirmation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to the public and the press.

IN HOUSE
Read and Adopted
January 31, 2014

William L. Reilly
Clerk





The Senate of The State of Texas

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1014

WHEREAS, The Senate of the State of Texas is pleased to recognize Moorish Americans for their many contributions to our state and nation; and

WHEREAS, Moorish Americans trace their history to ancient kingdoms on the African continent; through the ages, their notable endeavors in architecture, science, and art have had great influence on the rest of the world; and

WHEREAS, Moorish Americans have been a part of the American melting pot for hundreds of years; they are inspired by the ideals of love, truth, peace, freedom, and justice, and they enrich the communities in which they choose to live and to pursue those fundamental principles; and

WHEREAS, Moorish Americans strive to promote peace and harmony in their communities, to help one another become productive citizens, and to support the rights and principles enshrined in the United States Constitution; and

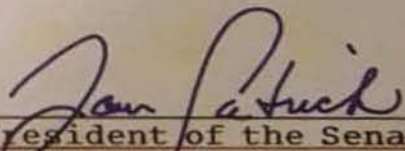
WHEREAS, Moorish Americans are proud of their rich heritage, and they have continued to uphold their most treasured cultural traditions even as they have become an integral part of the fabric of American society; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the State of Texas, 84th Legislature, hereby commend the Moorish Americans of Houston on their rich and manifold contributions to the history and culture of this state; and, be it further

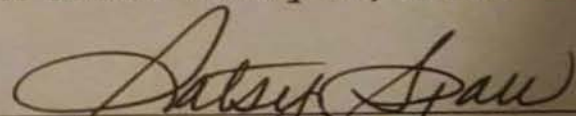
RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be prepared for them as an expression of high regard from the Texas Senate.

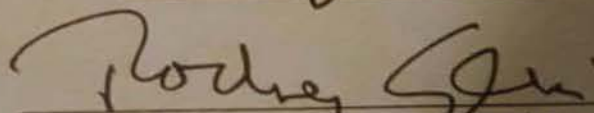
Ellis




President of the Senate

I hereby certify that the
above Resolution was adopted by
the Senate on May 27, 2015.


Secretary of the Senate


Member, Texas Senate



The State of Texas

Secretary of State



106 pgs 2022176279

I, John B. Scott, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY that according to the records of this office,

BOBBY LANE JOHNSON

was commissioned as a Notary Public for the State of Texas on December
18, 2020, for a term ending on December 18, 2024.

Issued: November 3, 2022
Certificate Number 12437317





John B. Scott
Secretary of State
GF/yg

**CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT
CERTIFICATION OF MAILING**

State of Texas)
) SS:
County of McLennan)

On this 11th day of October 2022, for the purpose of verification, I, the undersigned Notary Public, being commissioned in the County and State noted above, do certify that Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey®™, appeared before me with the following documents to be mailed/mailed to the individuals listed on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5. The documents contain Names, Addresses, Cities, States, Zips, emails and all sent by Priority Express Mail/Register Email. The presenter hereby requests a response within 15 days from receipt of the documents should you have any objections to the facts contained therein. Failure to respond in the allotted time means there are no controversies or objections to the documents presented and facts contained therein, and notice to one recipient is notice to all recipients.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE MAILED ON PAGES 2, 3, 4 and 5

1. Constitutio De Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation (Constitution For The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation) 10 Pages.
2. CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT COPY..... (Original on file) Pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
3. NOTICE: Please reference the national census of Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation as recorded in the Official Public Records of Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk of Travis County, Texas; instrument No. 2021105308 at <https://tcdsearch.org/RealEstate/SearchEntry.aspx>; which the census is still accruing Bloodright Heirs to date.

PRESENTER (Sign Name)

Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey®™ October 11, 2022.

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL.

Bobby L. Johnson October 11, 2022.

Notary (Print Name)

Bobby LANE Johnson

Notary (Sign Name)

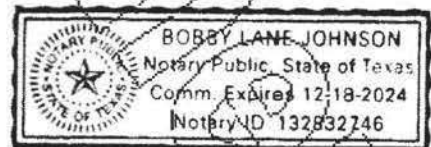
My Commission Expires 12-18-2024

Mailing Address:

Bobby Lane Johnson

6545 Serena Lane

Waco, Texas 76712



(The Notary Is Not A Party to This Action)

Cover Letter for the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation
Constitution and Supporting Documents

1. **Cover Letter for the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation (1 Page)**
2. **Authentication CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT COPY (1 Page)**
3. **CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT COPY (5 Pages).**
4. **Constitutio De Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation (Constitution for The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation) (10 Pages).**
5. **Mailing Evidence, Electronic Acknowledgment, Receipt, and Authentication (24 Pages).**
6. **Authentication NON-RESPONSES AND THIRD-PARTY WITNESS (1 Page)**
7. **NON-RESPONSES AND THIRD-PARTY WITNESS (1 Page).**
8. **Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 and 1836, 8 Stat. 100-105 and 484-487, Treaty Series 244-1 and 244-2, 9 Bevans 1278 and 1286 (13 Pages).**
9. **Convention on Rights and Duties of States Treaty Inter-American of 1933, 49 Stat. 3097-3110, Treaty Series 881, 3 Bevans 145 (7 Pages).**
10. **United Nations Charter of 1945, 59 Stat. 1031-1218, Treaty Series 993, 3 Bevans 1153 (43 Pages).**

Recipients of Documents to be mailed:

**Cc: United States President,
Joseph Robinette Biden
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 213 915 US**

**Cc: Commissioner Chris Magnus
And/or holder of seat
U.S. Custom and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C 20229
Priority Express Mail
EJ 839 362 121 US**

**Cc: U.S Attorney General Merrick B. Garland
And/or holder of seat
U.S Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 213 941 US**

**Cc: Attorney General Leslie Rutledge,
And/or holder of seat
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Registered Email
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**Cc: Administrator David Peter Pekoske
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**Cc: Attorney General Ken Paxton
And/or holder of seat
Texas Attorney General
300 W. 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
Priority Express Mail
EJ 839 363 674 US**

**Cc: Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III,
And/or holder of seat
The Pentagon
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1000
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 213 924 US**

**Cc: Secretary General Luis Almagro
and/or holder of seat
Organization of American States
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Registered Email
LAlmagro@oas.org**

**Cc: British Ambassador Karen Pierce
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British Ambassador to the USA
3100 Massachusetts Ave. N.W
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Registered Email
karen.pierce@fco.gov.uk**

**Cc: Chair Gov. Phil Murphy
And/or holder of seat
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Washington, DC 20001
Registered Email
info@nga.org**

Cc: Ambassador Lalla Joumala Alaoui
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Washington, D.C. 20009
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fmehdi@embassyofmorocco.us

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Cc: Judge Joan E. Donoghue
And/or holder of seat
International Court of Justice
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KJ Den Haag, Netherlands
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Cc: Secretary General Antonio Guterres
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Cc: Deputy Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas,
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Cc: FBI Director Christopher A Wray
And/or holder of seat
Federal Bureau of Investigation
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Cc: Ambassador Santiago Cabanas
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Emb.washington@maec.es

Cc: Ambassador Lianys Torres Rivera
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Cuban Embassy in Washington, D.C.
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National Sheriffs' Association
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Alexandria, VA 22314
Registered Email
Patrickroyal@sheriffs.org

Cc: Judge Piotr Hofmański
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Cc: President Tom Miller
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National Association of Attorney General
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Cc: President Charles Michel
and/or holder of seat
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Registered Email
press.office@consilium.europa.eu

Cc: Prime Minister Yair Lapid
and/or holder of seat
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Israel
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Jerusalem 91035, Israel
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Cc: Jodie Sizer
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GPO Box 553,
Canberra ACT 2601, Australia
Registered Mail
ExecutiveCoordination@aiatsis.gov.au

Cc: Pres. Michelle Bachelet
and/or holder of seat
Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)
Palace of San Carlos Carrera 5 # 9-03
Bogotá Código DC, Columbia 111711
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contactenos@cancilleria.gov.co

Cc: President Dr. Gerard Janco,
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BRICS EURASIA REGIONAL CENTRE
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7, bldg. 4, Moscow Russia
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Cc: Director General Monale Ratsoma
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Shanghai, China
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Constitution for The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation

**6264 Hkpt Count – 13.0.9.13.9 Long Count -
1444 Moorish Count – 2022 Gregorian Count**

Preamble

We, the Muur/Moor nationals of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation, are determined to do our part in uplifting fallen humanity. We affirm to restore the balance of our ancient foremothers and forefathers. We remain steadfast, founded on the Universal Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice, we hereby firmly declare our devotion to providing; 1) A healthy, organic environment in which to dwell for ourselves, our posterity and all Muurs/Moors amongst our nation, 2) A unified, indivisible collective Muurish/Moorish nation, solidified in the reclamation of our just and proper birthright inheritances and hereditaments, that our offspring may flourish as ordained by the Creator who provides for the sustainment of all life, 3) The mental and physical tools and/or means by which we shall remain dedicated to the safety, nurturing, development, and proper education of our young and yet unborn, 4) A peaceful, thriving nation among the nations of the world, 5) The vital protection, security and reservation of our culture, our inheritances, our resources, and our young and yet unborn that our future generations will continue to thrive in this realm from this day and forevermore, all with the intent of honoring the path set before us by our foremothers and forefathers aspiring to create heaven on earth. As such, we the Muurish/Moorish nationals of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation thereby establish these articles as our constitution.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article I: Location of Nation's Capital

The principal office and capitol for The Government of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation shall be hereby established in the country of Texas Republic within the Uaxashaktun (Washita) Territory upon the continent of the Americas; geographically regarded as North America. The Capitol will be established as the seat of all authoritative bodies.



Section 1. National Seal and Flag

The government for the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation, including all representative bodies, shall utilize the adopted national seal and flag; in which the seal shall be under the charge of the Executive Ministry. The seal and autographs of the Grand Chief or the National Grand Sheikh will represent the authority and authenticity in all documented and recorded matters foreign and domestic.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article II: Form of Government

Section I. Legislative¹ Ministry: Grand Council of Elders

As the free association between Muurs/Moors shall be reinforced; the government for the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation shall be bound by universal principles and establish a theocratic² matriarchal republic format in which the Grand Council of Elders shall be elected or appointed and thereby be authorized for the purpose of checks and balances in the affairs of the Muurs/Moors. The Grand Council of Elders and all ministries thereof shall act as officials of resolution on behalf of said Muurs/Moors of the nation. Further, in the affairs of international correspondence, the Grand Council of Elders shall act on behalf of the Muurs/Moors and in no way obstruct the ability of said Muurs/Moors to retain their inalienable rights, sovereign status and capabilities. The Grand Council of Elders shall propose and legislate³ law efficiently with respect to all facets of human experience, and govern according to the universal principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, the Laws of Ma'at, the Holy Quran, the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible designated in 1983 by Public Law 97-280, as well as the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) between the Moroccan Empire and the united States of America Republic. It is these laws that must be cultivated and adhered to for governing the nation. The Grand Council of Elders shall consist of nine eligible elders, one head woman or man, four women and four men. The age requirements of each elder will be forty-five and older. Should any elder ever do anything treasonous to the laws of this nation, they shall be deposed from office. Should an elder resign from their seat and title, no one shall prevent them. The resigning elder has no authority to name a successor nor is their title hereditary. The term of each person serving in the Grand Council of Elders will consist of twenty-five years. Thereafter, the Grand Council of Elders shall appoint a qualified person *pro tempore*, until the Muurs/Moors of the nation elect a new elder to fill the vacancy.

Section 2. Judicial⁴ Ministry: Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Jural Society

The Judicial Ministry will hold the power to administer justice regarding disputes of all Muurish/Moorish nation lawful affairs. In order to produce and maintain a morally lawful and united Muurish/Moorish nation, the nation composed of its people must maintain a constant vigilance upon natural law and the Five Points of Light. A nation founded upon Love.

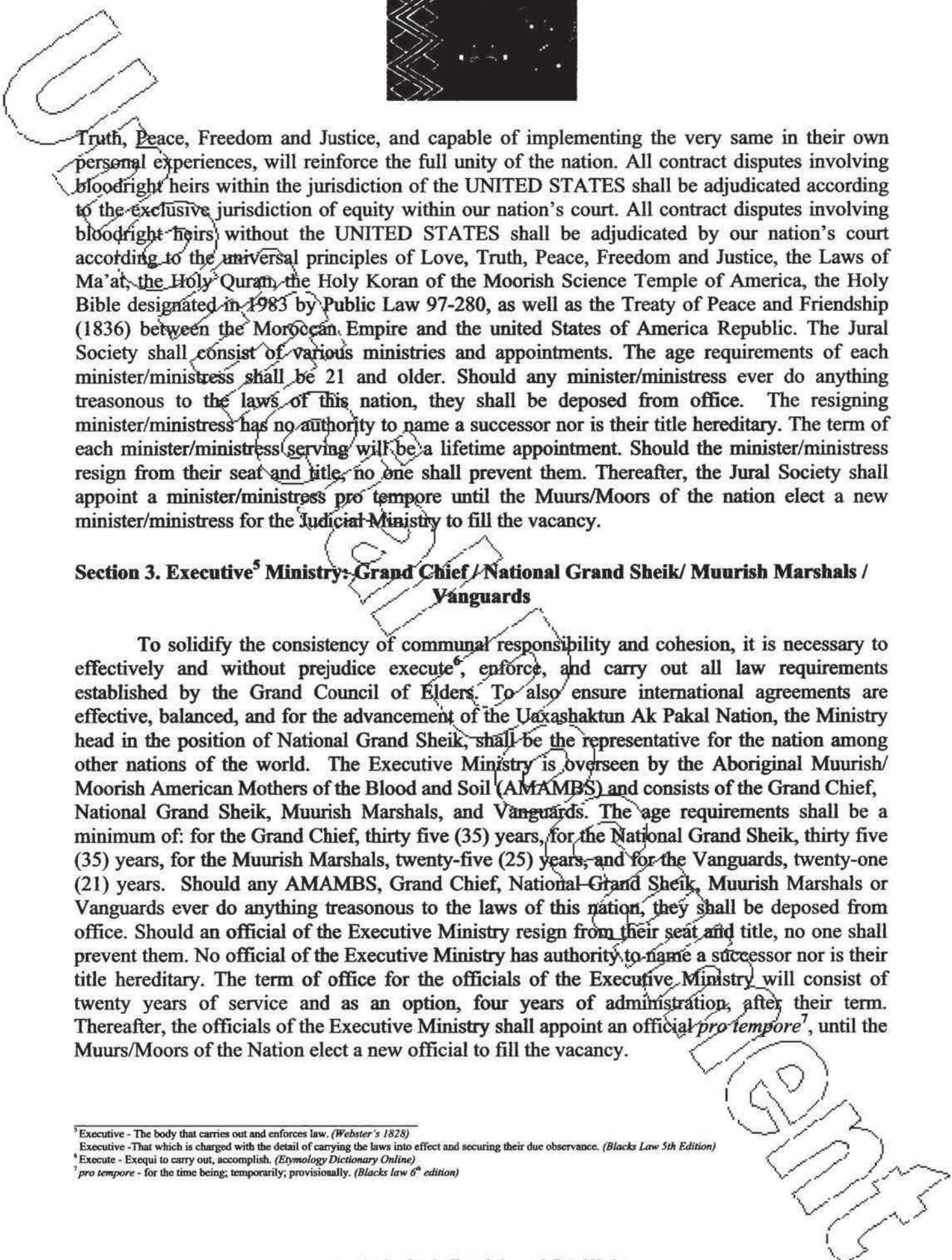
¹ Legislative - Giving or enacting laws. (*Webster's 1828*)

Legislative Council/Counsel - A person or agency composed of legislators and elected officials who study legislative problems and plan legislative strategy, research, drafting bills, hearings, and other technical legislative details. (*Blacks Law 5th Edition*)

² Theocratic - of or relating to a government of a state governed by immediate divine guidance or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided. (*Webster's 1828*)

³ Legislate - to make laws. (*Etymology Dictionary Online*)

⁴ Judicial - Relating to or connected with the administration of justice; character of judgment or formal legal procedure. Involving the exercise of judgment or discretion. (*Blacks Law 5th Edition*)



Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, and capable of implementing the very same in their own personal experiences, will reinforce the full unity of the nation. All contract disputes involving bloodright heirs within the jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES shall be adjudicated according to the exclusive jurisdiction of equity within our nation's court. All contract disputes involving bloodright heirs without the UNITED STATES shall be adjudicated by our nation's court according to the universal principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, the Laws of Ma'at, the Holy Quran, the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible designated in 1983 by Public Law 97-280, as well as the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) between the Moroccan Empire and the united States of America Republic. The Jural Society shall consist of various ministries and appointments. The age requirements of each minister/ministress shall be 21 and older. Should any minister/ministress ever do anything treasonous to the laws of this nation, they shall be deposed from office. The resigning minister/ministress has no authority to name a successor nor is their title hereditary. The term of each minister/ministress serving will be a lifetime appointment. Should the minister/ministress resign from their seat and title, no one shall prevent them. Thereafter, the Jural Society shall appoint a minister/ministress *pro tempore* until the Muurs/Moors of the nation elect a new minister/ministress for the Judicial Ministry to fill the vacancy.

Section 3. Executive⁵ Ministry: Grand Chief / National Grand Sheik/ Muurish Marshals / Vanguards

To solidify the consistency of communal responsibility and cohesion, it is necessary to effectively and without prejudice execute⁶, enforce, and carry out all law requirements established by the Grand Council of Elders. To also ensure international agreements are effective, balanced, and for the advancement of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation, the Ministry head in the position of National Grand Sheik, shall be the representative for the nation among other nations of the world. The Executive Ministry is overseen by the Aboriginal Muurish/ Moorish American Mothers of the Blood and Soil (AMAMBS) and consists of the Grand Chief, National Grand Sheik, Muurish Marshals, and Vanguards. The age requirements shall be a minimum of: for the Grand Chief, thirty five (35) years, for the National Grand Sheik, thirty five (35) years, for the Muurish Marshals, twenty-five (25) years, and for the Vanguards, twenty-one (21) years. Should any AMAMBS, Grand Chief, National Grand Sheik, Muurish Marshals or Vanguards ever do anything treasonous to the laws of this nation, they shall be deposed from office. Should an official of the Executive Ministry resign from their seat and title, no one shall prevent them. No official of the Executive Ministry has authority to name a successor nor is their title hereditary. The term of office for the officials of the Executive Ministry will consist of twenty years of service and as an option, four years of administration, after their term. Thereafter, the officials of the Executive Ministry shall appoint an official *pro tempore*⁷, until the Muurs/Moors of the Nation elect a new official to fill the vacancy.

⁵Executive - The body that carries out and enforces law. (*Webster's 1828*)

Executive - That which is charged with the detail of carrying the laws into effect and securing their due observance. (*Blacks Law 5th Edition*)

⁶Execute - Exequi to carry out, accomplish. (*Etymology Dictionary Online*)

⁷*pro tempore* - for the time being; temporarily; provisionally. (*Blacks law 6th edition*)



Section 4. Matriarchal⁸ Ministry: Aboriginal Muurish/Moorish American Mothers of the Blood and Soil/AMAMBS⁹

The Aboriginal Muurish/Moorish American Mothers of the Blood and Soil, by perpetual divine charter do hereby reclaim our inherent birthright for the descendants of the ancient ones. The AMAMBS establishes itself as the operating body politic, in which to communicate with corporate agencies such as the UNITED STATES, STATES, CITIES, TOWNSHIPS and all other municipalities and corporate entities to obtain our objectives around the world. Our intent is to operate in our lawful autonomous status and our own self-determination; to restore our birthrights as the original inhabitants of the land, to responsibly develop its resources for our own economic and social gain, to reinstate our ancestral theocratic matriarchal republic¹⁰ form of government, to educate our children according to our ancestors' customs and traditions, to develop learning institutions which focus on language, mathematics, sciences, civics, husbandry, agriculture, and ancestral medicines for the restoration of our culture. An AMAMBS chapter will be established within each territory. All AMAMBS members must be recorded in the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal national record. All qualifying candidates will be selected from the territory in which they domicile. Candidates must be actively involved in national affairs and must demonstrate knowledge of natural law and governmental procedures. AMAMBS members must be of a sound mind and noble character. Their decisions must be guided by what is best for the nation's economic progress, growth and sustainability. Their hearts must be clean from malicious intent and they must not possess any prior criminal record. AMAMBS members must have a balanced temperament and the ability to judge with discernment. Members must adhere to the five divine principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice, the Laws of Ma'at, the Holy Quran, the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible designated in 1983 by Public Law 97-280, as well as the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) between the Moroccan Empire and the United States of America Republic. Candidates will be examined by presiding senior chair members and the Grand Council of Elders to see if they are eligible to submit a nomination or qualify for election. Each territory will consist of one senior chair and no more than seven administrative chairs. Each senior chair candidate must be of the age of forty-five (45) and each administrative chair candidate must be of the age of twenty-one (21) to qualify for examination or election. Each senior and administrative member will be eligible for two seven-year terms. Administrative members will be selected through recommendations from nationals within their territory or a candidate may submit their own request for candidacy. Administrative chairs will be voted in by national voting procedures. The presiding senior chair members will ordain the candidates elected. To qualify for a senior chair position, you must have served at least three years as an administrative chair within the territory of domicile. After the second term, senior and administrative chairs of each territory will be eligible to hold their seat until such time a qualifying candidate has been selected. However, any time a senior chair is charged with misconduct, the presiding senior chair members will select an interim-senior chair, until the Grand Council of Elders can conduct a formal examination or another candidate has been selected. Upon conclusive findings of the charges presented, or inconclusive findings of misconduct by the Grand Council of Elders, the decision of reinstatement or to depose shall be final. If an administrative chair has been charged with

⁸ Matriarchal - relating to or denoting a form of social organization in which women are the head. Land inheritance passes through the women.

⁹ AMAMBS - Aboriginal Muurish/Moorish American Mothers of the Blood and Soil.

¹⁰ Republic - a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.

misconduct, the Grand Council of Elders will hold an emergency election. If a member has submitted a formal resignation or the seat was abandoned, the Grand Council of Elders shall hold an interim or emergency election.

Section 5. Finance Ministry: Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Treasury¹¹

The Finance Ministry, Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Treasury, is charged with receipt, custody, and disbursement of public/private revenues or funds. In order to ensure continuity and sustainability of financial strength, the treasury is established from its ancestral estates, and will maintain its perfect harmony, maturity and duty to its heirs in our mission to uplift fallen humanity. This financial strength will permeate all aspects of government for the governed in order to solidify the unity of the nation in moving forward in its dealing internally and externally with other nations of the world.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article III: Treason

Treason against the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation, shall consist only in levying war against the nation, or in adhering to the nation's enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Grand Council of Elders shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate except during the life of the person attainted. Those found guilty of treason or any crime that violates universal principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice; the Laws of Ma'at, the Holy Quran, the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible designated in 1983 by Public Law 97-280, as well as the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) between the Moroccan Empire and the United States of America Republic and this constitution shall be *persona non grata*¹².

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article IV: Inherited Freehold Rights

We, the Muurish/Moorish nationals of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation, find that each Muur/Moor shall retain his/her inalienable, sovereign, and inherited freehold rights and authorities, protected by this constitution. We recognize America as being a collective of people of various creeds and cultures in their *de jure*¹³ capacity. The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation finds adequate and accurate education of common-organic laws can better serve to obtain a cohesive connection among individual states. It is the intent of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation to unite a society within the framework of laws adhering to universal principles in divine guidance. This is for the enjoyment of all rights and immunities granted by The Creator's divine essence.

¹¹ Treasury - A place or a building where stores of wealth are repositied; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of the government. (*Black's Law 6th Edition*)

¹² *persona non grata* - Person not wanted; an undesirable person. In international law and diplomatic usage, a person not acceptable (for reasons peculiar to himself) to the court or government to which it is proposed to accredit him in the character of an ambassador or minister. (*Black's Law 6th Edition*)

¹³ *de jure* - descriptive of a condition in which there has been total compliance with all requirements of law. Of right; legitimate; lawful; by right and just title. (*Black's Law 6th edition*)



Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article V: Established Authority

Each autochthonous Muur/Moor of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation shall obey all laws enacted by the public authority of the Grand Council of Elders, the Jural Society and AMAMBS as established manifest authority. Said AMAMBS are hereby charged with the communal enforcement of divine law, which stands firm in a civil nation, and ensures that each Muur/Moor obtains the fruition of its institution. Refer to Article II: Section 4., for authorities and powers of the AMAMBS.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article VI: Spiritual Autonomy

Each autochthonous Muur/Moor shall be free in their profession of faith to practice in any form or manner that is sincerely held, and in no way endangers or infringes upon the mental, spiritual, or physical inalienable rights or freedoms of all other Muurs/Moors.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article VII: Natural Law of Peace

We, the Muurish/Moorish nationals of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Government shall profess and engender the principles of Islam, Salama, Shalom and all other expressions of peace. It is an inherent right of all Muurs/Moors to be free, safe and secure, as this is a common-organic law of nature. This is a natural law that has permeated all cultures since time immemorial in their peak of civil order. Should there be a breach of peace, then justice shall indeed be swift and just in the effort to restore and maintain peace.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article VIII: Customs/Cultural Development

The AMAMBS recognize the need to be established from a root cause. This cause has been noted as being distinctly evident in misrepresentation and misgivings concerning education and awareness of the world in which we all live. We are therefore in agreement with divine principles that institute a requirement for a standardized reflective education system, hereinafter styled the Academic Awareness Advancement Curriculum. This shall be built on the principles of universal oneness, secondly, on astute cognizance of world related history, and thirdly, on historical law both manifested as man-made and that which imbues the will of the universe from beyond the man-made. The AMAMBS are hereby charged with implementing the curriculum as a prerequisite for each Muur/Moor, including Ibn/son and Bint/daughter, desiring to join our nation.

Section 1. Adoption of Ibn/son and Bint/daughter

In regard to adopting any non-bloodright heir, he/she must have a minimum of two Muurs/Moors that can verify and vouch for the character and nature of the man/woman requesting adoption. Any man/woman seeking adoption must be willing to stand under our laws



and submit to our jurisdiction. All non-bloodright heirs adopted into the nation, shall become Ibn/Son or Bint/Daughter with the same rights (excluding land rights) and responsibilities as bloodright heirs.

Section 2. Prospective Bloodright Heirs

All prospective Muurs/Moors who desire to join The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation who are not recorded in their proper status will be evaluated based on acceptance of the introductory questionnaire prior to engaging the 11 steps.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article IX: Structure of Meetings

Grand Council of Elders regulatory meetings may be held in any land, state, district, or province within said freehold territory at any agreed upon period. Meetings will be free and open to the nation's public from the time the meeting begins to two hours after closing. Meetings will be limited to four hours of deliberation and all decisions will either be finalized for proposal to the Muurs/Moors or have a schedule and agenda set for following proceedings. All minutes must be documented and forwarded to the nation's ministry of archives for recording. Such documentation shall be in the English language and made available for translation in Moorish Latin, Spanish, Arabic, French, Mandarin and other languages to demonstrate our nationhood for international goodwill.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article X: Resolution Hearings

Regarding resolution between the Muurish/Moorish states, upon notification by the Judicial Ministry/Jural Society for the requirement of Grand Council of Elders intervention, a Grand Council of Elders resolution hearing will be scheduled which can be public or private in nature based upon the Muurs/Moors request. Any member or members of the Grand Council of Elders can hear the complaint or appeal and are duty bound by integrity to forward the recorded details to the secretary of the Grand Council of Elders. A minimum of two-thirds of the Grand Council of Elders must be present at the conclusion of the hearing for final decisions to be valid and enforceable. A hearing can only be postponed twice in instances where two-thirds of the Grand Council of Elders are not available to be present.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article XI: Judicial Process and Procedures of Nationality

Each bloodright heir; upon attaining proper status by way of the eleven (11) step process, shall be administered and documented for nationality by official entry into the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal national records, issued proper identification and will be further endowed with the responsibilities of upholding, reinforcing, and exhibiting the universal principles which compose the foundation of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation as fortified in the Academic Awareness Advancement Curriculum.



Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article XII: Recognition of Ancestral Lineage

The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurish/Moorish nationals shall adhere to the recognition of each individual's genetic inheritance and ancestral lineage. As such for the effective implementation of national requirements, it is imperative that Muurs/Moors are aware of their ancestral lineage so that in the process of awakening, proper perspective can be gained in solidifying universal principles in all people of all creeds and cultures. We further recognize the awareness of the common consanguinity of ancient ancestral lineages within our nation to solidify our bond in unity. However, the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation has no power to isolate a specific individual or group of individuals based solely upon ancestral or pedigree research, as this would violate universal principles. Nationality and consanguinity criteria are herein developed in response to the expressed needs of the nation's citizens. The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs/Moors in a concerted effort to protect our women, our young and our yet unborn, shall preserve the right to investigate all prospective individuals thoroughly. Jurisdictional violations will be reported to authorized personnel who govern such jurisdictions. This shall be a duty of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurish Marshals as denizens of our self-governing executive powers.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article XIII: Allodial Rights and Hereditaments

The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurish/Moorish nationals shall retain their rights as freehold Muurs/Moors who are indigenous to the Americas and its present and historically established Muurish/Moorish Empire; to take, hold and enjoy real and personal property; to litigate for and recover any and all such sum or sums of currencies and duties from all engagements, contracts, and debts owed, to receive just value from all appropriated subsidies existing in equity from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its subdivisions thereof, now and forevermore; which is due to said Muurish/Moorish nationals of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs/Moors by any name or style whatsoever.

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article XIV: Amendments

From time to time, amendments may be presented for the proposal of ratification for addition to this constitution. The Grand Council of Elders, for consideration and possible adoption, shall review the said proposed amendment. Upon any referendum submitted by anyone of the private¹⁴ bloodright heirs of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation, nine (9) percent of the nation's population signatures, not including public ministers, shall be submitted to the Grand Council of Elders for review and possible ratification.

¹⁴ Private - any bloodright heir that is not a public official.



Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article XV: Oaths

All public ministers who hold a seat in government shall be required to take the following oath prior to incumbency. The following oath shall be given by the Grand Council of Elders and repeated by the incumbents. The current oath is as follows:

"I, _____ do solemnly vow to uphold, support, and defend the works and legacies of our architects in name as Noble Timothy Drew Ali, Charles Mosley Bey, Empress Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Gaston El-Bey and Princeps Khabir Uriel-Bai; who's works and deeds have led to the formation of this constitution. I solemnly vow to support, uphold and defend the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal National Constitution against all enemies both foreign and domestic. This day, with my right hand over my heart and my left foot forward, I decree it so."

Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Nation Article XVI: Disputes Involving the Usufruct¹⁵

In matters of disputes between U.S. 14th Amendment citizens and Muurs/Moors, all issues shall be handled according to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship (1836) between the Moroccan Empire and the united States of America Republic in our nation's court.

To those who have aided in the creation, refinement, and completion of this constitution, and those who have led us in divine spirit and ancestral resolution, we represent this nation's collective. In witness hereof, we have caused this constitution to be made in the year 6264 Hkpt Count, 13.0.9.13.9 Long Count, 1444 Moorish Count and 2022 Gregorian Count. With our affixed signs of nature (signatures) we bind concretely our unity in agreement.

¹⁵ Usufruct - the legal right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of something belonging to another. (Merriam Webster Dictionary)



Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation of Blood Right Heirs' Signs of Nature (Signatures)

Grand Sheik Ronnie Johnson Bey
National Grand Sheik Ronnie Johnson Bey^{cm}

Toriano ObaShango-El
Grand Chief Toriano ObaShango-El^{cm}

Antoine Rashad Amos Bey
Noble Antoine Rashad Amos Bey^{cm}

Arlinda Fay Blackwell-El
Empress Arlinda Fay Blackwell-El^{cm}

Aleph Amnon Uryan EL
Noble Aleph Amnon Uryan El^{cm}

Atheny Amorvia El
Empress Atheny Amorvia El^{cm}

Noble Sheldon James Bey
Noble Sheldon James Bey^{cm}

Nova Marie Haiza El
Empress Nova Marie Haiza El^{cm}

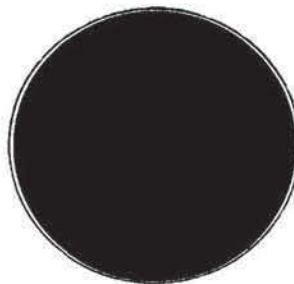
Terrell Vann El-Bey
Noble Terrell Vann El-Bey^{cm}

Kasmin Abraham El
Empress Kasmin Abraham El^{cm}

Wahel Thomas Bey
Empress Wahel Thomas Bey^{cm}

Timothy Cadmar Williams Bey
Noble Timothy Cadmar Williams Bey^{cm}

Tracy Moor-El
Noble Tracy Moor-El^{cm}





October 18, 2022

Dear Antoine Rashad Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:
EJ58 0213 915U S.

Item Details

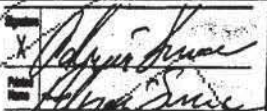
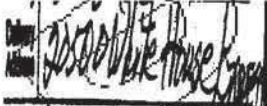
Status: Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
Status Date / Time: October 18, 2022, 3:37 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20500
Extra Services: PO to Addressee
Actual Recipient Name: A SWANN

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 5.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
Address of Recipient:	

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October 15, 2022

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EJ83 9362 121U S.

Item Details

Status: Delivered, Front Desk/Reception/Mail Room
Status Date / Time: October 14, 2022, 11:10 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20229
Extra Services: PO to Addressee
Actual Recipient Name: K LUSBY

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 5.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	COVID-19 5.4
	K. LUSBY
Address of Recipient:	20229

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October 17, 2022

Dear Antoine Rashad Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:
EJ58 0213 941U S.

Item Details

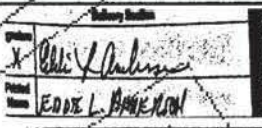
Status: Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
Status Date / Time: October 17, 2022, 5:01 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20530
Extra Services: PO to Addressee
Actual Recipient Name: E ANDERSON

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 4.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
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October 17, 2022

Dear Antoine Rashad Amos Bey:

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Item Details

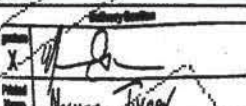
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Status Date / Time: October 17, 2022, 7:18 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20310
Extra Services: PO to Addressee
Actual Recipient Name: N TURNER

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 4.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
	
Address of Recipient:	

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October 17, 2022

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Status: Delivered, PO Box
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Extra Services: PO to Addressee
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Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

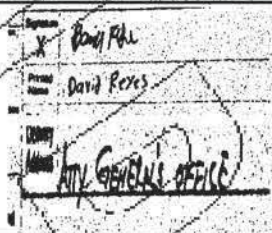
Shipment Details

Weight: 4.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:



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Washington, D.C. 20260-0004

From: Acknowledgement acknowledge@r1.rpost.net
Subject: Ack: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution
Date: October 11, 2022 at 7:52 PM
To: Timothy Williams Bey executorofficetcbeyestate@gmail.com

RMail Acknowledgement - Proof of Sending

This message certifies that the email below was sent.

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<david.pekoske@dhs.gov> <info@nga.org> <washingtonembmorocco@maec.gov.ma>
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Cc: <pooleking0374@gmail.com> <obashango@msn.com> <bljohnson7448@yahoo.com> Subject: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution Received by RMail: (UTC) 10/12/2022 01:52:52 AM (Local) 10/11/2022 07:52:52 PM Tracking Number: 25461F803AC3410891A1E7142E89E0A4FF64CB2B
Client Code:

Features Used:

Notes:

1. *UTC represents Coordinated Universal Time: <https://www.rmail.com/resources/coordinated-universal-time/> 2. RMail will send a Registered Receipt™ record within two hours as your proof of delivery, content, and official time. 3. All Bcc addresses will be included in your Registered Receipt email.
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From: Authentication support@r1.rpost.net
Subject: Receipt: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution (Delivery Failure)
Date: October 29, 2022 at 9:59 AM
To: executorofficetcbeyestate@gmail.com

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Delivery Status					
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nass@sso.org	Delivered to Mailbox	Delivery confirmed by recipient mail server at sso.org	10/12/2022 01:53:18 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:18 PM (UTC -06:00)	
oag@arkansasag.gov	Delivered and Opened	HTTP-IP:52.250.47.194	10/12/2022 01:53:19 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:19 PM (UTC -06:00)	10/11/2022 07:53:46 PM (UTC -06:00)
obashango@msn.com	Delivered and Opened	HTTP-IP:98.50.252.206	10/12/2022 01:53:20 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:20 PM (UTC -06:00)	10/11/2022 08:49:01 PM (UTC -06:00)
otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int	Delivered to Mailbox	Delivery confirmed by recipient mail server at mx4.icc-cpi.int	10/12/2022 01:53:21 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:21 PM (UTC -06:00)	
patrickroyal@sheriffs.org	Delivered to Mailbox	Delivery confirmed by recipient mail server at sheriffs.org	10/12/2022 01:53:22 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:22 PM (UTC -06:00)	
pooleking0374@gmail.com	Delivered and Opened	HTTP-IP:66.102.7.99	10/12/2022 01:53:23 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:23 PM (UTC -06:00)	10/11/2022 07:53:41 PM (UTC -06:00)
press.office@consilium.europa.eu	Delivered to Mail Server	relayed;mx10.consilium.europa.eu (170.255.255.90)	10/12/2022 01:53:24 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:24 PM (UTC -06:00)	
repcion@usadc.embacuba.cu	Delivered to Mail Server	relayed;usadc.embacuba.cu (50.202.130.114)	10/12/2022 01:53:25 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:25 PM (UTC -06:00)	
secretariat_asean2022@mfaic.gov.kh	Delivered to Mail Server	relayed;mx1.hc943-89.ap.ipmx.com (23.90.107.173)	10/12/2022 01:53:26 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:26 PM (UTC -06:00)	
secretary@state.gov	Delivery Failed	550 5.1.10 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipientNotFound; Recipient not found by SMTP address lookup	***	***	
sgcentral@un.org	Delivered to Mailbox	Delivery confirmed by recipient mail server at unitednations.onmicrosoft.com	10/12/2022 01:53:28 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:28 PM (UTC -06:00)	
syed.yousuf@ndb.int	Delivered to Mail Server	relayed;mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11)	10/12/2022 01:53:28 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:28 PM (UTC -06:00)	
washingtonembmorocco@maec.gov.ma	Delivered to Mail Server	relayed;mail1.maec.gov.ma (194.204.218.253)	10/12/2022 01:53:29 AM (UTC)	10/11/2022 07:53:29 PM (UTC -06:00)	

*UTC represents Coordinated Universal Time: <https://www.ietf.org/resources/doc/rfc5750>

Message Envelope	
From:	Timothy Williams Bey <executoroffice@twbeyestate@gmail.com>
Subject:	Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution
To:	<aro@ndb.int> <cmd@mfat.govt.nz> <consular-feedback@mfa.gov.it> <contactenos@cancilleria.gov.co> <cwray@fbi.gov> <david.pekoske@dhs.gov> <deb.haaland@doi.gov> <dhssecretary@hq.dhs.gov> <dic@africa-union.org> <emb.washington@maec.es> <enquiries.arc@ndb.int> <erc@ndb.int> <executivecoordination@aiatsis.gov.au> <fadi.el-abdallah@icc-cpi.int> <fmehdi@embassyofmorocco.us> <info.francusa@vfsglobal.com> <info@ituc-arabtradeunion.org> <info@nga.org> <j.donoghue@icj-cij.org> <karen.pierce@fco.gov.uk> <lalmagro@oas.org> <lynn.hicks@ag.iowa.gov> <mexembusa@sre.gob.mx> <nass@ssso.org> <opag@arkansasag.gov> <otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int> <patrickroyal@sheriffs.org> <press.office@consilium.europa.eu> <reception@usadc.embacuba.cu> <secretariat_asean2022@mfaic.gov.kh> <secretary@state.gov> <sgcentral@un.org> <syed.yousuf@ndb.int> <washingtonembmorocco@maec.gov.ma>
Cc:	<bjohnson7448@yahoo.com> <obashango@msn.com> <pooleking0374@gmail.com>
Bcc:	
Network ID:	e1fc8440-62de-403b-a9a8-7396836ad14e.9e2398aa-581d-41ef-8d00-96611a9775bbb@SM21
Received by RMail System:	10/12/2022 01:52:52 AM (UTC)
Client Code:	

Message Statistics	

Tracking Number:	25461F803AC3410891A1E7142E89E0A4FF64CB2B
Message Size:	5409316
Features Used:	R
File Size:	File Name:
3.8 MB	9_UAXASHAKTUN AK PAKAL NATIONAL CONSTITUTION EMAJL.pdf

Delivery Audit Trail

10/12/2022 1:52:56 AM starting ndb.int/(default) 10/12/2022 1:52:56 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mxhk.ndb.int (43.75.69.11) 10/12/2022 1:52:56 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:44613 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 220 Forcepoint email protection service is ready. 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM tls:Cert: /CN=mxbr.ndb.int; issuer=/C=US/ST=Arizona/L=Scottsdale/O=GoDaddy.com, Inc./OU=http://certs.godaddy.com/repository/CN=Go Daddy Secure Certificate Authority - G2; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-AUTH DIGEST-MD5 CRAM-MD5 LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Ok 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM >>> 354 End data with . 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 OK queued as B5DC5288E08B25C15113 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM closed mxhk.ndb.int (43.75.69.11) in=443 out=5413893 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM done ndb.int/(default)

10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM starting yahoo.com/(default) 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mta6.am0.yahoodns.net (67.195.204.74) 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:33851 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 220 mta6.am0.yahoodns.net (67.195.204.74) 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-mta6.am0.yahoodns.net (67.195.204.74) 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-SIZE 41943040 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:52:57 AM >>> 220 Ready for TLS 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 128-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM tls:Cert: /C=US/ST=California/L=Sunnyvale/O=Oath Holdings Inc./CN=*mail.am0.yahoodns.net; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/OU=www.digicert.com/CN=DigiCert SHA2 High Assurance Server CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-mta6.am0.yahoodns.net (67.195.204.74) 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-SIZE 41943040 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250 OK 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:52:58 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 250 ok dirdel 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM closed mta6.am0.yahoodns.net (67.195.204.74) in=441 out=5413929 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM done yahoo.com/(default)

10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM starting mfat.govt.nz/(default) 10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mail2.mfat.govt.nz (14.128.6.40) 10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:33952 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 220 smtp.orange.mfat.govt.nz ESMTP Ready 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-mail2.mfat.govt.nz Hello mta21.r1.rpost.net (62.58.131.9) 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 220 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM tls:Cert: /serialNumber=9429041908891/jurisdiction=C=NZ/businessCategory=Government Entity/C=NZ/ST=Wellington/O=Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade/OU=Messaging/CN=mail2.mfat.govt.nz; issuer=/C=GB/ST=Greater Manchester/L=Salford/O=Setigo Limited/CN=Setigo RSA Extended Validation Secure Server CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-mail2.mfat.govt.nz Hello mta21.r1.rpost.net (62.58.131.9) 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< MAIL FROM: 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 354 send the mail data, end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:12 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM >>> 250 B63461dfe0000 Message accepted for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 221 mail2.mfat.govt.nz closing connection 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM closed mail2.mfat.govt.nz (14.128.6.40) in=470 out=5413894 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM done mfat.govt.nz/(default)

10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM starting mfa.gov.il/(default) 10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mail.mfa.gov.il (82.166.162.226) 10/12/2022 1:52:59 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:52756 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 220 mfa1 -- ESMTP 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-mfa1 -- 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-AUTH LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-AUTH=LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 220 ready for tls 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM tls:Cert: /CN=mail.mfa.gov.il; issuer=/C=GB/ST=Greater Manchester/L=Salford/O=Setigo Limited/CN=Setigo RSA Domain Validation Secure Server CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-mfa1 -- 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-AUTH LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-AUTH=LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 250 ok 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 250 ok 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM >>> 354 start sending the message. 10/12/2022 1:53:05 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250 ok 1665539587 qp 21118 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 221 mfa1 -- 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM closed mail.mfa.gov.il (82.166.162.226) in=319 out=5413944 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM done mfa.gov.il/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM starting cancelleria.gov.co/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to cancelleria.gov.co.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.51.110) 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:36439 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 220 BN1NAM02FT056.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:52:59 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-BN1NAM02FT056.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM tls:Cert: /C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:00 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-BN1NAM02FT056.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:01 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:02 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 <7KknXSSj6LDougOdRvWapglvTFHUTWF7AcSKIAMTAy@r1.rpost.net> [InternalId=3599182614298, Hostname=PH0PR20MB4301.namprd20.prod.outlook.com] 5422974 bytes in 1.999, 2648.270 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022

1:53:04 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM closed
cancilleria.gov.co.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.51.110) in=902 out=5413988 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM done cancilleria.gov.co/(default)

10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM starting fbi.gov/(default) 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM connecting from mta81.r3.post.net (0.0.0.0) to mx-east.fbi.gov
(153.31.160.5) 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM connected from 10.0.71.232:60125 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM >>> 220 mx-east.fbi.gov ESMTP
10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM <<< EHLO mta81.r3.post.net 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM >>> 250-mx-east.fbi.gov 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM >>> 250-
8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM >>> 250-SIZE 69206016 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM >>> 250 STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM <<<
STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:54:59 AM >>> 220 Go ahead with TLS 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE RSA-
AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM tls:Cert: /CN=*.fbi.gov; issuer=/C=AT/O=ZeroSSL/CN=ZeroSSL RSA Domain Secure Site
CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM <<< EHLO mta81.r3.post.net 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM >>> 250-mx-east.fbi.gov 10/12/2022
1:55:00 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM >>> 250 SIZE 69206016 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM <<< MAIL FROM:
BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM >>> 550
#5.1.0 Address rejected. 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM >>> 221 mx-east.fbi.gov 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM
closed mx-east.fbi.gov (153.31.160.5) in=302 out=180 10/12/2022 1:55:00 AM done fbi.gov/(default)

10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM starting dhs.gov/(default) 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM connecting from mta21.r1.post.net (0.0.0.0) to mxa
00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98) 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:37714 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>>
220 mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com ESMTP mfa-m0190660 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.post.net 10/12/2022 2:33:09
AM >>> 250-mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com Hello mta21.r1.post.net [52.58.131.9], pleased to meet you 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 250-
ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022
2:33:09 AM >>> 250 STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS
10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM tls:Cert:
/C=US/ST=California/O=Proofpoint, Inc./CN=*.gpphosted.com; issuer=/C=GB/ST=Greater Manchester/L=Salford/O=Sectigo
Limited/CN=Sectigo RSA Organization Validation Secure Server CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.post.net
10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250-mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com Hello mta21.r1.post.net [52.58.131.9], pleased to meet you 10/12/2022
2:33:10 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250
8BITMIME 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender ok 10/12/2022
2:33:10 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 2:33:11 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient ok 10/12/2022 2:33:11 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 2:33:11 AM
>>> 354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself 10/12/2022 2:33:13 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 2:33:13 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 3k5mv300sg-1
Message accepted for delivery 10/12/2022 2:33:13 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 2:33:14 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com
Closing connection 10/12/2022 2:33:14 AM closed mxa-00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98) in=599 out=5413923 10/12/2022
2:33:14 AM done dhs.gov/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM starting doi.gov/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM connecting from mta21.r1.post.net (0.0.0.0) to doi
gov.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.65.110) 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:44118 10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM
>>> 220 DM3GCC02FT001.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:03 +0000
10/12/2022 1:53:03 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.post.net 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-DM3GCC02FT001.mail.protection.outlook.com
Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:04
AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022
1:53:04 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022
1:53:04 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready
10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM tls:Cert:
/C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert
Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.post.net 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-
DM3GCC02FT001.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:04
AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING
10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:04
AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>>
250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:04 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:05
AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=102602479742254
Hostname=SA9PR09MBA686.namprd09.prod.outlook.com] 5422658 bytes in 0.920, 5753.673 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery
10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM
closed doi.gov.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.65.110) in=904 out=5413955 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM done doi.gov/(default)

10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM starting hq.dhs.gov/(default) 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM connecting from mta21.r1.post.net (0.0.0.0) to mxa
00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98) 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:60208 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>>
220 mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com ESMTP mfa-m0231309 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.post.net 10/12/2022 2:33:09
AM >>> 250-mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com Hello mta21.r1.post.net [52.58.131.9], pleased to meet you 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 250-
ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022
2:33:09 AM >>> 250 STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:33:09 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS
10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM tls:Cert:
/C=US/ST=California/O=Proofpoint, Inc./CN=*.gpphosted.com; issuer=/C=GB/ST=Greater Manchester/L=Salford/O=Sectigo
Limited/CN=Sectigo RSA Organization Validation Secure Server CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.post.net
10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250-mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com Hello mta21.r1.post.net [52.58.131.9], pleased to meet you 10/12/2022
2:33:10 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250
8BITMIME 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 2:33:10 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022
2:33:10 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 2:33:11 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient ok 10/12/2022 2:33:11 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 2:33:11 AM
>>> 354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself 10/12/2022 2:33:13 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 2:33:15 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 3k5mv82r3-1
Message accepted for delivery 10/12/2022 2:33:15 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 2:33:16 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 mx0e-00376703.gpphosted.com
Closing connection 10/12/2022 2:33:16 AM closed mxa-00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98) in=599 out=5413929 10/12/2022
2:33:16 AM done hq.dhs.gov/(default)

Closing connection 10/12/2022 2:33:16 AM closed mxa-00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98) in=599 out=5413929 10/12/2022
2:33:16 AM done hq.dhs.gov/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM starting africa-union.org/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to africaunion-org01e.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.51.138) 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:43301 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 220 DBAEUR03FT027.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:05 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-DBAEUR03FT027.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM tls:Cert: /C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-DBAEUR03FT027.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 354 Start mail input, end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 [InternalId=3324304698375, Hostname=DB9PR10MB6316.EURPRD10.PROD.OUTLOOK.COM] 5422591 bytes in 0.759, 6969.743 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM closed africaunion-org01e.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.51.138) in=902 out=5413958 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM done africa-union.org/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM starting maec.es/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to smtp5.maec.es (192.148.208.23) 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:56004 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM >>> 220 smtp5.maec.es ESMTP 10/12/2022 1:53:06 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-smtp5.maec.es 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-SIZE 20971520 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 220 Go ahead with TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM tls:Cert: /C=ES/L=MADRID/O=MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES UNION EUROPEA Y COOPERACION/OU=SUGICYP/serialNumber=S2812001B/2.5.4.97=VATES-S2812001B/CN=smtp5.maec.es; issuer=/C=ES/O=FNMT-RCM/OU=AC Compomentes Informx3xA1ticos; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-smtp5.maec.es 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250-SIZE 20971520 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:07 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:08 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 18302214 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 221 smtp5.maec.es 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM closed smtp5.maec.es (192.148.208.23) in=357 out=5413926 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM done maec.es/(default)

10/12/2022 1:55:01 AM starting ndb.int/(default) 10/12/2022 1:55:01 AM connecting from mta81.r3.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11) 10/12/2022 1:55:02 AM connected from 10.0.71.232:41383 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 220 Forcepoint email protection service is ready. 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM <<< EHLO mta81.r3.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM tls:Cert: /CN=mxbr.ndb.int; issuer=/C=US/ST=Arizona/L=Scottsdale/O=GoDaddy.com, Inc./OU=http://certs.godaddy.com/repository/CN=Go Daddy Secure Certificate Authority - G2; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:55:04 AM <<< EHLO mta81.r3.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 250-AUTH DIGEST-MD5 CRAM-MD5 LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 550 5.7.1 Error: invalid sender by SPF from 3.101.2.139 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM closed mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11) in=403 out=188 10/12/2022 1:55:05 AM done ndb.int/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:08 AM starting ndb.int/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:08 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11) 10/12/2022 1:53:08 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:37536 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 220 Forcepoint email protection service is ready. 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM tls:Cert: /CN=mxbr.ndb.int; issuer=/C=US/ST=Arizona/L=Scottsdale/O=GoDaddy.com, Inc./OU=http://certs.godaddy.com/repository/CN=Go Daddy Secure Certificate Authority - G2; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:09 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250-AUTH DIGEST-MD5 CRAM-MD5 LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM >>> 354 End data with . 10/12/2022 1:53:12 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:13 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 67ACD468C0232A56036B 10/12/2022 1:53:13 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM closed mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11) in=443 out=5413893 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM done ndb.int/(default)

10/12/2022 2:03:14 AM starting aiatsis.gov.au/(default) 10/12/2022 2:03:14 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to au-smtp inbound-1.mimecast.com (103.13.69.26) 10/12/2022 2:03:14 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:48489 10/12/2022 2:03:14 AM >>> 220 au-smtp-1.mimecast.com ESMTP; Wed, 12 Oct 2022 13:03:14 +1100 10/12/2022 2:03:14 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 2:03:15 AM >>> 250-au-smtp-1.mimecast.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 2:03:15 AM >>> 250-AUTH PLAIN LOGIN 10/12/2022 2:03:15 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:03:15 AM >>> 250 HELP 10/12/2022 2:03:15 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:03:15 AM >>> 220 Starting TLS [7x4K2FdtMeeYga0Ryp2bpw.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM tls:Cert: /C=GB/L=London/O=Mimecast Services Limited/CN="mimecast.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert TLS RSA SHA256 2020 CA1; verified=no 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM >>> 250-au-smtp-1.mimecast.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM >>> 250-AUTH PLAIN LOGIN 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM >>> 250 HELP 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM <<< MAIL FROM: 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM >>> 250 Sender OK [7x4K2FdtMeeYga0Ryp2bpw.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:16 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 2:03:17 AM >>> 250 Recipient OK [7x4K2FdtMeeYga0Ryp2bpw.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:17 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 2:03:17 AM >>> 354 Start mail data, end with

[7x4K2FdtMeeYga0Ryp2bpw.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:17 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 2:03:17 AM >>> 354 Start mail data, end with CRLF.CRLF [7x4K2FdtMeeYga0Ryp2bpw.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:19 AM <<< 10/12/2022 2:03:26 AM >>> 250 SmtptThread-4044526-166554026702@au-mta-3.au.mimecast.com Received OK [7x4K2FdtMeeYga0Ryp2bpw.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:26 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 2:03:27 AM >>> 221 Service closing transmission channel [go8W1eNBmZ6q62XnFV0a8g.au3] 10/12/2022 2:03:27 AM closed au-smtp-inbound-1.mimecast.com (103.13.69.26) in=624 out=5413954 10/12/2022 2:03:27 AM done aiatsis.gov.au/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM starting icc-cpi.int/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:10 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mx3.icc-cpi.int (213.208.214.196) 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:47418 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 220 icc-cpi.int 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-mx3.icc-cpi.int 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-SIZE 20971520 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-ETRN 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250 DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM tls:Cert: /ST=CA/L=CU/O=TREND/OU=IMSVA/CN=IMSVA.TREND; issuer=/ST=CA/L=CU/O=TREND/OU=IMSVA/CN=IMSVA.TREND; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-mx3.icc-cpi.int 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-SIZE 20971520 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-ETRN 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250 DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:11 AM >>> 354 End data with 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 1254EA406A 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM closed mx3.icc-cpi.int (213.208.214.196) in=405 out=5413982 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM done icc-cpi.int/(default)

10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM starting vfglobal.com/(default) 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to eu-smtp inbound-1.mimecast.com (91.220.42.241) 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:37529 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 220 eu-smtp-1.mimecast.com ESMTP; Wed, 12 Oct 2022 03:03:12 +0100 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250-eu-smtp-1.mimecast.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250-AUTH PLAIN LOGIN 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250 HELP 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 220 Starting TLS [QWWEZ2wNOGw9KVjuH4FEA.uk181] 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM tls:Cert: /C=GB/L=London/O=Mimecast Services Limited/CN="mimecast.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert TLS RSA SHA256 2020 CA1; verified=no 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250-eu-smtp-1.mimecast.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250-AUTH PLAIN LOGIN 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250 HELP 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< MAIL FROM: 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250 Sender OK [QWWEZ2wNOGw9KVjuH4FEA.uk181] 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 250 Recipient OK [QWWEZ2wNOGw9KVjuH4FEA.uk181] 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM >>> 354 Start mail data, end with CRLF.CRLF [QWWEZ2wNOGw9KVjuH4FEA.uk181] 10/12/2022 2:03:12 AM <<< 10/12/2022 2:03:19 AM >>> 250 SmtptThread 14502017-1665540199651@uk-mta-181.uk.mimecast.com Received OK [QWWEZ2wNOGw9KVjuH4FEA.uk181] 10/12/2022 2:03:19 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 2:03:19 AM >>> 221 Service closing transmission channel [L4PTeVjbOP-Rtg3kCy7chg.uk181] 10/12/2022 2:03:19 AM closed eu-smtp-inbound-1.mimecast.com (91.220.42.241) in=639 out=5413927 10/12/2022 2:03:19 AM done vfglobal.com/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM starting nga.org/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to nga.org.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.66.10) 10/12/2022 1:53:14 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:41962 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 220 MW2NAM12FT039.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:14 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-MW2NAM12FT039.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM tls:Cert: /C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-MW2NAM12FT039.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 354 Start mail input: end with 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:27 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 <136nTnNZx52Ndg6P93vm5RKuck2MZRcuEIW4MTAy@r1.rpost.net> [Internalid=11175504924758, Hostname=PH7PR20MB4986.namprd20.prod.outlook.com] 5422534 bytes in 9.714, 545,131 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:27 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:27 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:27 AM closed nga.org.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.66.10) in=902 out=5413934 10/12/2022 1:53:27 AM done nga.org/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM starting icj-cij.org/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to icj-cij.org
10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-HE1EUR04FT039.mail.protection.outlook.com
Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready
10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM tls:Cert:
/C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert
Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:15 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-
HE1EUR04FT039.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING
10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=3165390907573,
Hostname=DB9P192MB1540.EURP192.PROD.OUTLOOK.COM] 5422898 bytes in 0.643, 8228.051 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery
10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM

10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM
closed icj-cij.org:mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.13.36) in=901 out=5413964 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM done icj-cij.org/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM starting fco.gov.uk/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to fco.gov.uk
10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-VE1EUR03FT014.mail.protection.outlook.com
Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready
10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM tls:Cert:
/C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert
Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-
VE1EUR03FT014.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING
10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:16 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=30876519906254,
Hostname=LO2P123MB6198.GBRP123.PROD.OUTLOOK.COM] 5422968 bytes in 0.430, 12304.167 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery
10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM
closed fco.gov.uk:mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.9.36) in=903 out=5413967 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM done fco.gov.uk/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM starting oas.org/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to oas.org
10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-MW2NAM10FT014.mail.protection.outlook.com
Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready
10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM tls:Cert:
/C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert
Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:17 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-
MW2NAM10FT014.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING
10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=121732258078411,
Hostname=BYAPR06MB5527.namprd06.prod.outlook.com] 5423053 bytes in 3.331, 1589.447 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery
10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM
closed oas.org:mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.55.110) in=904 out=5413946 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM done oas.org/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM starting ag.iowa.gov/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:18 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to ag-iowa.gov.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.64.110) 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:39647 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 220 BLOGCC02FT001.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTMP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:18 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-BLOGCC02FT001.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM tls:Cert: C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-BLOGCC02FT001.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:19 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=81754702487701, Hostname=SJOPR09MB6862.namprd09.prod.outlook.com] 5422650 bytes in 3.775, 1402.756 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM closed ag-iowa.gov.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.64.110) in=903 out=5413964 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM done ag.iowa.gov/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM starting sre.gob.mx/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to sre-gob.mx.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.73.138) 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:46021 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 220 MW2NAM04FT058.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTMP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:20 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-MW2NAM04FT058.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM tls:Cert: C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-MW2NAM04FT058.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=11566346936694, Hostname=CY4PR08MB3366.namprd08.prod.outlook.com] 5422516 bytes in 6.008, 881.352 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM closed sre-gob.mx.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.73.138) in=902 out=5412958 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM done sre.gob.mx/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM starting sso.org/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:20 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to sso.org.mail.eo.outlook.com (104.47.56.110) 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:48013 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 220 DM3NAM02FT042.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTMP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:20 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-DM3NAM02FT042.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM tls:Cert: C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-DM3NAM02FT042.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250- CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250 SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 <9jMwCLzmMvSBivqaiPMqveeOS1FieROap558iFLMTAy@r1.rpost.net> [InternalId=39290360841166, Hostname=SJOPR14MB4615.namprd14.prod.outlook.com] 5422506 bytes in 2.584, 2049.258 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM closed sso-org.mail.eo.outlook.com (104.47.56.110) in=903 out=5413934 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM done sso.org/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM starting arkansasag.gov/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:21 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mx2.hc5473-72.iphmx.com (216.71.152.149) 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:47403 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 220 esa1.hc5473-72.iphmx.com ESMTMP 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 250- esa1.hc5473-72.iphmx.com 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 250-SIZE 41943040 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 250 STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 220 Go ahead with TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM tls:Cert: CN=mx2.hc5473-72.iphmx.com/O=Cisco Systems Inc./L=San Jose/ST=California/C=US; issuer=C=US/O=IdenTrust/OU=HydrantID Trusted Certificate Service/CN=HydrantID Server CA O1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250- esa1.hc5473-72.iphmx.com 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250 SIZE 41943040 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 1324605 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 221 esa1.hc5473-72.iphmx.com 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM closed mx2.hc5473-72.iphmx.com (216.71.152.149) in=396 out=5413914 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM done arkansasag.gov/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM starting msn.com/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to msn.com.olc.protection.outlook.com (104.47.55.161) 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:41864 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM >>> 220 BN8NAM12FT028.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTMP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:22 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:22 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-BN8NAM12FT028.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-SIZE 49283072 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM tls:Cert: /C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-BN8NAM12FT028.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-SIZE 49283072 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:23 AM >>> 354 Start mail input, end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=19649475398190, Hostname=CO3PR17MB5839.namprd17.prod.outlook.com] 542151 bytes in 7.494, 706.423 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery >> 250 2.1.5 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM closed msn-com.olc.protection.outlook.com (104.47.55.161) in=919 out=5413949 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM done msn.com/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM starting icc-cpi.int/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mx4.icc-cpi.int (193.172.37.105) 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:49292 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 220 icc-cpi.int 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-mx4.icc-cpi.int 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-SIZE 20971520 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-ETRN 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM tls:Cert: /ST=CA/L=CU/O=TREND/OU=IMSA/CN=IMSA.TREND; issuer=/ST=CA/L=CU/O=TREND/OU=IMSA/CN=IMSA.TREND; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-mx4.icc-cpi.int 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-SIZE 20971520 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-ETRN 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:24 AM >>> 354 End data with . 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 0E4A01A04D 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM closed mx4.icc-cpi.int (193.172.37.105) in=405 out=5413991 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM done icc-cpi.int/(default)

cpi.int (193.172.37.105) in=405 out=5413991 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM done icc-cpi.int/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM starting sheriffs.org/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to sheriffs.org.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.58.138) 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:50619 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 220 BN8NAM11FT068.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTMP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:25 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-BN8NAM11FT068.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM tls:Cert: /C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-BN8NAM11FT068.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 354 Start mail input, end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=53717155982291, Hostname=BX3PR16MB4355.namprd16.prod.outlook.com] 5422605 bytes in 1.505, 3518.451 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM closed sheriffs.org.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.58.138) in=903 out=5413973 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM done sheriffs.org/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM starting gmail.com/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com (108.177.15.27) 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:34011 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 220 mx.google.com ESMTMP r5-20020a5d6c6500000b0022e4c5d0004si5480356wrz.435 - gsmtmp 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-mx.google.com at your service, [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 128-bit ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM tls:Cert: /CN=mx.google.com; issuer=/C=US/O=Google Trust Services LLC/CN=GTS CA 1C3; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-mx.google.com at your service, [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 OK r5-20020a5d6c6500000b0022e4c5d0004si5480356wrz.435 - gsmtmp 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 OK r5-20020a5d6c6500000b0022e4c5d0004si5480356wrz.435 - gsmtmp 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:25 AM >>> 354 Go ahead r5-20020a5d6c6500000b0022e4c5d0004si5480356wrz.435 - gsmtmp 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 OK 1665539607 r5-20020a5d6c6500000b0022e4c5d0004si5480356wrz.435 - gsmtmp 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 closing connection r5-20020a5d6c6500000b0022e4c5d0004si5480356wrz.435 - gsmtmp 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM closed gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com (108.177.15.27) in=834 out=5413929 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM done gmail.com/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM starting consilium.europa.eu/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mx10.consilium.europa.eu (170.255.255.90) 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:54729 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 220 mx10.consilium.europa.eu ESMTP 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-mx10.consilium.europa.eu 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-SIZE 25600000 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 220 Go ahead with TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM tls:Cert: /C=BE/L=Bruxelles/O=Council of the European Union/CN=mx10b.consilium.europa.eu; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert TLS RSA SHA256 2020 CA1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-mx10.consilium.europa.eu 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM >>> 250-SIZE 25600000 10/12/2022 1:53:26 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 9349249 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 221 mx10.consilium.europa.eu 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM closed mx10.consilium.europa.eu (170.255.255.90) in=410 out=5413956 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM done consilium.europa.eu/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM starting usadc.embacuba.cu/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to usadc.embacuba.cu (50.202.130.144) 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:48165 10/12/2022 1:53:28 AM >>> 220-usadc.embacuba.cu Correo 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-usadc.embacuba.cu 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10485760 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-VRIFY 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-ETRN 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250 CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM >>> 354 End data with . 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 431471C15BE 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM closed usadc.embacuba.cu (50.202.130.144) in=340 out=5413906 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM done usadc.embacuba.cu/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM starting mfaic.gov.kh/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mx1.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com (23.90.107.173) 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:50671 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM >>> 220 esa2.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com ESMTP 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM >>> 250-esa2.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM >>> 250-SIZE 41943040 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 220 Go ahead with TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM tls:Cert: /CN=mx1.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com/O=Cisco Systems Inc./L=San Jose/ST=California/C=US; issuer=/C=US/O=IdenTrust/OU=HydrantID Trusted Certificate Service/CN=HydrantID Server CA 01; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-esa2.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-SIZE 41943040 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:37 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 58300 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM <<< QUIT

ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:37 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 58300 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:39 AM >>> 221 esa2.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com 10/12/2022 1:53:39 AM closed mx1.hc943-89.ap.iphmx.com (23.90.107.173) in=418 out=5413962 10/12/2022 1:53:39 AM done mfaic.gov.kh/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM starting state.gov/default) 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to christopher.ew.state.gov (169.253.162.13) 10/12/2022 1:53:29 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:52859 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 220 christopher-ew.state.gov ESMTP 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-christopher.ew.state.gov 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-SIZE 73400320 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 220 Go ahead with TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM tls:Cert: /DC=sbu/DC=state/DC=appservices/OU=Enterprise Services/OU=PKI/OU=Web Servers/CN=christopher-ew.state.gov; issuer=/DC=sbu/DC=state/CN=Configuration/CN=Services/CN=Public Key Services/CN=AA/CN=U.S. Department of State AD High Assurance CA; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-christopher.ew.state.gov 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-SIZE 73400320 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 17710572 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM >>> 221 christopher-ew.state.gov 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM closed christopher-ew.state.gov (169.253.162.13) in=398 out=5413917 10/12/2022 1:53:38 AM done state.gov/default)

10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM starting un.org/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to un.org mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.11.202) 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:45815 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 220 AM0EUR02FT051.mail.protection.outlook.com Microsoft ESMTP MAIL Service ready at Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:29 +0000 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-AM0EUR02FT051.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 SMTP server ready 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM tls:Cert:/C=US/ST=Washington/L=Redmond/O=Microsoft Corporation/CN=mail.protection.outlook.com; issuer=/C=US/O=DigiCert Inc/CN=DigiCert Cloud Services CA-1; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-AM0EUR02FT051.mail.protection.outlook.com Hello [52.58.131.9] 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-SIZE 157286400 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-PIPELINING 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-DSN 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-BINARYMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-CHUNKING 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250-SMTPUTF8 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME RET=FULL 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Sender OK 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< RCPT TO: NOTIFY=SUCCESS,FAILURE,DELAY 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Recipient OK 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM >>> 354 Start mail input; end with . 10/12/2022 1:53:30 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250 2.6.0 [InternalId=20834886371132, Hostname=V11PR0701MB6768.eurprd07.prod.outlook.com] 5422845 bytes in 0.449, 12622.109 KB/sec Queued mail for delivery 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Service closing transmission channel 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM closed un-org.mail.protection.outlook.com (104.47.11.202) in=906 out=5413946 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM done un.org/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM starting ndb.int/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11) 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:52766 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 220 Forcepoint email protection service is ready. 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM <<< STARTTLS 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM tls:TLSv1.2 connected with 256-bit DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM tls:Cert:/CN=mxhk.ndb.int; issuer=/C=US/ST=Arizona/L=Scottsdale/O=GoDaddy.com; Inc/OU=http://certs.godaddy.com/repository/CN=GoDaddy Secure Certificate Authority - G2; verified=no 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-Forcepoint email protection service 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-SIZE 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-AUTH-DIGEST-MD5 CRAM-MD5 LOGIN PLAIN 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250 2.1.0 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM >>> 250 2.1.5 Ok 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM >>> 354 End data with . 10/12/2022 1:53:34 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM >>> 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as E9C2B79D9E74B322BE7E 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM >>> 221 2.0.0 Bye 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM closed mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11) in=443 out=5413917 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM done ndb.int/(default)

10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM starting maec.gov.ma/(default) 10/12/2022 1:53:31 AM connecting from mta21.r1.rpost.net (0.0.0.0) to mail1.maec.gov.ma (194.204.218.253) 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM connected from 192.168.10.11:46536 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 220 mail1.maec.gov.ma ESMTP 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< EHLO mta21.r1.rpost.net 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-mail1.maec.gov.ma 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM >>> 250-SIZE 58971520 10/12/2022 1:53:32 AM <<< MAIL FROM: BODY=8BITMIME 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM >>> 250 sender ok 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM <<< RCPT TO: 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM >>> 250 recipient ok 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM <<< DATA 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM >>> 354 go ahead 10/12/2022 1:53:35 AM <<< . 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM >>> 250 ok: Message 9711906 accepted 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM <<< QUIT 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM >>> 221 mail1.maec.gov.ma 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM closed mail1.maec.gov.ma (194.204.218.253) in=289 out=5413921 10/12/2022 1:53:36 AM done maec.gov.ma/(default)

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mxhk.ndb.int (13.75.69.11)

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mta6.am0.yahoodns.net (67.195.204.74)

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mail2.mfat.govt.nz (14.128.6.40)

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a

the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mail.mfa.gov.il (82.166.162.226)

From:postmaster@cancilleria.gov.co:Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: contactenos@cancilleria.gov.co Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

From: postmaster@mta81.r3.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta81.r3.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as a copy of the original message. delivery failed; will not continue trying

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mxh 00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98)

From: doipostmaster@doi.gov: Delivery has failed to these recipients or groups: deb.haaland@doi.gov The email address you entered couldn't be found. Please check the recipient's email address and try to resend the message. If the problem continues, please contact your helpdesk. Diagnostic information for administrators: Generating server: IINDENEML001.doi.net deb.haaland@doi.gov Remote Server returned '550-5.1.1 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipNotFound; not found' Original message headers: Received: from gsmt201.doi.gov (10.10.184.15) by IINDENEML001.doi.net (10.85.30.202) with Microsoft SMTP Server (TLS) id 15.0.1497.38; Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:54:00 +0000 Received: from GC02-BL0-obe.outbound.protection.outlook.com (104.47.64.102) by gsmt201.doi.gov (137.227.134.15) with Microsoft SMTP Server (version=TLS1_2, cipher=TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384) id 15.2.1118.12; Wed, 12 Oct 2022 01:53:56 +0000 ARC-Seq: 2, a=rsa-sha256...[truncated]

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mxh 00376703.gslb.gpphosted.com (67.231.147.98)

[IP Address: 40.94.29.254] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 2:38:08 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.10.176] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/FOBa2PsaiovzDR6LcfYCgh969wP0x29w4NUQ0lcUMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 40.94.29.254 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63462890-198e204111268e9945c02e7a Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 40.94.29.254 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63462890-198e204111268e9945c02e7a /LM/W3SVC/13/ROOT 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 /LM/W3SVC/13/192.168.20.209 /open/images/FOBa2PsaiovzDR6LcfYCgh969wP0x29w4NUQ0lcUMTAy.gif 192.168.10.176 192.168.10.176 63418 GET /open/images/FOBa2PsaiovzDR6LcfYCgh969wP0x29w4NUQ0lcUMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/10.0 /open/images/FOBa2PsaiovzDR6LcfYCgh969wP0x29w4NUQ0lcUMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 40.94.29.254 https 443 Root=1-63462890-198e204111268e9945c02e7a

From: postmaster@africa-union.org: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: dic@africa-union.org Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs' Nation Constitution

[IP Address: 40.94.94.126] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 1:53:33 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.20.54] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/LvXXQMUIdWRHACD1fMysd3w4NqI50rNHOPFV3TGeMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 40.94.94.126 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63461e1d-28adcf154bda4d665e5a20a3 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 40.94.94.126 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63461e1d-28adcf154bda4d665e5a20a3 /LM/W3SVC/13/ROOT 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 /LM/W3SVC/13/192.168.20.209 /open/images/LvXXQMUIdWRHACD1fMysd3w4NqI50rNHOPFV3TGeMTAy.gif 192.168.20.54 192.168.20.54 20490 GET /open/images/LvXXQMUIdWRHACD1fMysd3w4NqI50rNHOPFV3TGeMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/10.0 /open/images/LvXXQMUIdWRHACD1fMysd3w4NqI50rNHOPFV3TGeMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 40.94.94.126 https 443 Root=1-63461e1d-28adcf154bda4d665e5a20a3

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer smtp5.maec.es (192.148.208.23)

From: postmaster@mta81.r3.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta81.r3.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as a copy of the original message. delivery failed; will not continue trying

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mxhkg.ndb.int (13.75.69.11)

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer au-smtp inbound-1.mimecast.com (103.13.69.26)

[IP Address: 20.37.20.245] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 2:03:45 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.20.11] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net]
[SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/GCCPbUK5A7mOrOuRwqXwvZDzM0mxgoQc21puaHzLMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36

(Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 20.37.20.245 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443
HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63462081-73f48ede67885ffa738c9b16 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache
Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 20.37.20.245 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63462081-73f48ede67885ffa738c9b16 /LM/W3SVC/5/ROOT 256 2048 C=US, S=VA, L=Herndon, O=Network Solutions L.L.C., CN=Network Solutions DV Server CA 2 CN=tracking.rpost.com 0 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 C=US, S=VA, L=Herndon, O=Network Solutions L.L.C., CN=Network Solutions DV Server CA 2 CN=tracking.rpost.com 5 /LM/W3SVC/5 192.168.10.186
/open/images/GCCPbUK5A7mOrOuRwqXwvZDzM0mxgoQc21puaHzLMTAy.gif 192.168.20.11 192.168.20.11 56456 GET
/open/images/GCCPbUK5A7mOrOuRwqXwvZDzM0mxgoQc21puaHzLMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/8.5
/open/images/GCCPbUK5A7mOrOuRwqXwvZDzM0mxgoQc21puaHzLMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 20.37.20.245 https 443
Root=1-63462081-73f48ede67885ffa738c9b16

From: MAILER-DAEMON@mx3.icc-cpi.int: This is the mail system at host mx3.icc-cpi.int. Your message was successfully delivered to the destination(s) listed below. If the message was delivered to mailbox you will receive no further notifications. Otherwise you may still receive notifications of mail delivery errors from other systems. The mail system : delivery via localhost[127.0.0.1]:10025: 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as EBEB5A400E

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as a copy of the original message. delivery failed; will not continue trying

From: "Mimecast Postmaster" : ===== Your message couldn't be delivered
===== The message you sent to info.francusa@vfsglobal.com couldn't be delivered due to: Recipient email address is possibly incorrect. ----- Further Information 5.4.1 Recipient address rejected: Access denied. AS(201806281) [MAXIND01FT020.eop-IND01.prod.protection.outlook.com] - If you sent this message to multiple addresses, you'll receive a notification like this for every one that didn't arrive. ----- Powered by Mimecast © 2003 - 2019 Mimecast Services Limited.

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as a copy of the original message. delivery failed; will not continue trying

From: postmaster@ngaorg1.onmicrosoft.com: Delivery to these recipients or groups is complete, but no delivery notification was sent by the destination server: info@nga.org Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

[IP Address: 40.94.89.126] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 1:53:43 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.10.176] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net]
[SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/KsnTgppy3cNKQ1QhTIFf63wCMNonHHgdMvJVRNcMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 40.94.89.126
HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63461e27-77af5bb539ad2c88692e77e3 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 40.94.89.126 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63461e27-77af5bb539ad2c88692e77e3 /LM/W3SVC/5/ROOT 256 2048 C=US, S=VA, L=Herndon, O=Network Solutions L.L.C., CN=Network Solutions DV Server CA 2 CN=tracking.rpost.com 0 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 C=US, S=VA, L=Herndon, O=Network Solutions L.L.C., CN=Network Solutions DV Server CA 2 CN=tracking.rpost.com 5 /LM/W3SVC/5 192.168.10.186
/open/images/KsnTgppy3cNKQ1QhTIFf63wCMNonHHgdMvJVRNcMTAy.gif 192.168.10.176 192.168.10.176 26878 GET
/open/images/KsnTgppy3cNKQ1QhTIFf63wCMNonHHgdMvJVRNcMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/8.5
/open/images/KsnTgppy3cNKQ1QhTIFf63wCMNonHHgdMvJVRNcMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 40.94.89.126 https 443
Root=1-63461e27-77af5bb539ad2c88692e77e3

From: postmaster@FCOGOVUK.onmicrosoft.com: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: karen.pierce@fco.gov.uk Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

[IP Address: 104.47.21.254] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 1:53:43 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.20.54] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/wHkq3d0V6GMmh4beNbHwoPAxoPsiBic4flpQzHSvMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 104.47.21.254 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63461e27-16eb34163aa3d3bb137b4c96 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 104.47.21.254 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63461e27-16eb34163aa3d3bb137b4c96 /LM/W3SVC/13/ROOT 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 0 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 /LM/W3SVC/13 192.168.20.209 /open/images/wHkq3d0V6GMmh4beNbHwoPAxoPsiBic4flpQzHSvMTAy.gif 192.168.20.54 192.168.20.54 8360 GET /open/images/wHkq3d0V6GMmh4beNbHwoPAxoPsiBic4flpQzHSvMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/10.0 /open/images/wHkq3d0V6GMmh4beNbHwoPAxoPsiBic4flpQzHSvMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 104.47.21.254 https 443 Root=1-63461e27-16eb34163aa3d3bb137b4c96

From: postmaster@oas.org: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: lalmagro@oas.org Subject: [EXT]Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

[IP Address: 40.94.27.126] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 1:53:34 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.10.176] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/qAz6oW51zyQbm5jLiefW6H1njEzVQeuUieNt3GMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 40.94.27.126 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63461e1e-30e38f1667b939024588373f Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 40.94.27.126 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63461e1e-30e38f1667b939024588373f /LM/W3SVC/13/ROOT 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 0 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 /LM/W3SVC/13 192.168.20.209 /open/images/qAz6oW51zyQbm5jLiefW6H1njEzVQeuUieNt3GMTAy.gif 192.168.10.176 192.168.10.176 29858 GET /open/images/qAz6oW51zyQbm5jLiefW6H1njEzVQeuUieNt3GMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/10.0 /open/images/qAz6oW51zyQbm5jLiefW6H1njEzVQeuUieNt3GMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 40.94.27.126 https 443 Root=1-63461e1e-30e38f1667b939024588373f

From: postmaster@iowaMAC.onmicrosoft.com: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: lynn.hicks@ag.iowa.gov Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

From: postmaster@sre.gob.mx: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: mexembusa@sre.gob.mx Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

From: postmaster@sso.org: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: nass@sso.org Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mx2.hc5473-72.iphmx.com (216.71.152.149)

[IP Address: 52.250.47.194] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 1:53:46 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.20.11] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/kTn4unbf513S7VSeWZcrJ6WQ8GsQM8Zv0UJQsXtPMTAy.gif] HTTP_CACHE_CONTROL: no-store, no-cache HTTP_PRAGMA: no-cache HTTP_ACCEPT: image/* HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR: 52.250.47.194 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO: https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT: 443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID: Root=1-63461e2a-152412f51452e9111287c643 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache Pragma: no-cache Accept: image/* Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 52.250.47.194 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63461e2a-152412f51452e9111287c643 /LM/W3SVC/13/ROOT 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 0 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 /LM/W3SVC/13 192.168.20.209 /open/images/kTn4unbf513S7VSeWZcrJ6WQ8GsQM8Zv0UJQsXtPMTAy.gif 192.168.20.11 192.168.20.11 24646 GET /open/images/kTn4unbf513S7VSeWZcrJ6WQ8GsQM8Zv0UJQsXtPMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/10.0 /open/images/kTn4unbf513S7VSeWZcrJ6WQ8GsQM8Zv0UJQsXtPMTAy.gif no-store, no-cache no-cache image/* open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/35 Safari/537.36 52.250.47.194 https 443 Root=1-63461e2a-152412f51452e9111287c643

From: postmaster@outlook.com: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: obashango@msn.com Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

[IP Address: 98.50.252.206] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 2:49:01 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.20.54] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/teKgCaFOXPT7NnjhpbXVrwev17HriWc0VeTyfniMTAy.gif] HTTP_ACCEPT:image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8 HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING:gzip, deflate HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE:en-US,en;q=0.9 HTTP_HOST:open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT:Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 12; SM-S326DL Build/SP1A.210812.016; wv) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/4.0 Chrome/105.0.5195.136 Mobile Safari/537.36 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR:98.50.252.206 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO:https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT:443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID:Root=1-63462b1d-1075a15510112c8d0236cba9 HTTP_X_REQUESTED_WITH:com.microsoft.office.outlook HTTP_SEC_FETCH_SITE:cross-site HTTP_SEC_FETCH_MODE:no-cors HTTP_SEC_FETCH_DEST:image Accept: image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9 Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 12; SM-S326DL Build/SP1A.210812.016; wv) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/4.0 Chrome/105.0.5195.136 Mobile Safari/537.36 X-Forwarded-For: 98.50.252.206 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63462b1d-1075a15510112c8d0236cba9 x-requested-with: com.microsoft.office.outlook sec-fetch-site: cross-site sec-fetch-mode: no-cors sec-fetch-dest: image /LM/W3SVC/5/ROOT 256 2048 C=US, S=VA, L=Herndon, O=Network Solutions L.L.C., CN=Network Solutions DV Server CA 2 CN=tracking.rpost.com 5 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 C=US, S=VA, L=Herndon, O=Network Solutions L.L.C., CN=Network Solutions DV Server CA 2 CN=tracking.rpost.com 5 /LM/W3SVC/5 192.168.10.186 /open/images/teKgCaFOXPT7NnjhpbXVrwev17HriWc0VeTyfniMTAy.gif 192.168.20.54 192.168.20.54 17816 GET /open/images/teKgCaFOXPT7NnjhpbXVrwev17HriWc0VeTyfniMTAy.gif open.r1.rpost.net 443 1 HTTP/1.1 Microsoft-IIS/8.5 /open/images/teKgCaFOXPT7NnjhpbXVrwev17HriWc0VeTyfniMTAy.gif image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8 gzip, deflate en-US,en;q=0.9 open.r1.rpost.net Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 12; SM-S326DL Build/SP1A.210812.016; wv) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/4.0 Chrome/105.0.5195.136 Mobile Safari/537.36 98.50.252.206 https 443 Root=1-63462b1d-1075a15510112c8d0236cba9 com.microsoft.office.outlook cross-site no cors image

From:MAILER-DAEMON@mx4.icc-cpi.int:This is the mail system at host mx4.icc-cpi.int. Your message was successfully delivered to the destination(s) listed below. If the message was delivered to mailbox you will receive no further notifications. Otherwise you may still receive notifications of mail delivery errors from other systems. The mail system : delivery via localhost[127.0.0.1]:10025: 250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 532021A04F

From:postmaster@sheriffs.org:Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: patrickroyal@sheriffs.org Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer gmail-smtp in.l.google.com (108.177.15.27)

[IP Address: 66.102.7.99] [Time Opened: 10/12/2022 1:53:41 AM] [REMOTE_HOST: 192.168.10.177] [HTTP_HOST: open.r1.rpost.net] [SCRIPT_NAME: /open/images/2PxtBgdfhxFrDjJ7LT7b89amqmbM3EBw8PNE1pyMTAy.gif] HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING:gzip, deflate, br HTTP_HOST:open.r1.rpost.net HTTP_USER_AGENT:Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:11.0) Gecko Firefox/11.0 (via ggph.com GoogleImageProxy) HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR:66.102.7.99 HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO:https HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PORT:443 HTTP_X_AMZN_TRACE_ID:Root=1-63461e25-67aec6e306b636360f5c91be Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br Host: open.r1.rpost.net User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:11.0) Gecko Firefox/11.0 (via ggph.com GoogleImageProxy) X-Forwarded-For: 66.102.7.99 X-Forwarded-Proto: https X-Forwarded-Port: 443 X-Amzn-Trace-Id: Root=1-63461e25-67aec6e306b636360f5c91be /LM/W3SVC/13/ROOT 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 CGI/1.1 on 256 2048 CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net CN=SM22.r1.rpost.net 13 /LM/W3SVC/13 192.168.20.209

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From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mx10.consiliun.europa.eu (170.255.255.90)

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer usadc.embacuba.cu (50.202.130.114)

From:postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net:Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mx1.bcs943.89.ap.iphmx.com (23.90.107.173)

From: postmaster@state.gov: Delivery has failed to these recipients or groups: secretary@state.gov The email address you entered couldn't be found. Please check the recipient's email address and try to resend the message. If the problem continues, please contact your email admin. Diagnostic information for administrators: Generating server: EWAPPSEHY03.appservices.state.sbu
secretary@state.gov Remote Server returned '550 5.1.10 RESOLVER ADR RecipientNotFound; Recipient not found by SMTP address lookup' Original message headers: Received: from EWAPPSEHY03.appservices.state.sbu (10.68.108.3) by EWAPPSEHY03.appservices.state.sbu (10.68.108.3) with Microsoft SMTP Server (version=TLS1_2, cipher=TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256_P256) id 15.1.2507.12; Tue, 11 Oct 2022 19:55:50 -0600 Received: from EWMAILINLINE04.state.gov (10.68.128.91) by EWAPPSEHY03.appservices.state.sbu (10.68.108.3) with Microsoft SMTP Server ... [truncated]

From: postmaster@unitednations.onmicrosoft.com: Your message has been delivered to the following recipients: sgcentral@un.org
Subject: Registered: Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mxhk.ndb.int (1375.69.11)

From: postmaster@mta21.r1.rpost.net: Hello, this is the mail server on mta21.r1.rpost.net. I am sending you this message to inform you on the delivery status of a message you previously sent. Immediately below you will find a list of the affected recipients; also attached is a Delivery Status Notification (DSN) report in standard format, as well as the headers of the original message. relayed to mailer mail1.maec.gov.ma (194.204.218.253)

This Registered Receipt™ email is verifiable proof of your Registered Email™ transaction. It contains: 1.

An official time stamp.

2. Proof that your message was sent and to whom it was sent.

3. Proof that your message was delivered to its addressees or their authorized electronic agents.

4. Proof of the content of your original message and all of its attachments.

Note: By default, RPost does not retain a copy of your email or this receipt and you should not rely on the information above until the receipt is verified by the RMail system. Keep this email and its attachment in place for your records. General terms and conditions are available at [Legal Notice](#). RMail services are patented, using RPost patented technologies, including US patents 8209389, 8224913, 8468199, 8161104, 8468198, 8504628, 7966372, 6182219, 6571334 and other US and non-US patents listed at [RPost Communications](#).

For more information about RMail® services, visit www.rmail.com. An RPost® Technology

From: "Timothy Williams Bey" <executorofficecwbeyestate@gmail.com>

Subject: **Re: Certificate of Notary Present for the Uaxshaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation Constitution**

Date: October 11, 2022 at 7:52:52 PM MDT

To: LAImagro@oas.org, oag@ArkansasAG.gov, karen.pierce@fco.gov.uk, david.pikoske@dhs.gov, info@nga.org, washingtonembmorocco@maec.gov.ma, fmehd@embassyofmorocco.us, cway@fbi.gov, secretary@state.gov, Emb.washington@maec.es, j.donoghue@icj-cij.org, reception@usadc.embacuba.cu, sgcentral@un.org, deb.haaland@doj.gov, dhssecretary@hq.dhs.gov, Patrickroyal@sheriffs.org, Fadi.EPAbdallah@icc-cpi.int, otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int, mexembusa@sre.gob.mx, nass@ssa.org, lynn.hicks@ag.iowa.gov, DIC@africa-union.org, cmd@mfat.govt.nz, press.office@consulium.europa.eu, jod@iuc.abrtradeunion.org, Consular-feedback@mfa.gov.il, secretariat asean2022@mfaic.gov.kh, Info.FrancUSA@vsglobal.com, ExecutiveCoordination@diats.gov.au, enquires.aro@ndb.int, contactenos@cancilleria.gov.co, aro@ndb.int, erc@ndb.int, syed.yousuf@ndb.int
Cc: pooleking0374@gmail.com, obashango@msn.com, bljohnson7448@yahoo.com

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The State of Texas

Secretary of State

I, John B. Scott, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY that according to the records of this office,

BRENDEN JOYCE GAMBLE

was commissioned as a Notary Public for the State of Texas on June 30,
2021, for a term ending on June 30, 2025.

Issued: November 3, 2022
Certificate Number 12437318





John B. Scott
Secretary of State
GF/yg

NON-RESPONSES AND THIRD-PARTY WITNESS

State of Texas)
) SS:
County of McLennan)

On this 2nd of November 2022, for the purpose of verification, I, Bobby Lane Johnson, the undersigned Notary Public, being commissioned in the County and State noted above, do certify that I did present the following documents on the 11th day of October 2022, for mailing/emailing on behalf of Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey©™. In order to receive correspondence, my mailing address was included within the documents under Notary of Presentment. I received no response in regard to the documents: Constitutio De Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation (Constitution for The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation) 10 Pages and (CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT COPY) 5 Pages. There have been no responses by any of the duty-bound public officers and respondents whatsoever. The documents presented under Notary Presentment are now uncontested.

1. I, Notary public Bobby Lane Johnson, was charged to receive all responses, and there has been nothing but silence to this day.

By Bobby Lane Johnson
Bobby Lane Johnson

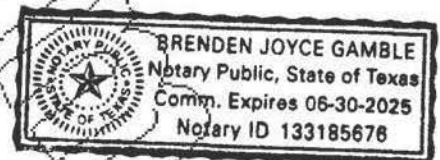
Brenden Gamble
Notary Public Signature

Brenden Gamble
Print Notary Name

My Commission Expires: 11-2-2025

Date, 11-02-22

Seal



Morocco¹

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Treaty sealed by the Emperor of Morocco June 23, 1786, and delivered to the American agent at Morocco June 28, 1786; additional article signed and sealed on behalf of Morocco July 15, 1786; ship-signals agreement signed at Morocco July 6, 1786²

Entered into force July 15, 1786

Treaty and additional article ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States July 18, 1787

Expired; replaced January 28, 1837, by treaty of September 16, 1836³

8 Stat. 100; Treaty Series 244-1

TREATY

[TRANSLATION]

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known—
Whereas the United States of America in Congress assembled by their Commission bearing date the twelfth day of May One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty four thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them or a Majority of them full Powers to confer, treat & negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make & receive propositions for such Treaty and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification, And by one other Commission bearing date the Eleventh day of March One thousand Seven hundred & Eighty five did further empower the said Min-

¹ Certain agreements between the United States and France were applicable to Morocco. See *ante*, Vol. 7, p. 763, FRANCE.

² For a detailed study of these procedures and other features of the negotiations, see 2 Miller 185. The document printed here, incorporating a certified English translation of the treaty and the additional article, was signed and sealed by Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, Thomas Jefferson at Paris, Jan. 1, 1787, and John Adams at London Jan. 25, 1787.

³ TS 244-2, *post*, p. 1286.

isters Plenipotentiary or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and Seals to appoint such Agent in the said Business as they might think proper with Authority under the directions and Instructions of the said Ministers to commence & prosecute the said Negotiations & Conferences for the said Treaty provided that the said Treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And Whereas, We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the Hand and Seal of the said John Adams at London October the fifth, One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five, & of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris October the Eleventh of the same Year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, Agent in the Business aforesaid, giving him the Powers therein, which by the said second Commission we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath arranged Articles for a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which Articles written in the Arabic Language, confirmed by His said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco & seal'd with His Royal Seal, being translated into the Language of the said United States of America, together with the Attestations thereto annexed are in the following Words, To Wit:

In the name of Almighty God,

This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this Book and sealed with our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco on the twenty fifth day of the blessed Month of Shaban, in the Year One thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

.1.

We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty consisting of twenty five Articles shall be inserted in this Book and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose Approbation it has been made and who is duly authorized on their Part, to treat with us concerning all the Matters contained therein.

.2.

If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever, the other Party shall not take a Commission from the Enemy nor fight under their Colors.

.3.

If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever and take a Prize belonging to that Nation, and there shall be found on board Subjects or Effects belonging to either of the Parties, the Subjects shall be set at Liberty and the Effects returned to the Owners. And if any Goods belonging to any

Nation, with whom either of the Parties shall be at War, shall be loaded on Vessels belonging to the other Party, they shall pass free and unmolested without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

.4.

A Signal or Pass shall be given to all Vessels belonging to both Parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at Sea, and if the Commander of a Ship of War of either Party shall have other Ships under his Convoy, the Declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

.5.

If either of the Parties shall be at War, and shall meet a Vessel at Sea, belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a Boat with two or three Men only, and if any Gun shall be fired and injury done without Reason, the offending Party shall make good all damages.

.6.

If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored, and in like Manner, if any Moor not a Subject of these Dominions shall make Prize of any of the Citizens of America or their Effects and bring them into any of the Ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.

.7.

If any Vessel of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and have occasion for Provisions or other Supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

.8.

If any Vessel of the United States shall meet with a Disaster at Sea and put into one of our Ports to repair, she shall be at Liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any Duty whatever.

.9.

If any Vessel of the United States shall be cast on Shore on any Part of our Coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the Owners and no one shall attempt going near her without their Approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our Protection; and if any Vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our Ports, by Stress of weather or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her Cargo, but shall remain in tranquillity until the Commander shall think proper to proceed on his Voyage.

.10.*

If any Vessel of either of the Parties shall have an engagement with a Vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers within gunshot of the Forts of the other, the Vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible untill she is in safety; And if any American Vessel shall be cast on shore on the Coast of Wadnoon or any Coast thereabout, the People belonging to her shall be protected, and assisted untill by the help of God, they shall be sent to their Country.

.11.

If we shall be at War with any Christian Power and any of our Vessels sail from the Ports of the United States, no Vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow untill twenty four hours after the Departure of our Vessels; and the same Regulation shall be observed towards the American Vessels sailing from our Ports,—be their enemies Moors or Christians.

.12.

If any Ship of War belonging to the United States shall put into any of our Ports, she shall not be examined on any Pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive Slaves on Board, nor shall the Governor or Commander of the Place compel them to be brought on Shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

.13.

If a Ship of War of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the Fort, with an equal Number of Guns, not with more or less.

.14.

The Commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the Commerce with Spain or as that with the most favored Nation for the time being and their Citizens shall be respected and esteemed and have full Liberty to pass and repass our Country and Sea Ports whenever they please without interruption.

.15.

Merchants of both Countries shall employ only such interpreters, & such other Persons to assist them in their Business, as they shall think proper. No Commander of a Vessel shall transport his Cargo on board another Vessel, he shall not be detained in Port, longer than he may think proper, and all persons employed in loading or unloading Goods or in any other Labor whatever, shall be paid at the Customary rates, not more and not less.

* See also additional article, p. 1284.

.16.

In case of a War between the Parties, the Prisoners are not to be made Slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, Officer for Officer and one private Man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican Dollars for each Person wanting; And it is agreed that all Prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve Months from the Time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a Merchant or any other Person authorized by either of the Parties.

.17.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or Sell any kind of Goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of Merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian Nations.

.18.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of Vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband Goods have been sent on board, in which Case the Persons who took the contraband Goods on board shall be punished according to the Usage and Custom of the Country and no other Person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the Ship or Cargo incur any Penalty or damage whatever.

.19.

No vessel shall be detained in Port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any Article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full Liberty to agree for the Freight of any Goods he takes on board.

.20.

If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government to enforce his decisions it shall be immediately granted to him.

.21.

If a Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Tryal, and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

.22.

If an American Citizen shall die in our Country and no Will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his Effects, and if there shall be no Consul, the Effects shall be deposited in the hands of some Person worthy of Trust, untill the Party shall appear who has a Right to demand them, but if the Heir to the Person deceased be present, the Property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a Will shall appear, the Property shall descend agreeable to that Will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the Validity thereof.

.23.

The Consuls of the United States of America shall reside in any Sea Port of our Dominions that they shall think proper; And they shall be respected and enjoy all the Privileges which the Consuls of any other Nation enjoy, and if any of the Citizens of the United States shall contract any Debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any Manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a Promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in Writing no Application to him for any redress shall be made.

.24.

If any differences shall arise by either Party infringing on any of the Articles of this Treaty, Peace and Harmony shall remain notwithstanding in the fullest force, untill a friendly Application shall be made for an Arrangement, and untill that Application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to Arms. And if a War shall break out between the Parties, Nine Months shall be granted to all the Subjects of both Parties, to dispose of their Effects and retire with their Property. And it is further declared that whatever indulgences in Trade or otherwise shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the Citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

.25.

This Treaty shall continue in full Force, with the help of God for Fifty Years.

We have delivered this Book into the Hands of the before-mentioned Thomas Barclay on the first day of the blessed Month of Ramadan, in the Year One thousand two hundred.

I certify that the annex'd is a true Copy of the Translation made by Issac Cardoza Nuñez, Interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THO^S BARCLAY

MOROCCO

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

[TRANSLATION]

Grace to the only God

I the underwritten the Servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelhack Fennish do certify that His Imperial Majesty my Master /whom God preserve/ having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the United States of America has ordered me the better to compleat it and in addition of the tenth Article of the Treaty to declare "That, if any Vessel belonging to the United States shall be in any of the Ports of His Majesty's Dominions, or within Gunshot of his Forts, she shall be protected as much as possible and no Vessel whatever belonging either to Moorish or Christian Powers with whom the United States may be at War, shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the Citizens of America our good Friends."

And in obedience to His Majesty's Commands I certify this Declaration by putting my hand and Seal to it, on the Eighteenth day of Ramadan in the Year One thousand two hundred.

(Signed)

The Servant of the King my Master whom God preserve

TAHER BEN ABDELHACK FENNISH

I Do Certify that the above is a True Copy of the Translation Made at Morocco by Isaac Cardoza Nunes, Interpreter, of a Declaration Made and Signed by Sidi Hage Tahar Fennish in addition to the Treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America which Declaration the said Tahar Fennish Made by the Express Directions of His Majesty.

THO^s BARCLAY

Note, The Ramadan of the Year of the Hegira 1200 Commenced on the 28th June in the Year of our Lord 1786.

Now know Ye that We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid do approve & conclude the said Treaty and every Article and Clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification.

In testimony whereof we have signed the same with our Names and Seals, at the places of our respective residence and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

JOHN ADAMS

[SEAL]

LONDON January 25. 1787.

TH: JEFFERSON

[SEAL]

PARIS January 1. 1787.

SHIP-SIGNALS AGREEMENT

The following Signals are agreed upon between Commodore Rais Farache, on the Part of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and the Honorable Thomas Barclay Esquire Agent for the United States of America on their Part, to the End that the Vessels of both Parties may be known to each other at Sea.

For Vessels of two or of three Masts,

In the Day, a blue Pendant is to be hoisted on the End of the Main Yard, and in the Night a Lantern is to be hoisted on the same Place.

For Vessels of one Mast only,

In the Day, a blue Pendant is to be hoisted at the Mast-Head, and in the Night a Lantern is to be hoisted on the Ensign Staff.

Done at Morocco the Ninth day of the Month of Ramadan in the Year One thousand two hundred.

THO^s BARCLAY

From the Great in Position, the High in God

By authorization: Rais Faraj

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Treaty sealed by the Emperor of Morocco at Meccanez September 16, 1836, and signed for the United States October 1, 1836

Senate advice and consent to ratification January 17, 1837

Ratified by the President of the United States January 28, 1837

Entered into force January 28, 1837

Proclaimed by the President of the United States January 30, 1837

Termination in part: extraterritorial jurisdiction in Morocco relinquished by the United States October 6, 1956

8 Stat. 484; Treaty Series 244-2¹

[TRANSLATION]

In the name of God, the merciful and Clement!

(Abd Errahman Iberu Kesham whom God exalt!)

Praise be to God!

This is the copy of the Treaty of peace which we have made with the Americans; and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed Seal, that, with the help of God, it may remain firm for ever.

Written at Meccanez, the City of Olives, on the 3^d day of the month Jumad el lahhar, in the year of the Hegira 1252. (corresponding to Sept. 16. A.D. 1836.)

ART. 1. We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty, consisting of Twenty five Articles, shall be inserted in this Book, and delivered to James R. Leib, Agent of the United States, and now their Resident Consul at Tangier, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part, to treat with us, concerning all the matters contained therein.

ART. 2. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colors.

ART. 3. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods, belong-

¹ For a detailed study of this treaty, see 4 Miller 33.

ing to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

ART. 4. A signal, or pass, shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea: and if the Commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

ART. 5. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only: and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done, without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

ART. 6. If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored: and, in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject to these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

ART. 7. If any vessel of either party, shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

ART. 8. If any vessel of the United States, shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

ART. 9. If any vessel of the United States, shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

ART. 10. If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers, within gun-shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged, shall be defended and protected as much as possible, until she is in safety: and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore, on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her, shall be protected and assisted, until by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

ART. 11. If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels sails from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy shall follow, until twenty-four hours after the departure of our

vessels: and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

ART. 12. If any ship of war belonging to the United States, shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

ART. 13. If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other, and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not more or less.

ART. 14. The commerce with the United States, shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favored nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and sea-ports whenever they please, without interruption.

ART. 15. Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel: he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

ART. 16. In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another. Captain for Captain, Officer for Officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed, that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person, authorized by either of the parties.

ART. 17. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper: and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandise but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

ART. 18. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board; and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board; in which case, the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

ART. 19. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the Commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

ART. 20. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid, or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

ART. 21. If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the Country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

ART. 22. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

ART. 23. The Consul of the United States of America, shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper: and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other Nation enjoy: and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof; without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

ART. 24. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the Articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

ART. 25. This Treaty shall continue in force, with the help of God, for fifty years; after the expiration of which term, the Treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months notice to the other of an intention to abandon it; in which case, its operations shall cease at the end of the twelve months.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

For The Empire of Morocco

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BE IT KNOWN

Whereas the undersigned, James R. Leib, a Citizen of the United States of North America, and now their Resident Consul at Tangier, having been duly appointed Commissioner, by *letters patent*, under the signature of the President and Seal of the United States of North America, bearing date, at the City of Washington, the Fourth day of July A.D. 1835, for negotiating and concluding a Treaty of *peace and friendship* between the United States of North America and the Empire of Morocco; I, therefore, James R. Leib, Commissioner as aforesaid, do conclude the foregoing Treaty and every Article and clause therein contained; reserving the same, nevertheless, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of North America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, and the Seal of this Consulate, on the First day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and *Thirty six*, and of the Independence of the United States the *Sixty First*.

JAMES R. LEIB [SEAL]

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES (INTER-AMERICAN)

Convention signed at Montevideo December 26, 1933

Senate advice and consent to ratification, with a reservation, June 15, 1934¹

Ratified by the President of the United States, with a reservation, June 29, 1934²

Ratification of the United States deposited with the Pan American Union July 13, 1934

Entered into force December 26, 1934³

Proclaimed by the President of the United States January 18, 1935

Article 8 reaffirmed by protocol of December 23, 1936³

49 Stat. 3097; Treaty Series 881

CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States:

Wishing to conclude a Convention on Rights and Duties of States, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

Honduras:

MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA

AUGUSTO C. COELLO

LUIS BOGRÁN

United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL

J. REUBEN CLARK

J. BUTLER WRIGHT

SERUILLE BRADEN

MISS SOPHONISBA P.

BRECKINRIDGE

El Salvador:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO

ARTURO RAMÓN AVILA

J. CIPRIANO CASTRO

Dominican Republic:

TULIO M. CESTERO

¹ For text of U.S. reservation made at time of signing and maintained in the Senate's resolution of advice and consent and in the President's ratification, see p. 149.

² Date of deposit of second instrument of ratification.

³ TS 923, *post*, p. 343.

Haiti:

JUSTIN BARAU
FRANCIS SALGADO
ANTOINE PIERRE-PAUL
EDMOND MANGONÉS

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS
JUAN F. CAFFERATA
RAMÓN S. CASTILLO
CARLOS BREBBIA
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO
LUIS A. PODESTÁ COSTA
RAÚL PREBISCH
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ

Venezuela:

CÉSAR ZUMETA
LUIS CHURION
JOSÉ RAFAEL MONTILLA

Uruguay:

ALBERTO MAÑÉ
JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA
JUAN CARLOS BLANCO
Señora Sofía A. V. DE DEMICHELI
MARTÍN R. ECHEGOYEN
LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO
RODOLFO MEZZERA
OCTAVIO MORATÓ
LUIS MORQUIO
TEÓFILO PIÑEYRO CHAIN
DARDO REGULES
JOSÉ SERRATO
JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA

Paraguay:

JUSTO PASTOR BENÍTEZ
GERÓNIMO RIART
HORACIO A. FERNÁNDEZ
Señorita MARÍA F. GONZÁLEZ

Mexico:

JOSÉ MANUEL PUIG CASAURANG
ALFONSO REYES

BASILIO VADILLO
GENARO V. VASQUEZ
ROMEO ORTEGA
MANUEL J. SIERRA
EDUARDO SUÁREZ

Panama:

J. D. AROSEMENA
EDUARDO E. HOLGUÍN
OSCAR R. MULLER
MAGÍN PONS

Bolivia:

CASTO ROJAS
DAVID ALVÉSTEGUI
ARTURO PINTO ESCALIER

Guatemala:

ALFREDO SKINNER KLEE
JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ CAMPO
CARLOS SALAZAR
MANUEL ARROYO

Brazil:

AFRANIO DE MELLO FRANCO
LUCILLO A DA CUNHA BUENO
FRANCISCO LUIS DA SILVA CAMPOS
GILBERTO AMADO
CARLOS CHAGAS
SAMUEL RIBEIRO

Ecuador:

AUGUSTO AGUIRRE APARICIO
HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ
ANTONIO PARRA
CARLOS PUIG VILASSAR
ARTURO SCARONE

Nicaragua:

LEONARDO ARGÜELLO
MANUEL CORDERO REYES
CARLOS CUADRA PASOS

Colombia:

ALFONSO LÓPEZ
RAIMUNDO RIVAS
JOSÉ CAMACHO CARREÑO

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL
OCTAVIO SEÑORET SILVA
GUSTAVO RIVERA
JOSÉ RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ
FÉLIX NIETO DEL RÍO
FRANCISCO FIGUEROA SÁNCHEZ
BENJAMÍN COHEN

Peru:

ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS
LUIS FERNÁN CISNEROS

Cuba:

ANGEL ALBERTO GIRAUDY
HERMINIO PORTELL VILÁ
ALFREDO NOGUEIRA

Who, after having exhibited their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and due order, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE 1

The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: *a*) a permanent population; *b*) a defined territory; *c*) government; and *d*) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

ARTICLE 2

The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law.

ARTICLE 3

The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts.

The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other states according to international law.

ARTICLE 4

States are juridically equal, enjoy the same rights, and have equal capacity in their exercise. The rights of each one do not depend upon the power which it possesses to assure its exercise, but upon the simple fact of its existence as a person under international law.

ARTICLE 5

The fundamental rights of states are not susceptible of being affected in any manner whatsoever.

ARTICLE 6

The recognition of a state merely signifies that the state which recognizes it accepts the personality of the other with all the rights and duties determined by international law. Recognition is unconditional and irrevocable.

ARTICLE 7

The recognition of a state may be express or tacit. The latter results from any act which implies the intention of recognizing the new state.

ARTICLE 8

No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

ARTICLE 9

The jurisdiction of states within the limits of national territory applies to all the inhabitants.

Nationals and foreigners are under the same protection of the law and the national authorities and the foreigners may not claim rights other or more extensive than those of the nationals.

ARTICLE 10

The primary interest of states is the conservation of peace. Differences of any nature which arise between them should be settled by recognized pacific methods.

ARTICLE 11

The contracting states definitely establish as the rule of their conduct the precise obligation not to recognize territorial acquisitions or special advantages which have been obtained by force whether this consists in the employment of arms, in threatening diplomatic representations, or in any other effective coercive measure. The territory of a state is inviolable and may not be the object of military occupation nor of other measures of force imposed by another state directly or indirectly or for any motive whatever even temporarily.

ARTICLE 12

The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

ARTICLE 13

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uruguay shall transmit authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory govern-

ments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE 14

The present Convention will enter into force between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

ARTICLE 15

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 16

The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of the States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the following Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, this 26th day of December, 1933.

RESERVATIONS

The Delegation of the United States of America, in signing the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, does so with the express reservation presented to the Plenary Session of the Conference on December 22, 1933, which reservation reads as follows:

The Delegation of the United States, in voting "yes" on the final vote on this committee recommendation and proposal, makes the same reservation to the eleven articles of the project or proposal that the United States Delegation made to the first ten articles during the final vote in the full Commission, which reservation is in words as follows:

"The policy and attitude of the United States Government toward every important phase of international relationships in this hemisphere could scarcely be made more clear and definite than they have been made by both word and action especially since March 4. I [Secretary of State Cordell Hull, chairman of U.S. delegation] have no disposition therefore to indulge in any repetition or rehearsal of these acts and utterances and shall not do so. Every observing person must by this time thoroughly understand that under the Roosevelt Administration the United States Government is as much opposed as any other government to interference with the freedom, the sovereignty, or other internal affairs or processes of the governments of other nations.

"In addition to numerous acts and utterances in connection with the carrying out of these doctrines and policies, President Roosevelt, during recent weeks, gave out a public state-

ment expressing his disposition to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for the purpose of dealing with the treaty which has existed since 1903. I feel safe in undertaking to say that under our support of the general principle of non-intervention as has been suggested, no government need fear any intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt Administration. I think it unfortunate that during the brief period of this Conference there is apparently not time within which to prepare interpretations and definitions of these fundamental terms that are embraced in the report. Such definitions and interpretations would enable every government to proceed in a uniform way without any difference of opinion or of interpretations. I hope that at the earliest possible date such very important work will be done. In the meantime in case of differences of interpretations and also until they (the proposed doctrines and principles) can be worked out and codified for the common use of every government, I desire to say that the United States Government in all of its international associations and relationships and conduct will follow scrupulously the doctrines and policies which it has pursued since March 4 which are embodied in the different addresses of President Roosevelt since that time and in the recent peace address of myself on the 15th day of December before this Conference and in the law of nations as generally recognized and accepted".

The delegates of Brazil and Peru recorded the following private vote with regard to article 11: "That they accept the doctrine in principle but that they do not consider it codifiable because there are some countries which have not yet signed the Anti-War Pact of Rio de Janeiro⁴ of which this doctrine is a part and therefore it does not yet constitute positive international law suitable for codification".

Honduras:

M. PAZ BARAONA
AUGUSTO C. COELLO
LUIS BOGRÁN

United States of America:

ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL
J. BUTLER WRIGHT

El Salvador:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO
ARTURO R. AVILA

Dominican Republic:

TULIO M. CESTERO

Haiti:

J. BARAU
F. SALGADO
EDMOND MANGONÉS
A. PRÉRE. PAUL

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS
JUAN F. CAFFERATA
RAMÓN S. CASTILLO
I. RUIZ MORENO
L. A. PODESTÁ COSTA
D. ANTOKOLETZ

Venezuela:

LUIS CHURION
J. R. MONTILLA

Uruguay:

A. MANÉ
JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO
DARDO REQULES
SOFÍA ALVAREZ VIGNOLI DE DEMICHELI
TEÓFILO PIÑEYRO CHAIN
LUIS A. DE HERRERA
MARTÍN R. ECHEGOYEN
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA
J. G. BLANCO
PEDRO MANTINI RÍOS
RODOLFO MEZZERA
OCTAVIO MORATÓ
LUIS MORQUÍO
JOSÉ SERRATO

Paraguay:

JUSTO PASTOR BENÍTEZ
MARÍA F. GONZÁLEZ

Mexico:

B. VADILLO
M. J. SIERRA
EDUARDO SUÁREZ

Panama:

J. D. AROSEMENA
MAGIN PONS
EDUARDO E. HOLGUIN

⁴ Treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro Oct. 10, 1933 (TS 906), *ante*, p. 135.

Guatemala:

M. ARROYO

Brazil:

LUCILLO A. DA CUNHA BUENO

GILBERTO AMADO

Ecuador:

A. AGUIRRE APARICIO

H. ALBORNOZ

ANTONIO PARRA V.

C. PUIG V.

ARTURO SCARONE

Nicaragua:

LEONARDO ARGÜELLO

M. CORDERO REYES

CARLOS GUADRA PASOS

Colombia:

ALFONSO LÓPEZ

RAIMUNDO RIVAS

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA

J. RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ

F. FIGUEROA

F. NIETO DEL RÍO

B. COHEN

Peru:

(with the reservation set forth)

ALFREDO SOLF Y MUÑO

Cuba:

ALBERTO GIRAUDY

HERMINIO PORTELL VILÁ

Ing. NOGUEIRA

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE¹

Signed at San Francisco June 26, 1945

Senate advice and consent to ratification July 28, 1945

Ratified by the President of the United States August 8, 1945

Ratification of the United States deposited at Washington August 8, 1945

Entered into force October 24, 1945

Proclaimed by the President of the United States October 31, 1945

Articles 23, 27, and 61 of Charter amended in accordance with text adopted by United Nations General Assembly December 17, 1963;² article 109 amended in accordance with text adopted by United Nations General Assembly December 20, 1965³

59 Stat. 1031; Treaty Series 993

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

¹ For a declaration by the President of the United States Aug. 14, 1946, regarding U.S. recognition of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, see TIAS 1598, *post*, vol. 4.

² 16 UST 1134; TIAS 5857.

³ 19 UST 5450; TIAS 6529.

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations:

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942,⁴ sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from

⁴ EAS 236, *ante*, p. 697.

the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapter XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and

Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard

being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the

permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek

a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on

respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

*Voting**Article 67*

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Procedure**Article 68*

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-

neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their

alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

*Functions and Powers**Article 87*

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

*Voting**Article 89*

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Procedure**Article 90*

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute,

which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this

Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943,⁶ and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

⁶ *Ante*, p. 821.

CHAPTER XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the

Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

Done at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

The International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national

groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907^a for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

^a Convention signed at The Hague Oct. 18, 1907 (TS 536), *ante*, vol. 1, p. 593.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election,

the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.
2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.
2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.
2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.
3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.
2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.
3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.
2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.
3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labor cases and cases relating to transit and communications.
2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.
3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their traveling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:
 - a. the interpretation of a treaty;
 - b. any question of international law;
 - c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.⁷

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment

⁷ For text of U.S. declaration of Aug. 14, 1946, deposited Aug. 26, 1946, see TIAS 1598, *post*, vol. 4.

shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favor of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that

Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

For China:

VI-KYUIN WELLINGTON KOO
WANG CHUNG-HUI
WEI TAO-MING
WU YI-FANG
LI HWANG
CHUN-MAI CARSON CHANG
TUNG PL-WU
HU LIN

For the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics:

A. GROMYKO
A. LAVRENTIEV
K. NOVIKOV
S. TSARAPKIN
S. GOLUNSKY
S. KRYLOV
RODIONOV

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

HALIFAX
CRANBORNE

For the United States of America:

E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.
CORDELL HULL
TOM CONNALLY
A. H. VANDENBERG
SOL BLOOM
CHARLES A. EATON
HAROLD E. STASSEN
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE

For France:

J. PAUL-BONCOUR

For Argentina:

M. CÁRCANO
O. IBARRA G.
JUAN CARLOS BASSI
A. D. BRUNET

For Australia:

F. M. FORDE
H. V. EVATT

For the Kingdom of Belgium:

A. E. DE SCHRYVER

For Bolivia:

V. ANDRADE
C. SALAMANCA F.
E. ARZE Q.

For Brazil:

R. LEÃO VELLOSO
C. DE FREITAS VALLE
GEN. ESTEVAO LEITAO DE CARVALHO
A. CAMILLO DE OLIVEIRA
DR. BERTHA LUTZ

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist

Republic:

K. KISELEV
A. ZHEBRUK
V. PERTSEV
G. BADAPOV
F. SHMYGAY

For Canada:

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
LOUIS ST. LAURENT

For Chile:

JOAQUÍN FERNÁNDEZ F.
MARCIAL MORA M.
JOSÉ MAZA
GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ
CONTRERAS LABARCA
F. NIETO DEL RÍO
E. ALCALDE C.
GERMÁN VERGARA
JULIO ESCUDERO

For Colombia:

ALBERTO LLERAS
AL. GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ
EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL
SILVIO VILLEGAS
JESÚS M. YEPES

For Costa Rica:

JULIO ACOSTA
J. RAFAEL OREAMI

For Cuba:

GMO. BELT
ERNESTO DIHIGO

For Czechoslovakia:

JAN MASARYK

For Denmark:

HENRIK KAUFFMANN
HARTVIG FRISCH
E. HUSFELDT

For the Dominican Republic:

M. PEÑA BATLLE
EMILIO G. GODOY
GILBERTO SÁNGHEZ LUSTRINO
F. FRANCO F.
MINERVA BERNARDINO

For Ecuador:

C. PONCE ENRÍQUEZ
GALO PLAZA
C. TOBAR ZALDUMBIDE

For Egypt:

A. BADAWI
IB. HADI

For El Salvador:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO
CARLOS LEIVA, M. D.

For Ethiopia:

AKILU H.
AMBAYE W.
EPHREM T. MEDHEN

For Greece:

J. A. SOFIANOPOULOS

For Guatemala:

GUILLERMO TORIELLO
M. NORIEGA M.
E. SILVA PEÑA

For Haiti:

GERARD LESCOOT
A. LIAUTAUD

For Honduras:

JULIÁN R. CÁCERES
MARCOS CARIAS REYES
VIRGILIO R. GALVEZ

For India:

A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR
V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

For Iran:

MOSTAFA ADLE

For Iraq:

MOHD. FADHEL JAMALI

For Lebanon:

W. NAIM
A. YAFI
SALEM
CHARLES MALIK

For Liberia:

C. L. SIMPSON
GABRIEL L. DENNIS
J. LEMUEL GIBSON
RICHARD HENRIES
M. N. GRANT

For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:

HUGHES LE GALLAIS

For Mexico:

E. PADILLA
F. CASTILLO NÁJERA
MANUEL TELLO

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

A. LOUDON

For New Zealand:

PETER FRASER
C. A. BERENDSEN

For Nicaragua:

MARIANO ARGÜELLO
LUIS MANUEL DE BAYLE

For the Kingdom of Norway:

WILHELM MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE

For Panama:

ROBERTO JIMÉNEZ

For Paraguay:

CELSO R. VELÁZQUEZ
J. B. AYALA

For Peru:

MANUEL C. GALLAGHER
V. A. BELAUNDE
LUIS FERNÁN CHSNEROS

For the Philippine Commonwealth:

CARLOS P. ROMULO
FRANCISCO A. DELGADO

For Poland:

W. RZYMOWSKI
October 15, 1945

For Saudi Arabia:

FAISAL

For Syria:

F. AL-KHOURI
N. ANTAKI
N. KOUDSI

For Turkey:

HASAN SAKA
HUSEYIN RAGIP BAYDUR
FERIDUN GEMAL ERKIN

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
Republic:

DR. MANUSKY
IVAN SEMIN
ALEXANDER PALLADIN
MIKOLA PETROVSKY

For the Union of South Africa:

J. C. SMUTS F.M.

For Uruguay:

JOSÉ SERRATO
JACOBO VARELA
HÉCTOR LUISI
CY GIAMBRUNO
JUAN F. GUICHÓN
HÉCTOR PAYSSÉ REYES

For Venezuela:

C. PARA PÉREZ
GUSTAVO HERRERA
A. MACHADO HNDZ
R. ERNESTO LÓPEZ

For Yugoslavia:

STANOJE SIMIĆ

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ANDERSOND

HUMAN RIGHTS

Civil and Political

**Covenant Between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Adopted by the United Nations
General Assembly at New York on
December 16, 1966

Signed by the United States October 5, 1977



NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Pursuant to Public Law 89—497, approved July 8, 1966
(80 Stat. 271; 1 U.S.C. 113)—

“...the Treaties and Other International Acts Series issued under the authority of the Secretary of State shall be competent evidence . . . of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and international agreements other than treaties, as the case may be, therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.”

MULTILATERAL

Human Rights: Civil and Political

*Covenant adopted by the United Nations General Assembly
at New York on December 16, 1966;*

Signed by the United States on October 5, 1977;

*Transmitted by the President of the United States of America
to the Senate February 23, 1978 (Treaty Doc. Exec. E, 95-2,
95th Congress, 2d Session);*

*Reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
March 4, 1992 (Senate Executive Report No. 102-23,
102d Congress, 2d Session);*

*Advice and consent to ratification by the Senate
April 2, 1992;*

Ratified by the President June 1, 1992;

Ratification of the United States of America deposited June 8, 1992;

Entered into force for the United States September 8, 1992.

**INTERNATIONAL COVENANT
ON CIVIL
AND POLITICAL RIGHTS**



UNITED NATIONS
1967

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

PART I

Article 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;

(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;

(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Article 4

1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.

3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Article 8

1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.

2. No one shall be held in servitude.

3. (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;

(b) Paragraph 3 (a) shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court;

(c) For the purpose of this paragraph the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:

(i) Any work or service, not referred to in sub-paragraph (b), normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention;

(ii) Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognized, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors;

(iii) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;

(iv) Any work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations.

Article 9

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his

liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.

3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.

4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.

5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Article 10

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

2. (a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;

(b) Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.

3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status.

Article 11

No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

Article 12

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.

4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

Article 13

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Article 14

1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a

competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The Press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.

2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;

(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;

(c) To be tried without undue delay;

(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;

(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;

(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.

4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.

5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.

6. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.

7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.

Article 15

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

Article 16

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.
2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.
3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 19

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

- (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
- (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

Article 20

- 1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
- 2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 22

- 1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
- 2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.

3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or to apply the law in such a manner as to prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 23

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized.

3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

Article 24

1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.

2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.

3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;

(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

Article 26

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

PART IV

Article 28

1. There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereafter referred to in the present Covenant as the Committee). It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall be composed of nationals of the States Parties to the present Covenant who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected and shall serve in their personal capacity.

Article 29

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in article 28 and nominated for the purpose by the States Parties to the present Covenant.

2. Each State Party to the present Covenant may nominate not more than two persons. These persons shall be nationals of the nominating State.

3. A person shall be eligible for renomination.

Article 30

1. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Covenant.

2. At least four months before the date of each election to the Committee, other than an election to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 34, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written invitation to the States Parties to the present Covenant to submit their nominations for membership of the Committee within three months.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated, with an indication of the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant no later than one month before the date of each election.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of the States Parties to the present Covenant convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the Headquarters of the United Nations. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties to the present Covenant shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

Article 31

1. The Committee may not include more than one national of the same State.
2. In the election of the Committee, consideration shall be given to equitable geographical distribution of membership and to the representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems.

Article 32

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting referred to in article 30, paragraph 4.

2. Elections at the expiry of office shall be held in accordance with the preceding articles of this part of the present Covenant.

Article 33

1. If, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Committee has ceased to carry out his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary character, the Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then declare the seat of that member to be vacant.

2. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Committee, the Chairman shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect.

Article 34

1. When a vacancy is declared in accordance with article 33 and if the term of office of the member to be replaced does not expire within six months of the

declaration of the vacancy, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States Parties to the present Covenant, which may within two months submit nominations in accordance with article 29 for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the persons thus nominated and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant. The election to fill the vacancy shall then take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of this part of the present Covenant.

3. A member of the Committee elected to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 33 shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member who vacated the seat on the Committee under the provisions of that article.

Article 35

The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

Article 36

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Covenant.

Article 37

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

2. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure.

3. The Committee shall normally meet at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Article 38

Every member of the Committee shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open committee that he will perform his functions impartially and conscientiously.

Article 39

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.

2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, inter alia, that:

- (a) Twelve members shall constitute a quorum;
- (b) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

Article 40

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights:

(a) Within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant for the States Parties concerned;

(b) Thereafter whenever the Committee so requests.

2. All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to the Committee for consideration. Reports shall indicate the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the present Covenant.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to the specialized agencies concerned copies of such parts of the reports as may fall within their field of competence.

4. The Committee shall study the reports submitted by the States Parties to the present Covenant. It shall transmit its reports, and such general comments as it

may consider appropriate, to the States Parties. The Committee may also transmit to the Economic and Social Council these comments along with the copies of the reports it has received from States Parties to the present Covenant.

5. The States Parties to the present Covenant may submit to the Committee observations on any comments that may be made in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

Article 41

1. A State Party to the present Covenant may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) If a State Party to the present Covenant considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of the present Covenant, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication, the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending, or available in the matter.

(b) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State.

(c) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(d) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article.

(e) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the present Covenant.

(f) In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in sub-paragraph (b), to supply any relevant information.

(g) The States Parties concerned, referred to in sub-paragraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing.

(h) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under sub-paragraph (b), submit a report:

- (i) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;
- (ii) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report.

In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Covenant have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article.

Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 42

1. (a) If a matter referred to the Committee in accordance with article 41 is not resolved to the satisfaction of the States Parties concerned, the Committee may, with the prior consent of the States Parties concerned, appoint an ad hoc Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The good offices of the Commission shall be made available to the States Parties concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the present Covenant;

(b) The Commission shall consist of five persons acceptable to the States Parties concerned. If the States Parties concerned fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission the members of the Commission concerning whom no agreement has been reached shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its members.

2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States Parties concerned, or of a State not party to the present Covenant, or of a State Party which has not made a declaration under article 41.

3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. However, they may be held at such other convenient places as the Commission may determine in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the States Parties concerned.

5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 36 shall also service the commissions appointed under this article.

6. The information received and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission and the Commission may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.

7. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, but in any event not later than twelve months after having been seized of the matter, it shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report for communication to the States Parties concerned.

(a) If the Commission is unable to complete its consideration of the matter within twelve months, it shall confine its report to a brief statement of the status of its consideration of the matter;

(b) If an amicable solution to the matter on the basis of respect for human rights as recognized in the present Covenant is reached, the Commission shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached.

(c) If a solution within the terms of sub-paragraph (b) is not reached, the Commission's report shall embody its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issues between the States Parties concerned, and its views on the possibilities of an amicable solution of the matter. This report shall also contain the written submissions and a record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned.

(d) If the Commission's report is submitted under sub-paragraph (c), the States Parties concerned shall, within three months of the receipt of the report, notify the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the contents of the report of the Commission.

8. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Committee under article 41.

9. The States Parties concerned shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States Parties concerned, in accordance with paragraph 9 of this article.

Article 43

The members of the Committee, and of the ad hoc conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 42, shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 44

The provisions for the implementation of the present Covenant shall apply without prejudice to the procedures prescribed in the field of human rights by or under the constituent instruments and the conventions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and shall not prevent the States Parties to the present Covenant from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

Article 45

The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

PART V

Article 46

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

Article 47

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

PART VI

Article 48

1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 49

1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 50

The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 51

1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 52

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 48, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 48;
- (b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 49 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 51.

Article 53

1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 48.

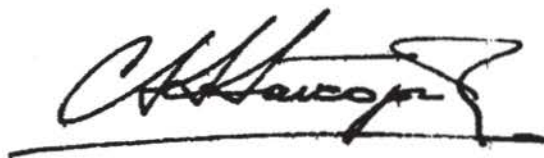
IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Covenant, opened for signature at New York, on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

I hereby certify that the foregoing text is a true copy of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966, the original of which is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Je certifie que le texte qui précède est la copie conforme du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, adopté par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies dans sa résolution 2200 (XXI) du 16 décembre 1966, ouvert à la signature à New York le 19 décembre 1966, et dont l'original est déposé auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

For the Secretary-General:

Pour le Secrétaire général:



*Under-Secretary
Legal Counsel*

*Sous-Secrétaire
Conseiller juridique*

United Nations, New York
29 March 1967

Organisation des Nations Unies, New York
29 mars 1967

HUMAN RIGHTS

Elimination of Racial Discrimination

**Convention Between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Adopted by the United Nations
General Assembly at New York on
December 21, 1965

Signed by the United States September 28, 1966



NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Pursuant to Public Law 89—497, approved July 8, 1966
(80 Stat. 271; 1 U.S.C. 113)—

“...the Treaties and Other International Acts Series issued under the authority of the Secretary of State shall be competent evidence . . . of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and international agreements other than treaties, as the case may be, therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.”

MULTILATERAL

Human Rights: Elimination of Racial Discrimination

*Convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly
at New York on December 21, 1965;*

Signed by the United States on September 28, 1966;

*Transmitted by the President of the United States of America
to the Senate February 23, 1978 (Treaty Doc. Exec. C, 95-2,
95th Congress, 2d Session);*

*Reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
May 25, 1994 (Senate Executive Report No. 103-29,
103d Congress, 2d Session);*

*Advice and consent to ratification by the Senate
June 24, 1994;*

Ratified by the President September 29, 1994;

Ratification of the United States of America deposited October 21, 1994;

Entered into force for the United States November 20, 1994.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



UNITED NATIONS
1966

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
Racial Discrimination

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)) solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person

Convinced that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society,

Alarmed by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of apartheid, segregation or separation,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,

Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.
2. This Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State Party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens.
3. Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality.
4. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 2

1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end:

(a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;

(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;

(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(d) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

(e) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multi-racial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

2. States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 3

States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 4

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, inter alia:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

(a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;

(b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution;

(c) Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections - to vote and to stand for election - on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;

(d) Other civil rights, in particular:

(i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;

(ii) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;

(iii) The right to nationality;

(iv) The right to marriage and choice of spouse;

(v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;

(vi) The right to inherit;

(vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

(viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

(e) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:

(i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration;

(ii) The right to form and join trade unions;

- (iii) The right to housing;
- (iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;
- (v) The right to education and training;
- (vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;
- (f) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and parks.

Article 6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Article 7

States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

PART II

Article 8

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two-thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. (a) The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 9

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of this Convention:

- (a) within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned; and
- (b) thereafter every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The Committee may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Committee shall report annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Article 10

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

3. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Article 11

1. If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. The Committee shall then transmit the communication to the State Party concerned. Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.
2. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, either by bilateral negotiations or by any other procedure open to them, within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter again to the Committee by notifying the Committee and also the other State.
3. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the case, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.
4. In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.
5. When any matter arising out of this article is being considered by the Committee, the States Parties concerned shall be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Committee, without voting rights, while the matter is under consideration.

Article 12

1. (a) After the Committee has obtained and collated all the information it deems necessary, the Chairman shall appoint an ad hoc Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) comprising five persons who may or may not be members of the Committee. The members of the Commission shall be appointed with the unanimous consent of the parties to the dispute, and its good offices shall be made available to the States concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for this Convention.
(b) If the States parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission not agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its own members.
2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States parties to the dispute or of a State not Party to this Convention.
3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.
4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Commission.
5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention shall also service the Commission whenever a dispute among States Parties brings the Commission into being.

6. The States parties to the dispute shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
7. The Secretary-General shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States parties to the dispute in accordance with paragraph 6 of this article.
8. The information obtained and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission, and the Commission may call upon the States concerned to supply any other relevant information.

Article 13

1. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, it shall prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper for the amicable solution of the dispute.
2. The Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission to each of the States parties to the dispute. These States shall, within three months, inform the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission.
3. After the period provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, the Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission and the declarations of the States Parties concerned to the other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 14

1. A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in this Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.
2. Any State Party which makes a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may establish or indicate a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in this Convention and who have exhausted other available local remedies.

3. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and the name of any body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be deposited by the State Party concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General, but such a withdrawal shall not affect communications pending before the Committee.

4. A register of petitions shall be kept by the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, and certified copies of the register shall be filed annually through appropriate channels with the Secretary-General on the understanding that the contents shall not be publicly disclosed.

5. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction from the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the petitioner shall have the right to communicate the matter to the Committee within six months.

6. (a) The Committee shall confidentially bring any communication referred to it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating any provision of this Convention, but the identity of the individual or groups of individuals concerned shall not be revealed without his or their express consent. The Committee shall not receive anonymous communications.

(b) Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

7. (a) The Committee shall consider communications in the light of all information made available to it by the State Party concerned and by the petitioner. The Committee shall not consider any communication from a petitioner unless it has ascertained that the petitioner has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(b) The Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

8. The Committee shall include in its annual report a summary of such communications and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States Parties concerned and of its own suggestions and recommendations.

9. The Committee shall be competent to exercise the functions provided for in this article only when at least ten States Parties to this Convention are bound by declarations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 15

1. Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

2. (a) The Committee established under article 8, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall receive copies of the petitions from, and submit expressions of opinion and recommendations on these petitions to, the bodies of the United Nations which deal with matters directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention in their consideration of petitions from the inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, relating to matters covered by this Convention which are before these bodies.

(b) The Committee shall receive from the competent bodies of the United Nations copies of the reports concerning the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention applied by the administering Powers within the Territories mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, and shall express opinions and make recommendations to these bodies.

3. The Committee shall include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it has received from United Nations bodies, and the expressions of opinion and recommendations of the Committee relating to the said petitions and reports.

4. The Committee shall request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information relevant to the objectives of this Convention and available to him regarding the Territories mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of this article.

Article 16

The provisions of this Convention concerning the settlement of disputes or complaints shall be applied without prejudice to other procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field of discrimination laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

PART III

Article 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 20

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the reservation shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two-thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 21

A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 22

Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 23

1. A request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 24

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of this Convention of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 17 and 18;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 19;
- (c) Communications and declarations received under articles 14, 20 and 23;
- (d) Denunciations under article 21.

Article 25

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York, on the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

NOTE: English text will be printed in this publication.

I hereby certify that the foregoing text is a true copy of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965, and opened for signature on 7 March 1966, the original of which is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Je certifie que le texte qui précède est la copie conforme de la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies par sa résolution 2106 (XX) du 21 décembre 1965, et ouverte à la signature le 7 mars 1966, Convention dont le texte original est déposé auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

For the Secretary-General:

Pour le Secrétaire général:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'C. H. ...', written over a horizontal line.

*Under-Secretary
Legal Counsel*

*Le Sous-Secrétaire
Conseiller juridique*

United Nations, New York
2 June 1966

Organisation des Nations Unies, New York,
le 2 juin 1966



The State of Texas

Secretary of State



51 pgs 2021105308

I, Ruth R. Hughs, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY that according to the records of this office,

ABRESKA F WEAVER

was commissioned as a Notary Public for the State of Texas on November 1,
2019, for a term ending on November 1, 2023.

Issued: May 11, 2021
Certificate Number 12126973



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ruth R. Hughs".

Ruth R. Hughs
Secretary of State
GF/dp

NOTICE OF SERVICE AND THIRD-PARTY WITNESS

State of Texas)
) SS:
 County of McLennan)

On this 7th day of May 2021, for the purpose of verification, I, Janice Matthews, the undersigned Notary Public, being commissioned in the County and State noted above, do certify that I did present the following documents on the 8th day of March 2021, for mailing on behalf of **Grand Sheikh Ronnie Johnson Bey©™ et.al.** In order to receive correspondence, my mailing address was included within the documents under Notary of Presentment. I received no response in regards to the documents: **Paleo-Amerikanus, Autoctonas Ab Origine et Indigena Sanguinis lustum Haeres Censeo (Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aboriginal and Indigenous Blood Right Heirs Census) 27 pages and (Certificate of Notary Presentment Copy) 3 pages.** There have been no responses by any of the duty-bound public officers and respondents whatsoever. The documents presented under Notary Presentment are now uncontested.

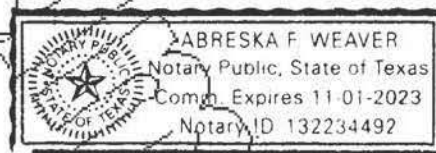
1. I, Notary public Janice Matthews, was charged to receive all responses, and there has been nothing but silence to this day.

By Janice Matthews
 Mrs. Janice Matthews

Abreska F Weaver
 Notary Public Signature

Abreska F Weaver
 Print Notary Name

Seal



My Commission Expires: 11-01-2023

Date, May 7 2021



The State of Texas

Secretary of State

I, Ruth R. Hughs, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY that according to the records of this office,

JANICE MATTHEWS

was commissioned as a Notary Public for the State of Texas on April 5,
2018, for a term ending on April 5, 2022.

Issued: May 11, 2021
Certificate Number 12126974



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ruth R. Hughs", written over a horizontal line.

Ruth R. Hughs
Secretary of State
GF/dp

**CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT
CERTIFICATION OF MAILING**

State of Texas)

) SS:

County of McLennan)

On this 8 day of March 2021, for the purpose of verification, I, the undersigned Notary Public, being commissioned in the County and State noted above, do certify that Grand Sheik Ronnie Johnson Bey, appeared before me with the following documents to be mailed to the individuals listed on pages 2 and 3. The documents contain Names, Addresses, Cities, States, Zips and all sent by Priority Express Mail/1 Registered Mail. The presenter hereby requests a response within 15 days from receipt of the documents should you have any objections to the facts contained therein. Failure to respond in the allotted time means there are no controversies or objections to the documents presented and facts contained therein.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE MAILED ON PAGES 2 and 3

1. Paleo-Amerikanus, Autoctonas Ab Origine et Indigena Sanguinis lustum Haeres Censeo (Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aboriginal and Indigenous Blood Right Heirs Census) 27 Pages.
2. CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PRESENTMENT COPY..... (Original on file) Pages 1, 2 and 3.

PRESENTER (Sign Name)

Grand Sheik Ronnie Johnson Bey March 08, 2021.

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL.

Janice Matthews March 08, 2021.

Notary (Print Name)

Janice Matthews

Notary (Sign Name)

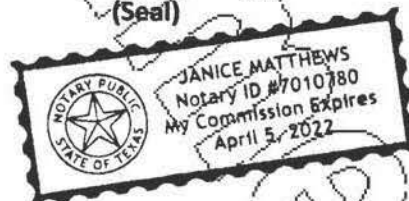
My Commission Expires April 5, 2022

Mailing Address:

Mrs. Janice Mathews

P.O. Box 154276

Waco, Texas 76715



(The Notary Is Not A Party to This Action)

Recipients of Documents to be mailed:

**Cc: Arkansas Attorney General Leslie Rutledge,
And/or holder of seat
323 Center St #200
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72201
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 363 US**

**Cc: Secretary Chris Miller,
And/or holder of seat
The Pentagon
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1000
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 329 US**

**Cc: Administrator David Peter Pekoske
And/or holder of seat
Transportation Security Administration
601 S. 12th Street Arlington, VA 20598-6020
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 332 US**

**Cc: Chairman Andrew Cuomo
National Governors Association
444 North Capitol St. NW Suite 267,
Washington, DC 20001
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 346 US**

**Cc: Ambassador Lalla Joumala Alaoui
Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco
3508 International Drive N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 350 US**

**Cc: Commissioner Troy Miller
U.S. Custom and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C 20229
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 385 US**

**Cc: Honorable Secretary Antony Blinken
U.S. Department of State
2201 C. Street NW,
Washington, D.C. 20520
Priority Express Mail
EJ 580 214 377 US**

**Cc: FBI Director Christopher A Wray
And/or holder of seat
935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001
Priority Express Mail
EJ 554 829 995 US**

**Cc: State of Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton
And/or holder of seat
P.O Box 12548
Austin, Texas 78711-2548
Priority Express Mail
EJ 554 830 000 US**

**Cc: International Court of Justice
Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf/or holder of seat
Carnegieplein 2,2517
KJ Den Haag, Netherlands
Priority Express Mail
RF 196 402 522 US**

Cc: U.S Attorney General Monty Wilkinson
And/or holder of seat
U.S Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001
Priority Express Mail
EJ 554 829 956 US

Cc: United Nations Secretary General
Antonio Guterres United Nations
405 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017 USA
Priority Express Mail
EJ 643 469 415 US

Cc: United State President,
Joseph Robinette Biden
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500
Priority Express Mail
EJ 643 469 438 US

Cc: Sheriff David Mahoney
National Sheriffs' Association
1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
EJ 643 469 455 US

Cc: Secretary General Luis Almagro
and/or holder of seat
Organization of American States
1889 F. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Priority Express Mail
EJ 643 469 407 US

Cc: Secretary Scott de la Vega
and/or holder of seat
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240
Priority Express Mail
EJ 643 469 424 US

Cc: Deputy Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas,
and/or holder of seat
Department of Homeland Security
245 Murray Lane, SW
Washington, D.C 20528-0075
Priority Express Mail
EJ 643 469 441 US



Paleo-Amerikanus, Autoctonas Ab Origine et Indigena Sanguinis Iustum Haeres Censeo

(Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aboriginal and Indigenous Blood Right Heirs Census)

Classified Truth A.A. Freehold by Inheritance Diplomatic Immunity Registration No. AA222141

Non-Tax Obligated

This is in accordance with the Natural and Divine Laws of Ma'at, the Holy Bible (Acts 7: Verse 22), the Holy Qur'an (Surah 3: Ayat 3-6) and Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. "Fiat justitia ruat caelum. Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The Seals of the first ever recorded, blood proven, first Autochthonous Trust, and the first ever recorded, blood proven, first Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aborigine 'Abstract of Title to the Americas "in toto" by Bloodline Descent and Title of Nobility for the Muurs/ Mauri/ Moors; Only Right Lawfully Makes Might', are hereby encapsulated within this document of Bloodline Covenant Heirs; as a sign to the entire world from here forward of the true, de jure ownership of the Americas "in toto"; as only granted and ordained by The Most High Creatress/ Creator of the Heavens and Earth.



**Bank Shi-Urkantzu MIVIFS™
(An Autochthonous Trust)**



**Paleo-American,
Autochthonous Aboriginal,
Indigenous Native American-
Moor and Imperial Moor Land Title
to the Americas- 'Abstract of
Title to the Americas "in toto" by
Bloodline Descent and Title of Nobility
for the Muurs/ Mauri/ Moors...**

**PULASKI COUNTY CIRCUIT/ COUNTY CLERK,
REAL ESTATE ROOM 102 and viewable
at www.Pulaskiclerk.com real estate records
instrument No. 2017026407, pp. 88-89**



**House of Kan
Maccu B'alam:
ObaShango-El™**



ƎYƎA

الله

Know all men and women of the Family of Nations by these presents, that the time has come in the age of law and order, for the "in plena vita" true Blood Right Heirs to rise, be counted and decree their divine and lawful inheritance to the Americas in toto; as ordained by the Divine Natural Laws established through the spoken frequencies of The Most High Creatress/ Creator of the Heavens and Earth, known in the ancient tones as El Elyon, Ya' Oh, Yehweh, Oludumare, Amen, Allah; et al various tones too ancient and too numerous to name. The One True Maker of all persons, places and things that are in known and unknown existence has commanded this universal action.

We as the "in full life" Assiahtic Blood Right Heirs, who have paramount status in law, come before the world to announce this holy and divine covenant of blood birthright, with the universal understanding by all men and women of the time immemorial precepts concerning acts of God, rights of blood, the natural law concerning the first occupants of the land, and their ownership of everything above it and below it to an indefinite extent; the heirs being one and the same with the Ancestors who were the first occupants of the land, the principles of heirship, the divine and lawful comprehension that ONLY The One True Maker of all persons, places and things seen and unseen can make an heir, man CANNOT make an heir, and many other irrefutable principles of Natural and Divine Law now permanently enshrined within the undisputed public records of PULASKI COUNTY CIRCUIT/ COUNTY CLERK, REAL ESTATE ROOM 102; instrument Nos. 2015080734 and 2017026407.

Our position in Natural Law, as the de jure owners in toto of the American lands and the adjoining islands, is inherently defined as being the same today as what our Ancestors was yesterday. No man or woman, not even we as the bearers of this status, can change this fact. If this is not so, then let any man, or woman, who dares to fathom the haughty idea that they bear a natural power to change the descendant nature of men and women from their forefathers and foremothers, come forward and demonstrate this impossible task; for that is a power that only The Most High Almighty possesses. Our bloodline descent has met the Rules of Evidence 702 (1 Thessalonians 5: Verse 21) as a representative sample of 60 million or more people who unknowingly bear our same position in Natural Law (Jeremiah 1: Verse 5, Psalm 139: Verse 16) for it is from the earliest inhabitants of America, and we expect our rights secured by this natural phenomenon to be highly respected by all.

Our Ancestors left evidence of their human existence here, which established our jus sanguinis presence sealed in time with archaeological evidence such as the Hueyatlaco Site in the Valsequillo Basin near Puebla, Mexico; dated at approximately 250 KYA (thousand years ago) by the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver, Colorado, and Washington State University in Pullman, Washington. Another calling card is the Topper Site in Allendale, South Carolina; dated at approximately 50 KYA (thousand years ago) by the University of South Carolina. And, last but certainly not the least, the Pygmy Skulls Burial Site in Holliston Mills, Tennessee; dated at approximately 40 KYA (thousand years ago) by the University of California, Riverside, the U.S. Department of the Interior and Professor Barry Fell. There are thousands of more pieces of documented evidence, from paleoanthropology and pyramids, to mounds and burial sites, archaeoastronomical complexes, cave paintings and drawings, rock art, ancient epigraphical writings, etc.; all too numerous to name herein (Deuteronomy 19: Verse 14, Deuteronomy 27: Verse 17, Proverbs 22: Verse 28, Proverbs 23: Verse 10, Hosea 5: Verse 10).

As the bearers of this ancient legacy, we were here before a tribe ever existed on our land. We were here when the ancient Austronesians, Melanesians, Australoids, Proto-Mongoloids, Proto-Europoids, Ancient-Africoids, Egyptians, Canaanites, Moabites, Hittites, Amorites, Elamites, Sumerians, Phoenicians, Israelites, Malians, Moroccans and many other people and nations came to our lands *ante* 1492. Through amalgamation, we formed and became the tribes and nations, and *via jus soli*, we became the Empire of the Muurs/ Moors of the Americas. Our bloodline has survived some of the most horrendous atrocities in history ever experienced by any group of people on earth. Some of these atrocities were and are: The Papal Bulls and the invasion of the Europeans, WE SURVIVED IT. The colonial massacres committed by Europeans upon aboriginal and indigenous people, WE SURVIVED IT. The kidnapping and forced chattel servitude of aboriginal and indigenous people, WE SURVIVED IT. The Indian Removal Act with MANY Trails of Tears, WE SURVIVED IT. The Jim Crow Era, Red Summer Massacres, "Strange Fruit" lynchings and murders, WE SURVIVED IT. Paper genocide, economic genocide, agricultural nutricide to create biological genocide, evil medical experimentations, forced sterilizations, police brutality and so many other atrocities that could fill a house of horrors, AND YET, WE SURVIVED IT. AND, THROUGH IT ALL, WE STILL SURVIVE.

We were forced to participate in a 1933 bankruptcy that we lawfully could never be a part of. As evidenced by the 73rd Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document No. 43: 'Contracts Payable in Gold', our labor, all real and personal property, even our flesh and blood, and the offsprings thereof; were stripped from us and hypothecated by the occupiers of our land to foreign lending slave masters for their lucre. Scorned, dejected, despised, laughed at, made the butt of incendiary jokes, and told that our history was a mystery with no ties to this land, we wandered aimlessly; as if made drunk by the blows that struck Hiram and laid him to rest. Our elders, who brought us the knowledge of self, were either murdered, or threatened with death if they refused to keep silent about our true identity and vast land inheritance. But some elders, who refused to be silenced at all, would plant small seeds of knowledge into the minds, blood and souls of future generations through their oral teachings; hoping that one day those seeds would take root, and grow like the mighty Sequoias and Redwoods of Northern Calafia.

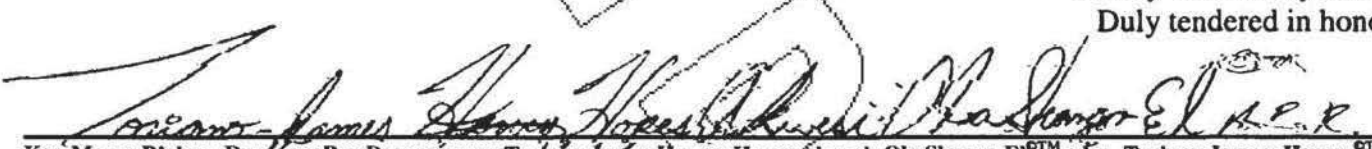
We, the Blood Right Heirs of this census, are those mighty Sequoias and Redwoods today; which sprung from the seeds planted by our Ancestors of yesterday. Nationality is the order of the day. No longer obscured in historical mystery perpetuated by the strange and deceitful teachings of the foreign colonial occupiers and immigrants, WE KNOW WHO WE ARE TODAY, AND BEYOND A SHADOW OF A DOUBT OR CONTRADICTION. Men and women deceive, but the blood always tells the truth, for The Most High Creatress/ Creator of the Heavens and Earth is not a maker of anything false or contradictory to nature. Our blood right heirship was sired by our fathers, and formed and shaped in the wombs of our mothers (Jeremiah 1: Verse 5, Psalm 139: Verse 16). The Treasury of the occupiers said "In God We Trust", and even inscribed it on their circulating lawful money taken from our estate, and the lucre of the foreign lending slave masters. They even went as far as to place our archaeoastronomical landmark on the reverse of the One Dollar Federal Reserve Note, as witnessed at Toltec Mounds in Scott, Arkansas on the evening of every Summer Solstice.

Today, those chains of economic chattel servitude are declared broken for the Blood Right Heirs, for we have held the occupiers to their words of "In God We Trust"; by giving them credit with bonds secured by silver (Jeremiah 32: Verse 10, Joshua 6: Verse 19, Psalm 68: Verse 30). In 1982, when the

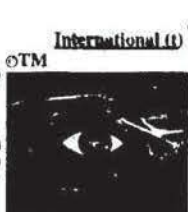
U.S. Congress stated that the Bible is the "Word of God", and the Senate and House of Representatives wrote it into law as United States Statutes at Large 96 Stat. 1211 and Public Law 97-280, they quietly agreed that 1983 would be the year that they returned everything that was stolen from us beginning circa 1787, and culminating in 1933; at which fifty years from the culmination was a period of Jubilee in itself. For the past 37 years, we have been well within our absolute birthright to return to our national status, i.e. our own vine and fig tree (Micah 4: Verse 4); with restitution in postliminium given by the occupiers to the Blood Right Heirs (Leviticus 25: Verse 10). There are numerous laws and treaties that the Blood Right Heirs can use to regain and reestablish what was stolen from us, for the occupiers have given oath to the words that the Constitution for the United States of America Republic of 1787, and treaties; are the Supreme Law of the Land (Numbers 30: Verse 2). The Laws of Nature and of Nature's God do not change, and Divine Laws govern all events (Malachi 3: Verse 6, Isaiah 40: Verse 8, Psalms 102: Verses 25-27, Psalms 119: Verse 89, Matthew 5: Verses 17-18).

Now, behold!!! Let the world witness the spirit of the Blood Right Phoenix rising out of the ashes of a historically neglected and forgotten people (Ezekiel 37: Verses 1-14), a people who were long held as being incapable of a resurrection to the knowledge of who they were yesterday and are today; in relation to a vast land inheritance known as the Americas right beneath their feet. This is not a time of hatred from anyone, but a time of joy from everyone; for The Most High's plan is at work! The names contained hereinafter are the Blood Right Heirs who've awakened to their Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aborigine Blood Right inheritance. It is time to: Let the Blood Tell the Tale...

As my word is my bond,
Duly tendered in honor


Kan Maccu B'alam, Draconus Rex Draconorum, Toriano-James Hervey Hopes Akwes; ObaShango-El^{OTM} a.k.a. Toriano-James: Hervey^{OTM}, "As Good As Aval", A Plenipotentiary Sui Juris and Sui Generis Consular-General, Justice, Bailiff and Muurish/Moorish Marshal, Authorized Representative, Attorney-in-Fact, Private Attorney General, Private Banker, Secured Party Creditor, Judgment Creditor & Lien Holder over the United States, United States Department of the Treasury, and the State of Arkansas, et al; Only in capacity as a De Jure Land Owner, Landlord, Land Creditor, Freehold by Primogeniture Birthright Inheritance of the Fee Simple Absolute "Vast Estate Express Trust" a.k.a. the Great Moorish Estate Express Trust" as was/ is Established by Noble Drew Ali, and as a beneficiary of the Original Jurisdiction of Sovereign, Aboriginal Indigenous Native American Muurs/Moors, and with Complete Title, Indefeasible Title & Perfect Title; Droit-Droit Jus Sanguinis and Jus Soli Blood Heir to these American Lands "in toto". All Rights and Remedies Reserved-Uniform Commercial Code 1-103, 1-201 (b) 37, 1-202, 1-207 (1-308), 2-201, 2-202, 2-606, 2-609, 3-104, 3-305, 3-401(b), 3-402(b) 1, 3-419 (3-420), 3-501, 3-505, 3-603, 4-104, 4-105, 4-204, 4-215, 4-501-4-504, 7-103, 9-311, 9-333 et al; et seq.

Jus Sanguinis, et Jus Soli Calafia



"What your ancient forefathers were, you are today without doubt or contradiction There is no one who is able to change man from the descendant nature of his forefathers; unless his power extends beyond the great universal Creator Allah Himself." - Noble Drew Ali.
Circle 7 Moorish Holy Koran Chapter 47; verses 10-11. In Memoriam: The Moorish Science Temple of America, Subordinate Temple No. 8 in Pine Bluff, Ark of 1928. | AM Moorish Science.

THE BOOK OF THE

Blood Heir: Alchemy Amoorvia El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number: 2019028870

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Alchemy Amoorvia El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 7893 4223, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 7893 4216, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190605-0850000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Monique Delsa Clay-Bey©™

Records found in: Recorder of Deeds for Marion County, Missouri

Instrument Number(s): 2019R000546, 2019R000091

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Monique Delsa Clay Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 089 142 617 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 089 142 603 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. UCC-1: 190521-1356000 and UCC-3: 190521-1521004

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Timothy Cadmar Williams-Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019004948

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Timothy Cadmar Williams Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 395 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 381 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190131-1551000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Salih Nurruddin Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019021748

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Salih Nurruddin Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 3010 0000 3493 8858, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 3010 0000 3493 8841, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190413-1611000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Niyshia Nikola Bey©™

Records found in: Wake County Register of Deeds, North Carolina

Instrument Number(s): BK017516PG02404

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Niyshia Nikola Bey's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 350 653 365 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 350 653 374 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190731-1045000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Aleph Amnon Uryan El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2017005027, 2017005028, 2017005029, 2017005018, 2017005017, 2017005015

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Aleph Amnon Uryan El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7014 2120 0000 1540 1822, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7014 2120 0000 1540 1839, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2017005015

Recorded in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Blood Heir: Edwin De La Cruz El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019038507

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Edwin De La Cruz El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 3560 0000 3929 0579, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 3560 0000 3929 0586, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190630-1842000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sheldon James Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016119811, 2016201176, 2016181297, 2016181298

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sheldon James Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 682 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 679 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016201176

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016017917, 2016087552

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 207 222 339 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 207 222 325 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016087552

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Alicia Bailey-Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016017919, 2016087550

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Alicia Bailey-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 033 558 287 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 033 558 273 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016087550

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Empress Ameese Sequay Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019020942

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Empress Ameese Sequay Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 286 872 060 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 286 872 073 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190419-1540000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Joe Hall-Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016119810, 2016181318, 2016181319, 2016201177

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Joe Hall-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 207 222 342 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 207 222 356 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016201177

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Anthony Divine El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019069778

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Anthony Divine El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 206 426 048 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 206 426 051 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191204-1541000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Dennis Ray Brown El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019059194

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Dennis Ray Brown El's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 823 380 082 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 823 380 096 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190922-1631000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Alyssa West El-BeyTM

Records found in: Manatee County, Florida

Instrument Number(s): 201741065517, 201741121935

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Alyssa West El-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 348 533 568 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 348 533 554 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201741121935

Recorded in: Manatee County, Florida

Blood Heir: Naamir Wahiyd-BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019010035

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Naamir Wahiyd-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 190 362 683 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 190 362 697 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190314-2355000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Reshawn Michael Redmond BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019031094

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Reshawn Michael Redmond Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 179 357 576 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 179 357 580 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191206-0301000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Oluwayomi Nays BeyTM

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016201181, 2016181326, 2016181325, 2016087553

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Oluwayomi Nays Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 651 044 302 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 651 044 316 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016201181

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Doran Mauney El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019071562

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Doran Mauney El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0001 0367 1692, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0001 0367 1708, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191115-2158000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ali Muhammad Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016017898, 2016087548

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ali Muhammad Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 648 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 696 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016087548

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Natalie Ford El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019030763

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Natalie Ford El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0000 1924 7483, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0000 1924 7469, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190528-1656000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Anthony Ford El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019030785

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Anthony Ford El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0000 1924 7490, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0000 1924 7476, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190528-1726000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Nannie Najwa Lee Magers El-Bey©™

Records found in: Macon County, (Tuskegee) Alabama Judge of Probate court

Instrument Number(s): 1032409801/Book# 105 (105 pg.), 1065723643/Book# 105 (211 pg.)

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support Nannie Najwa Lee Magers

El-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 2680 0000 3592 7245, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 2680 0000 3592 7221, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 8774, Book number 4 page 480

Recorded in: Macon County, (Tuskegee) Alabama

Blood Heir: Rabeyel Talib Sabir Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019029069, 2019083449

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of **Rabeyel Talib Sabir Bey's** status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7004 1350 0004 1156 7455, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7004 1350 0004 1156 7295, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2019083449

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jabir Ibn Akmal Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019077468

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of **Jabir Ibn Akmal Bey's** status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 430 206 548 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 430 206 551 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191231-1758001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Howard James Redmond Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020058943

Records found in: Denton County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2018-66946

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of **Howard James Redmond Bey's** status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 857 041 809 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 857 041 790 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 180911-1305001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Toriano-James Hervey Hopes Akwesi: ObaShango-El™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2014049867, 2015080734, 2011017860, 2010004359, 2012083870

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of **Toriano-James Hervey Hopes Akwesi: ObaShango-El's** status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 381 635 818 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 346 310 316 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2013007278

Recorded in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Blood Heir: James Alvin Vaughan EI©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020012695

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of James Alvin Vaughan EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 823 380 140 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 823 380 167 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200323-1652000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Blaine Casino Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2018060245

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Blaine Casino Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0608 0001 9950 2895, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0680 0001 9950 2901, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 181005-1455000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Geronimo Musa Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2018007357

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Geronimo Musa Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7014 2120 0000 1766 7226, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7014 2120 0000 1766 7196, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 180208-0315000

Recorded in: Secretary of State Sacramento, California

Blood Heir: Dennis Warrod Williams-EI©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020021401, 2020021402, 2020022193, 2020022194, 2020022195

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Dennis Warrod Williams-EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0040 0000 5440 2276, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 3040 0000 2656 2054, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200409-1201000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Maaz Ahmed Shaddai EI©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019023007

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Maaz Ahmed Shaddai ~~El's~~ status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 372 521 653 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 372 521 667 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190428-0844000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Micah Alo-El ShayaTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019022422

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Micah Alo-El Shaya's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 171 149 612 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 171 149 626 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190429-2207000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Zachary Robert Evans BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019083415

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Zachery Robert Evans Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 100 900 449 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 100 900 435 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200418-1317000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Terrell Vann El-BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020002994, 2020022640

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Terrell Vann El-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 134 466 505 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 134 466 488 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200415-1344000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Khalilah AN-Nura Sabreen ShareefTM

Records found in: Houston County, Georgia

Instrument Number(s): 015751870091/Book# 8328, Pgs. 275-365

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Khalilah AN-Nura Sabreen Shareef's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 256 548 116 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 256 548 133 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190830-1908000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ross Del'Andre' Davis-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019036255

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ross Del'Andre' Davis-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 581 614 402 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 581 614 393 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201112-1818001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Cedric Cedtysun Miller El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019072723

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Cedric Cedtysun Miller El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 195 253 549 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 195 253 535 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191206-1605000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jhamariel Murakush Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019074009

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jhamariel Murakush Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 2628 7494, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 2628 7500, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191214-1632000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Dawne Monique-Vaughan Brown El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019059195

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Dawne Monique-Vaughan Brown El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 823 380 065 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 823 380 079 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190922-1554000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Reginald Fields El Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019021839, 2017000799

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Reginald Fields El Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 1520 0000 1533 2964, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 1520 0000 1533 2957, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2017000799

Recorded in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Blood Heir: Cheryl Eppenger El©™

Records found in: Cherokee County Clerk of Superior Court's Deed Office, Georgia

Instrument Number(s): CFN: 28-2020-001142 Book: 14433 Page: 0787

Instrument Number(s): CFN: 28-2020-001143 Book: 14433 Page: 0853

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Cheryl Eppenger El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 180 272 816 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 180 272 820 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200121-1819000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Bobby Lane Johnson Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016062160, 2016017880

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Bobby Lane Johnson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 617 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 603 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016017880

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Grand Sheik Ronnie Johnson-Bey©™

Records found in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Instrument Number(s): 2016017870, 2016062152

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sheik Ronnie Johnson-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 625 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 305 004 634 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016062152

Recorded in: Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk Travis County, Texas

Blood Heir: Maurice Robertson El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019062204

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Maurice Robertson El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 111 648 533 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 111 648 567 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191016-2157000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Hugo Jamel Morrison El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020025575

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Hugo Jamel Morrison El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 727 449 358 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 727 449 361 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200505-1741000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Simeon Washa Amen Ra©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019030165

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Simeon Washa Amen Ra's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 082 627 443 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 082 627 430 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190526-1422000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Bryan Wesley Brown Bey©™

Records found in: Cherokee County Clerk of Superior Court's Deed Office, Georgia

Instrument Number(s): CFN: 28-2020-001147 Book: 14433 Page: 0878

Instrument Number(s): CFN: 28-2020-001148 Book: 14433 Page: 0940

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Bryan Wesley Brown Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 285 682 095 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 285 682 081 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200114-1258001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Akeem El©™

Records found in: Durham County Register of Deeds North Carolina

Instrument Number(s): 2020016151, 2020016152, 2020016153

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Akeem El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 359 386 477 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 359 386 485 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2020016152

Recorded in: Durham County Register of Deeds North Carolina

Blood Heir: Sheila El©™

Records found in: Durham County Register of Deeds, North Carolina

Instrument Number(s): 2020016131, 2020016132, 2020016133

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sheila El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 072 901 035 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 072 901 049 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2020016132

Recorded in: Durham County Register of Deeds, North Carolina

Blood Heir: Clemence Crawford El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020014929

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Clemence Crawford El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 046 130 452 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 046 130 466 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200319-2302000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jibril Dawud El Bey©™

Records found in: Office of the County Recorder Dakota County, Minnesota

Instrument Number(s): 3344650

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jibril Dawud El Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 201 389 715 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 201 389 724 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191227-1446000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kempleshon Bey El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020029892

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kempleshon Bey El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 194 004 647 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 194 004 655 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200519-0158000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Cedric LeDarius Anand Ivey Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020026398

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Cedric LeDarius Anand

Ivey Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7009 2820 0000 7884 9464, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0040 0001 0877 8890, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2020026398

Recorded in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Blood Heir: Sulayman Shaded Kaba El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019076074

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sulayman Shaded Kaba El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 429 880 491 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 429 880 505 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200226-1427000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Lisa Jenkins Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020016118, 2020034200

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lisa Jenkins Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 933 830 963 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 933 830 977 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200610-1841000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sean Jenkins Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020016157, 2020034204

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sean Jenkins Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 933 830 932 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 933 830 946 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200610-1906000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Adrian Quincy Carlisle El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020035855

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Adrian Quincy Carlisle El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0000 0631 6810, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0000 0631 6827, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201214-2247000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Noble Ominira Oba-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020039583

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Noble Ominira Oba-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 295 357 229 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 295 357 232 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200629-1741000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Prince Charles Edward Labree Rogers El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020019062

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Prince Charles Edward Labree Rogers El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 466 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 548 242 099 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200925-1504003

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jamesio Bell-El©™

Records found in: Bibb County, Alabama

Instrument Number(s): RPB Book 367 Pg 169

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jamesio Bell-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2280 0001 0771 7059, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2280 0001 0771 7004, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201215-1848000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: DeShawn Andre Miller-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020041183

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of DeShawn Andre Miller-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1830 0002 0778 3209, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1830 0002 0778 3216, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201217-0038000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kai'lah Cynthi-ah Redmond Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019044194

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kai'lah Cynthi-ah

Redmond Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 179 357 559 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 179 357 562 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191206-0254001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sistadi El Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2018047174

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sistadi El Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 857 041 843 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 857 041 830 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 180828-2116000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Damon Sabir Lamonte Larry-Cheatum El™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020043469, 2020043470

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Damon Sabir Lamonte Larry-Cheatum El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 5598 8204, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 5598 8198, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200721-1237000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Leonard Atkinson Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020043061

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Leonard Atkinson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0360 0002 0278 5405, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0360 0002 0278 5412, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200724-1519000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tarik Atum Re El™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020044140

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tarik Atum Re El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 294 831 495 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 294 831 504 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200724-1403000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ori Akande-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020043065

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ori Akande-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 3010 0000 5130 6708, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 3010 0000 5130 6692, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200726-2115000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: MikhaEl Lizzmore Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020029889

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of MikhaEl Lizzmore Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 195 253 623 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 195 253 637 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. UCC-3:200729-0020000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Bibi Samiyah McGill Bey©™

Records found in: Multnomah County Official Records

Instrument Number(s): 2020-042559

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020049249

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Bibi Samiyah McGill Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 2070 0000 0365 5057, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 2070 0000 0365 5040, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200805-1937000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Noble David Reid El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020046736

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Noble David Reid El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0001 7389 4616, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 3040 0000 6400 8675, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200813-1832001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Janice Marie Crum-Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020050130

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Janice Marie Crum-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0001 5330 6044, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0001 5330 6051, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200821-1618001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Brenda Joyce Thompson-El©™

Records found in: NATIONALREPUBLICREGISTRY.COM

Instrument Number(s): NV.2011.11.15.000001, NV.2011.11.17.000001

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2012061127, 2015009641, 2017006624

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Brenda Joyce Thompson-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 415 528 700 US.

Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 457 140 244 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. UCC1: 2011-321-0342-7 and UCC3: 2011-322-0737-8

Recorded in: Washington State Uniform Commercial Code Licensing Department

Blood Heir: Rahman Hamid Muhammad El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020052396

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Rahman Hamid Muhammad El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0001 6980 5863, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0001 6980 5870, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200826-1221000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Derrick Poole Bey©™

Records found in: Bibb County, Alabama

Instrument Number(s): 117607 Book: 369 Page: 701

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Derrick Poole Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0640 0001 9139 2468, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7016 0750 0001 1486 1670, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201215-1936000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Empress Chapeka Rose Majors El©™

Records found in: Cherokee County Clerk of Superior Court's Deed Office, Georgia

Instrument Number(s): CFN: 28-2019-036622 Book: 14405 Page: 0224

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Empress Chapeka Rose

Majors El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 211 065 484 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 211 065 498 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 191023-0025000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Katie Johnson Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020031536

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Katie Johnson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0640 0003 7658 7924, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0640 0003 7658 7931, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200929-2254000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Marcus Selders Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020031541

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Marcus Selders Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0640 0003 7658 7948, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0001 7438 8142, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200929-2044000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: El Anthony Oggún™

Records found in: Heather Dawbarn, Register Rutherford County, Tennessee

Instrument Number(s): 2300165 Book: 1955, Pgs 1216-1300

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of El Anthony Oggún's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0000 6085 5812, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0000 6085 5805, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200929-1638000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Amir Arshad Polk Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020054831

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Amir Arshad Polk Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 288 784 455 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 288 783 464 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200914-1255000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Shashonah Deneen Redmond Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s) 2020042890

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Shashonah Deneen Redmond Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 304 318 177 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 304 318 185 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200928-2119000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jameelah Muneerah Shabazz Ali©™

Records found in: Rockdale County Clerk, Georgia /

Instrument Number(s): In Rockdale BPA Book: 3 Pg, 112/ BPA Book: 3 Pg, 326

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jameelah Muneerah Shabazz Ali's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 3380 0001 0573 8948, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 3380 0001 0573 8931, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201005-1250000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Darnell Alden Miller Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020031754, 2020031751

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Darnell Alden Miller Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0680 0002 1457 0564, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0680 0002 1457 0632, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. UCC-1: 200329-1004000 and UCC-3: 200928-2031000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Stacie Carol Cade-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2018078884, 2020041724

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Stacie Carol Cade-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 3430 0000 5611 9755, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 3430 0000 5611 9762, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. UCC-3: 200930-1426000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Noble Kadeem Hananiah MishaEl aka

Al Kadeem Shedrack HaMesheck Campbell Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number: 2019005240, 2020024014, 2020063164

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit,

Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Al Kadeem Shedrack HaMesheck Campbell Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 295 357 250 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 295 357 246 US, Affidavit of Contract, Schedule A List of All Property Real and Personal, and Affidavit of Amendment with Notice of Autochthonous Status attached
UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190205-1631000
Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Arlinda Blackwell El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2012083881, 2020055967, 2020064406

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Arlinda Blackwell El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 544 938 951 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 242 925 753 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201014-1628000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Earl Julian Lloyd-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020064754

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Earl Julian Lloyd-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 325 680 157 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 325 680 165 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201026-0050000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Freddie James Hervey-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020064768

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Freddie James Hervey-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 574 801 954 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 572 801 968 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201019-1538000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Janice James-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020064774

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Janice James-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 572 801 937 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 572 801 945 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201019-1606001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Eesa Adam Williams Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020014435, 2020052538

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Eesa Adam Williams Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 717 191 436 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 717 191 440 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200903-1603001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jaycinto Huey-Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2019022865

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jaycinto Huey-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 4713 0205, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 4713 0229, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 190429-2100000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tre'von Lee Ward Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020058944

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tre'von Lee Ward Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 304 318 163 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 304 318 150 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201015-1953000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Lilly Ann Colvin Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020074085

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lilly Ann Colvin Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 179 357 514 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 179 357 528 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201115-2335000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Rabah Rayan Nabil El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020062693

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Rabah Rayan Nabil El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 310 426 290 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 310 426 309 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201123-2004000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Empress Rayonna Eukeya El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020062725

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Empress Rayonna Eukeya El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0000 9941 1349, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0000 9941 1332, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201124-0150003

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Alexander Rupert Ralph El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020059954, 2020078992

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Alexander Rupert Ralph El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0002 0731 4338, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0002 0731 4321, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201124-2145000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Allison Louisy-Ralph El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020059955, 2020078250

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Allison Louisy-Ralph El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0002 0731 4314, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0002 0731 4307, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201124-2210000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent.

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal.

*These are the first of many. As time goes by, more
Blood Right Heirs will awaken to the truth,
and come home. To be continued...*

Lebiticus 25:10

USPS Tracking®[FAQs >](#)**Track Another Package +****Tracking Number:** RF196402522US[Remove X](#)

Your item was delivered in NETHERLANDS at 2:24 pm on March 24, 2021.

✓ Delivered

March 24, 2021 at 2:24 pm
NETHERLANDS

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History**March 24, 2021, 2:24 pm**

Delivered

NETHERLANDS

Your item was delivered in NETHERLANDS at 2:24 pm on March 24, 2021.

March 24, 2021, 10:38 am

Out for Delivery

NETHERLANDS

March 24, 2021, 9:38 am

Out for Delivery

NETHERLANDS

March 23, 2021, 11:16 pm

Arrival at Post Office
NETHERLANDS

March 23, 2021, 11:15 pm

Departed Facility
NETHERLANDS

March 23, 2021, 11:14 pm

Arrived at Facility
NETHERLANDS

March 23, 2021, 11:13 pm

Processed through Facility
AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL MAIL CENT, NETHERLANDS

March 14, 2021, 11:35 am

Processed Through Regional Facility
JAMAICA NY INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER

March 12, 2021, 2:04 pm

Arrived at Regional Facility
JAMAICA NY INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER

March 9, 2021, 3:04 pm

Departed USPS Facility
COPPELL, TX 75099

March 9, 2021, 2:52 pm

Arrived at USPS Facility
COPPELL, TX 75099

March 8, 2021, 5:11 pm

USPS in possession of item
WACO, TX 76708



March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ64 3469 441U S

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 9, 2021, 11:17 am
Location:	WASHINGTON, DC 20528
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured PO to Addressee Up to \$100 insurance included

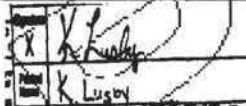
Actual Recipient Name: K LUSBY

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
Address of Recipient:	

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

Thank you for selecting the United States Postal Service® for your mailing needs. If you require additional assistance, please contact your local Post Office™ or a Postal representative at 1-800-222-1811.

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Washington, D.C. 20260-0004



March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ64 3469 455U S.

Item Details

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 9, 2021, 10:43 am
Location: ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
PO to Addressee
Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: WAIVED

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.06z

Recipient Signature

The recipient's signature is not available because the waiver of signature that you authorized was exercised at the time of delivery.

Thank you for selecting the United States Postal Service® for your mailing needs. If you require additional assistance, please contact your local Post Office™ or a Postal representative at 1-800-222-1811.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ64 3469 438U S

Item Details

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 15, 2021, 3:54 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20500
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
 PO to Addressee
 Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: A SWANN

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ64 3469 424U S**Item Details**

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 9, 2021, 11:29 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20240
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
PO to Addressee
Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: L ANKIN

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details**Weight:** 7.06oz**Recipient Signature**

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:
EJ64 3469 415U S

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 10, 2021, 11:01 am
Location:	NEW YORK, NY 10017
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured
	PO to Addressee
	Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: B A

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.06z

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:

Handwritten signature: [Signature]
Handwritten address: W 45 E 42 ST.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ64 3469 407U S.

Item Details

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 11, 2021, 9:58 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20006
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
 PO to Addressee
 Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: A LOPEZ

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
Address of Recipient:	

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ58 0214 377U S

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 10, 2021, 5:48 am
Location:	WASHINGTON, DC 20521
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured
	PO to Addressee
	Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: A BUTLER

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

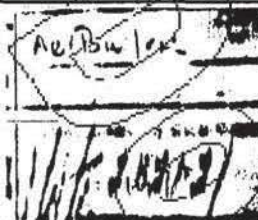
Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:



Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ58 9214 385U S

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 9, 2021, 11:15 am
Location:	WASHINGTON, DC 20229
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured
	PO to Addressee
	Up to \$100 insurance included

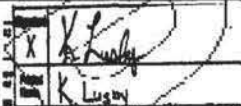
Actual Recipient Name: K LUSBY

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
Address of Recipient:	

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ55 4829 995U S.

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 10, 2021, 4:38 am
Location:	WASHINGTON, DC 20535
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured
	PO to Addressee
	Up to \$100 insurance included

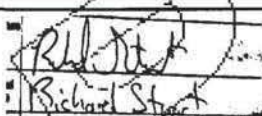
Actual Recipient Name: R STUART

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
Address of Recipient:	

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ55 4829 956U S

Item Details

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 10, 2021, 4:49 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20530
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
PO to Addressee
Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: E ANDERSON

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

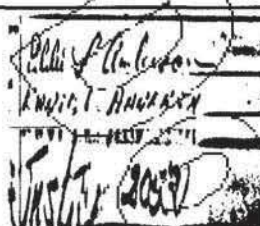
Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:



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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ58 0214 350U S.

Item Details

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 9, 2021, 11:15 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20008
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
PO to Addressee
Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: WAIVED

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.06z

Recipient Signature

The recipient's signature is not available because the waiver of signature that you authorized was exercised at the time of delivery.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ55 4836 000U S

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 9, 2021, 10:06 am
Location:	AUSTIN, TX 78711
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured PO to Addressee Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: WAIVED

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

The recipient's signature is not available because the waiver of signature that you authorized was exercised at the time of delivery.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ58 0214 332U S.

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 9, 2021, 11:16 am
Location:	DHS, VA 20598
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured
	PO to Addressee
	Up to \$100 insurance included

Actual Recipient Name: K LUSBY

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.0oz

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:

Address of Recipient:



Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ58 0214 329U S.

Item Details

Status: Delivered
Status Date / Time: March 10, 2021, 6:46 am
Location: WASHINGTON, DC 20310
Postal Product: Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services: Insured
 PO to Addressee
 Up to \$100 insurance included

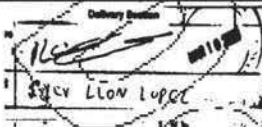
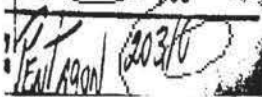
Actual Recipient Name: R LOPEZ

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight: 7.06z

Recipient Signature

Signature of Recipient:	
Address of Recipient:	

Note: Scanned image may reflect a different destination address due to Intended Recipient's delivery instructions on file.

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March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:
EJ58 0214 346U S.

Item Details

Status:	Delivered
Status Date / Time:	March 9, 2021, 2:27 pm
Location:	WASHINGTON, DC 20001
Postal Product:	Priority Mail Express 2-Day®
Extra Services:	Insured PO to Addressee Up to \$100 insurance included
Actual Recipient Name:	WAIVED

Note: Actual Recipient Name may vary if the intended recipient is not available at the time of delivery.

Shipment Details

Weight:	7.06z
----------------	-------

Recipient Signature

The recipient's signature is not available because the waiver of signature that you authorized was exercised at the time of



March 29, 2021

Dear Antoine Amos Bey:

The following is in response to your request for proof of delivery on your item with the tracking number:

EJ58 0214 363U S**Item Details**

Status: Delivered to Agent for Final Delivery
Status Date / Time: March 9, 2021, 11:52 am
Location: LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201
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ANTOINE RASHAD AMOS-BEY
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Recorders Memorandum-At the time of recordation this instrument was found to be inadequate for the best reproduction, because of illegibility, carbon or photocopy, discolored paper, etc. All blockouts, additions and changes were present at the time the instrument was filed and recorded.



FILED AND RECORDED
OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS

Dana DeBeauvoir

Dana DeBeauvoir, County Clerk
 Travis County, Texas

2021105308

May 11, 2021 01:31 PM

Fee: \$226.00

ANDERSOND



Paleo-Amerikanus, Autoctonas Ab Origine et
Indigena Sanguinis Iustum Haeres Censeo
in Addendum

(Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aboriginal and
Indigenous Blood Right Heirs Census
in Addition)

In addition to and continuation from Instrument No. 2021105308 recorded in the official
public records of Rebecca Guerrero, County Clerk for Travis County, Texas

*Paleo-American,
Autochthonous Aboriginal,
Indigenous Native American
Moor and Imperial Moor Land Title
to the Americas- 'Abstract of
Title to the Americas "in toto" by
Bloodline Descent and Title of Nobility
for the Muurs/ Mauri/ Moors...'*

PULASKI COUNTY CIRCUIT/ COUNTY CLERK
REAL ESTATE ROOM 102 and viewable
at www.Pulaskiclerk.com real estate records
Instrument No. 2017026407, pp. 88-89



House of Kan
Maccu B'alam:
ObaShango-El™



Blood Heir: Shaharazad Bah Dey®™

Records found in: Warren County, Mississippi Chancery Clerk Indefinite Records

Instrument Number(s): 2021006565

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Shaharazad Bah Dey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 9590 9402 4936 9063 0253 22, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 9590 9402 4936 9063 0235 08, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210303-1106000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Trai Lee Thomas El®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020085094

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Trai Lee Thomas El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 170 410 291 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 170 410 305 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201217-2153000

Recorded in: Minnesota Office of the Secretary of State

Blood Heir: Nadina Davida Bat-El®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2018051109

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Nadina Davida Bat-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 188 005 011 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 188 005 025 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 180731-1544001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Morello Broussard-Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020083929

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Morello Broussard-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 1558 4146, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 1558 4184, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201216-1618001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Aja Omniese Brookins El®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020086546

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Aja Omniese Brookins

El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2280 0002 1452 8609, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2280 0002 1452 8593, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210216-1645000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Omar RafEl Alvar Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020083251

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Omar RafEl Alvar Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 6047 2946, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 6047 2953, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201218-2024001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sharon Al'Varez Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020083269

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sharon Al'Varez Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 6047 2960, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 6047 2977, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201218-2047000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Adeyemi Baqai El Yusuf Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020086402

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Adeyemi Baqai El Yusuf Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 331 221 504 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 331 221 518 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210114-0537001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kevin Leon Hollins-Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020086376

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kevin Leon Hollins-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 418 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 421 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210116-1446000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kaliman Iyanola-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020053543, 2020086472

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kaliman Iyanola-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 229 104 435 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 229 104 444 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210116-1802000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Noble Gloria Oliver El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021003081

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Noble Gloria Oliver El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 062 576 022 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 062 576 036 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210130-1208000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: William Sylvester Taylor Sr.-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020060374

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of William Sylvester Taylor Sr-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3672, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3665, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210129-2116000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Talisha Josquel Grant-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020059440

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Talisha Josquel Grant-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3658, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3641, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210128-2012000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Oneil Antonie Duncan El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020076815

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Oneil Antonie Duncan

El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0001 6683 9200, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0001 6683 9194, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201124-2343000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jamilia Zubiya BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021006016

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jamilia Zubiya Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 216 522 416 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 216 522 402 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210212-2253000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Gabrielle Amaya Redmond BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020080276

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Gabrielle Amaya Redmond Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 336 838 783 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 336 838 797 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210119-2340000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Akenda Laru Smith-ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021001739

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Akenda Laru Smith-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 063 336 258 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 063 336 261 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210219-2328000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Linwood Demetrious Davis El BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021011833

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Linwood Demetrious Davis El Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0002 1612 1625, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0002 1612 1632, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210301-2132000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Odogu Abdul Khaliq Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021009834

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Odogu Abdul Khaliq Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 9909 3865, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 9909 3872, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210302-1518000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Marilyn Quvarda Bey Ankh Unu El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021011058

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Marilyn Quvarda Bey Ankh Unu El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 4938 4647, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 4939 4677, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210303-1251000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kasir Effie Raj El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021009774

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kasir Effie Raj El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 039 167 770 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 039 167 783 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210304-0900000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Solomon Diablo Morris RaMa' Ahtum Davis El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020044653

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Solomon Diablo Morris RaMa' Ahtum Davis El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 3430 0000 3547 8736, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 3430 0000 3547 8743, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210305-2109001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Anthony George Quinn El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021001661

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Anthony George Quinn

El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0640 0000 2426 0216, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0640 0000 2426 0223, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210309-0354000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tehuti Ankhanikki DeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021009741

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tehuti Ankhanikki Dey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 9590 9402 4936 9063 0235 91, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 9590 9402 4936 9063 0236 07, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210309-0444001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Rohese Myriam-ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021011893

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Rohese Myriam-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 524 939 811 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RB 524 939 808 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210311-1746000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Denise Michelle Manuel Anderson-BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020086851

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Denise Michelle Manuel Anderson-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0002 3399 9746, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0002 3399 9760, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210311-2327000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Dadrian Anderson BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021000834

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Dadrian Anderson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0002 3399 9777, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0002 3399 9784, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210312-0011000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ashé Omo Aladé Olorún Lukumi Bey®™**Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2020026957, 2021008264**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ashé Omo Aladé Olorún Lukumi Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 081 081 015 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 081 081 024 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210312-1926000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Amaury Sisw'el Bey®™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021015618**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Amaury Sisw'el Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 456 902 894CA, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 456 903 594 CA, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210324-0040000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: LaVerne Brookins Lawa Bey®™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021058872**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of LaVerne Brookins Lawa Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0001 7129 8757, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0001 7129 8764, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210324-1854000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: William Sylvester Taylor Sr-El®™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2020060374**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of William Sylvester Taylor Sr-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3665, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3672, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210129-2116000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Talisha Josquel Grant-El®™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2020059440**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Talisha Josquel Grant-

El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3641, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0450 3658, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210128-2012000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Noble Antonio El©™

Records found in: Comptroller St. Johns County, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Florida

Instrument Number(s): 2021034306 BK: 5221 PG: 1 to PG: 103

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Noble Antonio El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 5614 7643, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 5614 8046, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210330-1355002

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Abu Nazim Muhammad Ali©™

Records found in: Library of Congress

Instrument Number(s): TxU 2-222-088

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Abu Nazim Muhammad Ali's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 8048 1807, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 8048 1791, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 200825-1946000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Agüeybaná Ha'Way Amaru El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021011002

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Agüeybaná Ha'Way Amaru El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0700 0000 1654 7315, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0000 0405 2037, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210316-1408000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jeremy Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021020896

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jeremy Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 351 201 177 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 351 201 194 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210403-2252000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tracy Moor-El©™**Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021016940**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tracy Moor-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0082 6612, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0082 6629, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210405-0026000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Fredrico Bromley Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021020183**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Fredrico Bromley Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0000 4894 0961, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0000 4894 0978, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210404-2021000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Quiligi Goneleuhsi Equahami El©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021015283**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Quiligi Goneleuhsi Equahami El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0001 0667 6555, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0001 0667 6579, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210409-0407001**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Najma Maymunah El©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021022595**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Najma Maymunah El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 5614 9946, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 5614 9953, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210413-2142000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Etu Dichali El©™****Records found in:** Donald C. Spencer, Clerk Santa Rosa County, Florida**Instrument Number(s):** 202120550 or BK 4094 PG 1841**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Etu Dichali El's status

correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 9989 9965, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 9989 9972, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210410-1743000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Yasmin Abraham El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021018908

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Yasmin Abraham El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0001 0326 2982, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0001 0326 2999, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210413-1631000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Eric Christopher El©™

Records found in: Sharon A. Davis Durham County, North Carolina

Instrument Number(s): 2021018026, BK:9293 PG:629-714

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Eric Christopher El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 544 981 901 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 544 981 915 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210415-0150000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tony Anthony Cooks El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021020916

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tony Anthony Cooks El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0000 6087 6887, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0002 1219 8992, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210416-2016001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Raphael Tay Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021021896

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Raphael Tay Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 509 872 896 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 509 872 905 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210417-1916000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Melissa Lotus Dianah Maajida BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021022785

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Melissa Lotus Dianah Maajida Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1830 0001 5383 8084, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1830 0001 5383 8091, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210425-1925001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Arthemias Haltiwanger-ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021022807

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Arthemias Haltiwanger-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0001 4732 2160, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0001 4732 2177, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210418-0109000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Alnabel Harris ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021024399

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Alnabel Harris El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0700 0001 0345 1433, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0700 0001 0345 1440, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210505-2103000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Starr Hawthorne ElTM

Records found in: Patty Baker, Clerk of Superior Court Cherokee County, Georgia

Instrument Number(s): DEED BOOK: 14622 PG: 933 CFN: 28-2021-016715

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Starr Hawthorne El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 823 380 286 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 823 380 290 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210429-2027000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Trevor Colin Morgan Hamilton ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021027102

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Trevor Colin Morgan

Hamilton-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 496 610 568 CA, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 496 610 571 CA, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210508-1919001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Eva Carleena Haley El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021029649

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Eva Carleena Haley El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0002 1526 7194, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0002 1526 7200, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210514-2219000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Monica Cierra Watson El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021027588

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Monica Cierra Watson El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0001 7936 5066, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1130 0001 7936 5073, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210517-1516000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Lance Samu-El Royaneh©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021033901

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lance Samu-El Royaneh's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 333 543 524 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 333 543 538 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210520-1825001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Olamide Bailejone Douglas Earl Abiel Ali Lagoye-Bey El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2016056699, 2014042458, 2015052474, 2016058229

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Olamide Bailejone Douglas Earl Abiel Ali Lagoye-Bey El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 714 484 634 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 714 484 625 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016058229

Recorded in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Blood Heir: Keba Amooress El©™**Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021026463**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Keba Amooress El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 438 514 037 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 438 514 045 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210530-0418001**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Christine Rogers Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021026543**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Christine Rogers Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 285 470 864 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 285 470 878 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210604-2258000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Jacinda Tennille Ellis-El©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021038809**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jacinda Tennille Ellis-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 000 000 000 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 000 000 000 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210610-0133000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Sean Jenkins Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2020034204**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sean Jenkins Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 933 830 932 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 933 830 946 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210611-1239002**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Lydia Bryant Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021029790**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lydia Bryant Bey's status

correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0002 0006 0930, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0002 0006 0947, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210603-1350001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Martha Ann Breckenridge-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021038445

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Martha Ann Breckenridge-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0000 1832 6440, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0000 1832 6457, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210625-1521001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Rai Moor-Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021041709

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Rai Moor-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0082 6650, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0082 6667, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210701-0202000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sulayman Hassun El-Amin Davis-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021041705

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sulayman Hassun El-Amin Davis-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0082 6445, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0082 6452, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210704-1758000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Zoneiak McGee-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021028339

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Zoneiak McGee-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 0556 3135, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0001 0556 3142, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210715-2024000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kiya Aset Tut El©™**Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021050238**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kiya Aset Tut El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0000 2657 5099, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0000 2633 9356, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210805-0347000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Colin Alexander Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021051383**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Colin Alexander Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 5738 0022, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 5738 0039, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210726-2026000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Gemone Newton El©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021046855**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Gemone Newton El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 228 087 081 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 228 087 095 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210726-2233001**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Courtney Patrice Robb Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021041879**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Courtney Patrice Robb Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 040 445 847 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 040 445 855 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 210731-2127000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Wanel Thomas Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2021044062**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Wanel Thomas Bey's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0384 2307, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1120 0000 0384 2314, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210815-0132000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Yomade BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021044068

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Yomade Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0002 1855 5652, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0002 1855 5669, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210814-1334000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Nova Marie Haiza ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021055292

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Nova Marie Haiza El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 6463 4925, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 6463 4932, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210829-2146000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Charles Deshawn Lee BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021055308

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Charles Deshawn Lee Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 6463 4895, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 6463 4901, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210829-2210000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Neb-En- Tcher Sebkhet-Re ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021059561

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Neb-En- Tcher Sebkhet-Re El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0000 4937 9004, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0000 4937 9011, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210831-1856000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ashley Virginia Williams Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021055318, 2020025589

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ashley Virginia Williams Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 717 191 467 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 717 191 475 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210902-1656000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sansinea Marsani Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021061818

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sansinea Marsani Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0000 0108 6285, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0000 0108 6292, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210907-2146000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sachdeep Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021061815

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sachdeep Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0000 0108 6346, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0000 0108 6353, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210907-2105000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kiyhari Nasir Sabree-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021066405

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kiyhari Nasir Sabree-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 5324 3732, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 5324 3749, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210925-2038000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Nefertari Inayah El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021064496

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Nefertari Inayah El's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 293 585 625 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 293 585 634 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210926-1805000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Carol Naima Maura BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021064737

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Carol Naima Maura Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2280 0002 1526 5800, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 1033 6470, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211001-1420001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ravit BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021015890, 2021027601

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ravit Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 642 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 100 900 713 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 000000-0000000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Michael Anthony Osborne BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020083293

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, ~~Scientific Dissenting Opinion~~ in Support of Michael Anthony Osborne Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 3445 5260, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 3445 6441, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 210129-2102000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Mario Corbino ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021072261

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Mario Corbino El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0040 0000 9765 0979, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0040 0000 9765 0986, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211012-0213000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Robert Harold Warren Jackson Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021072917

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Robert Harold Warren Jackson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0001 2192 6915, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0001 2192 6922, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211014-0036000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Danyell Yvette Donahue-Ali®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021070218

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Danyell Yvette Donahue-Ali's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0000 8610 0964, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0000 8610 0971, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211122-2351000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Christopher Emwun Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021085170

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Christopher Emwun Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0700 0001 8792 5042, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0700 0001 8793 2927, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211202-2243000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Lourd Heru El Fataah Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021085876

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lourd Heru El Fataah Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 099 513 079 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 099 513 082 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211203-2029000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Shabazz Roshan Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021072070

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Shabazz Roshan Bey's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 9590 9402 4257 8121 7887 86, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 9590 9402 4257 8121 7887 93, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211204-2011000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Braxton-Jerel McGhee Turner: Minco-BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021087431

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Braxton-Jerel McGhee Turner: Minco-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0738 6720, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0738 6737, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211210-0117000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sjarieff-Racheed: Richardson McGhee-BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021087430

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sjarieff-Racheed: Richardson McGhee-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 4208 4585, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 4208 4592, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211210-0019000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Darleen Choice EITM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020081116

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Darleen Choice EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0001 1663 1383, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0001 1663 1390, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 201210-214401

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Marlon Shawn Albert BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021088029

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Marlon Shawn Albert Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0000 9937 7881, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0000 9937 7898, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211215-1812000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Erica Ash Bey^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021087334

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Erica Ash Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0002 1429 6591, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0002 1429 6898, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211217-2146000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jamil Amin Bey^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021091507

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jamil Amin Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 6752 4872, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 6752 4896, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211228-2059000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tēcūtli Khāl EL^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021091310, 2021004338

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tēcūtli Khāl EL's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0001 9403 2685, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 1640 0001 9403 2692, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220102-1758000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Malik Azmi EI^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022000937

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Malik Azmi EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 438 514 071 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 438 514 085 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220107-1326000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ronald Valentine EI^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2020081136

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ronald Valentine EI's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0001 0009 4804, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0001 0009 4781, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 211130-1755000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Derek Andrew Thomas EI©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021091854

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Derek Andrew Thomas EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 2400 0000 1925 7975, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 2400 0000 1925 7982, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220120-0026000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Maiara Sitsi Atum-Re EI©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022005449

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Maiara Sitsi Atum-Re EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 2363 1004, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0000 7552 2048, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220123-2046000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Lamar Orlando Lemons Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022006410

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lamar Orlando Lemons Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 324 845 932 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 324 845 946 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220126-1719000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Milton Leeshawn Abron EI©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022005346

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Milton Leeshawn Abron EI's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0001 2109 0453, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0001 2109 0460, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220126-2253000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Catherine Inoa Freitas El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022008825

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Catherine Inoa Freitas El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0000 0403 4949, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0000 0403 4956, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220204-2032001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: El Paleo Merkaba Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022010317

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of El Paleo Merkaba Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 218 752 880 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 218 752 893 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220709-1506000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Keturah Baht Jenkins Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022011925

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Keturah Baht Jenkins Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0002 0414 0169, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 2970 0002 0414 0237, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220224-1244000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Lanessa Edwards-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022012744

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Lanessa Edwards-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0001 9236 3926, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0640 0001 9236 3933, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220224-2352000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: El Lazereth Salwah Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022013857

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of El Lazereth Salwah Bey's

status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0001 1901 3358, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0001 1901 3365, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220228-2210001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Eric Jevon Kenner BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022013858

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Eric Jevon Kenner Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0920 0002 3405 3373, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7015 0920 0002 3405 3380, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220304-2212000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jerah Morey ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022015516

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jerah Morey El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0000 7496 5082, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0000 7496 7826, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220309-0017000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Thema Angol BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022016918

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Thema Angol Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 033 852 037 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 033 852 045 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220310-2307000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Bryan La'Mar Wilson BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021092291

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Bryan La'Mar Wilson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0648 5257, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0648 5264, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220316-1233000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Faith Adema Nasara Koya Wilkins El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022014680

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Faith Adema Nasara Koya Wilkins El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 2620 0000 3674 8304, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 2600 0000 3674 8311, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220319-2114000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Sun Simaj Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022018378

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Sun Simaj Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0000 4440 0355, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0001 0879 3907, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220321-0055000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Al Mashih Shaddai El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2021061005

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Al Mashih Shaddai El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 965 994 742 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 965 994 756 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220311-1014000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Dean Fitzroy Daniels-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022018280

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Dean Fitzroy Daniels-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 572 799 629 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RR 572 799 615 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220403-1858000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Michael Akil Jabari Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022028863

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Michael Akil Jabari

Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0000 2827 9401, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0000 2827 9418, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220426-1921000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Nacala Mukisa Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022026318

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Nacala Mukisa Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 3329 9165, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 3329 9172, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220501-1951000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Charles Hosea Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022027174

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Charles Hosea Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0000 3090 1200, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0000 3090 1217, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220502-2321000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Zafire Aizen Udo-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022030428

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Zafire Aizen Udo-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0002 1245 1551, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0002 1245 1599, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220504-1502000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Michael Joshua El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022029347

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Michael Joshua El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 222 126 096 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 222 126 555 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220504-1854000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ausanta Beasley-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022025737

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ausanta Beasley-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 284 794 016 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 284 794 020 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220504-1758001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Saphra Dascy Al©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022040777

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Saphra Dascy Al's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7019 0140 0001 0009 4576, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 0090 0001 0230 4101, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220613-2153001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ashley Janell Canty El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022049003

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ashley Janell Canty El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 339 779 996 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 339 780 022 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220717-1847000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Kenta Ferrick Idris Allixendir-El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022036705

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Kenta Ferrick Idris Allixendir-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 583 727 662CA, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 583 727 680 CA, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220728-0041000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Azima Lewis Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022045730

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Azima Lewis Bey's status

correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 7142 7680, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 7142 7697, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220816-1058001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Shondale Adisa El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022053893

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Shondale Adisa El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0001 0871 3188, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0001 0871 3195, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220805-1834000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Alexander Bailey Nurse Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022036704

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Alexander Bailey Nurse Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 550 853 756 CA, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 550 853 760 CA, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220817-2059000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Matthew Edward El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022036707, 2022052503

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Matthew Edward El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 584 367 988 CA, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 584 367 991 CA, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220820-1758000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Hadin Annur Blaize Edward El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022036706, 2022052504

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Hadin Annur Blaize Edward El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 584 367 965 CA, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RN 584 367 974 CA, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220820-1705000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Jovani Goins Shabazz Bey©™**Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2022058542**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Jovani Goins Shabazz Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 0988 4783, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 2450 0001 0988 4790, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 220823-1710000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Teon-Kendall Plater-Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2022058158**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Teon-Kendall Plater-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 383 386 132 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 383 386 146 US, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 220823-2345000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Edward Lloyd Lightfoot-El©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2022059506**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Edward Lloyd Lightfoot-El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0000 6302 8620, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 1970 0000 6302 8637, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 220826-2212000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Paul Akyie Ruff El©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2022057345**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Paul Akyie Ruff El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0003 4116 4655, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0003 4116 4662, and Affidavit of Contract.**UCC Financing Statement Filing No.** 220927-1931000**Recorded in:** Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation**Blood Heir: Brian Nathaniel Redmond Bey©™****Records found in:** Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas**Instrument Number(s):** 2022062675**Included Documents:** Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Brian Nathaniel

Redmond Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 304 321 511 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF 304 321 525 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220926-2314000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Mich'El Abornazine Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022025631

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Mich'El Abornazine Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0680 0001 2293 9507, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0680 0001 2293 9620, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221012-1723000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Heelamoor Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022075539

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Heelamoor Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 790 022 258 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RA 790 022 261 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221108-1726001

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Mansa Muurell Bey™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022081681

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Mansa Muurell Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0950 0000 5300 1960, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0950 0000 5300 1977, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221212-1126000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: David Weinberg El™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022082754,

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of David Weinberg El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0003 2810 0799, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0003 2810 0812, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221215-1646000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Hakeim El Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas and Lamar County/Superior Court Filed & Recorded in Clerk's Office, Georgia

Instrument Number(s): 2016080306, BPA Book: 60 PG: 734 to PG: 740

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Hakeim El Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 344 119 687 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RE 000 000 000 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 2016080306

Recorded in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Blood Heir: K'Renah Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022082529

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of K'Renah Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7022 0410 0003 2838 3490, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0001 0871 3300, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221217-0218000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Wil Ra Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022082503

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Wil Ra Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0001 0871 3294, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0001 0871 3263, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221217-0139000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Anthony Olie Shankle Bey®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022083385

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Anthony Olie Shankle Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 4487 6324, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 4487 6331, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230201-0020000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Christal Renee Madison El®™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022084443

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Christal Renee Madison El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7022 1670 0000 9031 4491, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7022 1670 0000 9031 4507, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221230-1901002

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Leon Douglas Fennell-Bey^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022084177

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Leon Douglas Fennell-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0002 2036 8137, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0002 2036 9967, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 221231-1944000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Shaneil Montique Baxter-Bey^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023000652

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Shaneil Montique Baxter-Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0002 3090 1835, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 2720 0002 3090 1842, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230107-0110000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Noble Lyla Iris Brown El^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023001466

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Noble Lyla Iris Brown El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0001 1758 8884, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0001 1758 8891, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230118-2201000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Ablaa Fawziya Bayyacht El^{©™}

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023003132

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Ablaa Fawziya Bayyacht El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF596 440 566 US, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. RF596 440 570 US, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230130-2214000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Troy Stenson BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023006120, 2023003824

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Troy Stenson Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 4487 5846, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 4487 5860, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230210-2042000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Quincy Lee Leach BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 20230006568, 2023008059

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Quincy Lee Leach Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1830 0001 3495 3645, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 1830 0001 3495 3652, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230213-1738000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Derrick Lamont Carney ElTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023009381

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Derrick Lamont Carney El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1290 0000 5553 0645, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0950 0000 4711 7745, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230226-1725000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Tessema -Osaze: BeyTM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023015544

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Tessema -Osaze: Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 4480 8657, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 3090 0000 4480 8664, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230324-1447000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: B'anca Velora Diora Bey TM

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023015545

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of B'anca Velora Diora Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 3380 0000 7167 2383, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7017 3380 0000 7167 2390, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230324-1430000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Dr. Vanessa Barnes Bey©™

Records found in: Brandon J. Patty, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Comptroller St. Johns County, Florida

Instrument Number(s): 2023021026 Bk: 5727 Pg: 113, 2023000795 Bk: 3689 Pg: 1490

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Dr. Vanessa Barnes Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7014 2120 0003 2149 8431, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7018 0360 0001 8748 3266, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230325-1449000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Wayne Amaru Numi Bey©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2023009058

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Wayne Amaru Numi Bey's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0001 6537 3425, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7021 0350 0001 6537 3432, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 230220-1415000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation

Blood Heir: Shaal Ahmed Shahadi El©™

Records found in: Pulaski County/Clerk, Real Estate Room 102, Arkansas

Instrument Number(s): 2022008929

Included Documents: Judicial Notice of Proclamation of Nationality, Affidavit of Allodial Permit, Notice of Autochthonous Status, Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Shaal Ahmed Shahadi El's status correction, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1810 0001 1033 6395, Notice of Surety Act & Bond No. 7020 1800 0001 1033 6401, and Affidavit of Contract.

UCC Financing Statement Filing No. 220226-0050000

Recorded in: Maryland Department of Assessments & Taxation



The State of Texas

Secretary of State

I, Jane Nelson, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY that according to the records of this office,

BRENDA RAMIREZ

was commissioned as a Notary Public for the State of Texas on September
29, 2021, for a term ending on September 29, 2025.

Issued: May 1, 2023
Certificate Number 12522276



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jane Nelson".

Jane Nelson
Secretary of State
GF/rm

*These are the second of many. As time goes by, more
Blood Right Heirs will awaken to the truth,
and come home. To be continued...*

Leviticus 25:10

As my word is my bond,
Duly tendered in honor

Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey ©TM

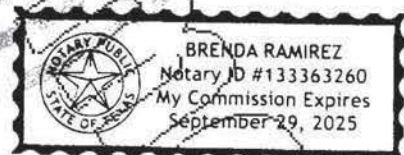
Antoine Rashad Amos-Bey^{©TM}
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UCC 1-103, 1-308, 9-311, et al.

State of: Texas

County of: Travis ss.

On this 1st day of May month, 2023 year, before me, a Notary Public of the State of Texas, came a man personally known by me (or who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the man whose signature is subscribed hereon. The said man solemnly affirmed under oath, that he has firsthand knowledge of the facts contained herein this 'Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aboriginal and Indigenous Blood Right Heirs Census in Addition' are true, correct and complete to the best of his knowledge, understanding and belief.

Signature By: Brenda Ramirez
Notary Act of 1850



Notary: Brenda Ramirez

Notary Public SEAL

Commission Expires: Sept. 29, 25 City/County: Austin Travis

RETURN

ANTOINE RASHAD AMOS-BEY
PO BOX 5146
WACO, TX 76708

Recorder's Memorandum-At the time of recordation this instrument was found to be inadequate for the best reproduction, because of illegibility, carbon or photocopy, discolored paper, etc. All blockouts, additions and changes were present at the time the instrument was filed and recorded.

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OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS**



Dyana Limon-Mercado
Dyana Limon-Mercado, County Clerk
Travis County, Texas

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May 01, 2023 03:44 PM

Fee: \$174.00

JOHNSOK11



United Nations

United Nations
DECLARATION
on the **RIGHTS**
of **INDIGENOUS**
PEOPLES



United Nations

United Nations Declaration
on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)*]

61/295. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 1/2 of 29 June 2006,¹ by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to defer consideration of and action on the Declaration to allow time for further consultations thereon, and also decided to conclude its consideration before the end of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly,

Adopts the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

*107th plenary meeting
13 September 2007*

Annex

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter,

Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,

¹See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/61/53)*, part one, chap. II, sect. A.

Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,

Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social

progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,

Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,

Considering also that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States,

Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,³ affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,

Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith,

Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples,

²See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

Article 1

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and international human rights law.

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to

⁴Resolution 217 A (III).

their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
 - (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
 - (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
 - (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
 - (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
 - (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.
2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

Article 12

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.
2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 13

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Article 14

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.
3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Article 16

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.

2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

Article 18

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 19

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Article 20

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.

2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.
2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources

equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Article 30

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.
2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Article 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

Article 35

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.
2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Article 41

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.

2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law

and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

AMERICAN
DECLARATION
ON THE RIGHTS
OF INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES



OAS

More rights for more people

OAS Cataloging-in-Publication Data

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AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Adopted at the third plenary session,
held on June 15, 2016)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING the contents of resolution AG/RES. 2867 (XLIV-O/14), “Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,” as well as all previous resolutions on this issue;

RECALLING ALSO the declaration “Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas” [AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14)], which reaffirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the Organization of American States;

RECOGNIZING the valuable support provided by the member states, observer states, and the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization of American States for the process in the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

RECOGNIZING ALSO the important participation of indigenous peoples of the Americas in the process of preparing this Declaration; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the significant contribution that the indigenous peoples of the Americas have made to humanity,

RESOLVES:

To adopt the following Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples:^{1/2/}

-
- 1 The United States remains committed to addressing the urgent issues of concern to indigenous peoples across the Americas, including combating societal discrimination against indigenous peoples and... (Continues on page 47).
 - 2 Canada reiterates its commitment to a renewed relationship with its indigenous peoples, based on recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership. Canada is now fully engaged, (Continues on page 49)..

AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

PREAMBLE

The member states of the Organization of American States (hereinafter the States),

RECOGNIZING:

That the rights of indigenous peoples are both essential and of historical significance to the present and future of the Americas;

The important presence in the Americas of indigenous peoples and their immense contribution to development, plurality, and cultural diversity, and reiterating our commitment to their economic and social well-being, as well as the obligation to respect their rights and cultural identity; and

That the existence of the indigenous cultures and peoples of the Americas is important to humanity;

REAFFIRMING that indigenous peoples are original, diverse societies with their own identities that constitute an integral part of the Americas;

CONCERNED that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, *inter alia*, their colonization and the dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests;

RECOGNIZING the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples, which derive from their political, economic, and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories, and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories, and resources;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures, and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment;

BEARING IN MIND the progress achieved at the international level in recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, especially Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO the progress made in nations of the Americas at the constitutional, legislative, and jurisprudential levels to safeguard, promote, and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the political will of states to continue their progress toward recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in the Americas;

RECALLING the commitments undertaken by the member states to guarantee, promote, and protect the rights and institutions of indigenous peoples, including those undertaken at the Third and Fourth Summits of the Americas;

RECALLING ALSO the universality, inseparability, and interdependence of human rights recognized under international law;

CONVINCED that recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will foster harmonious and cooperative relations among States and indigenous peoples, based on the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, nondiscrimination, and good faith;

CONSIDERING the importance of eliminating all forms of discrimination that may affect indigenous peoples, and taking into account the responsibility of States to combat them; and

ENCOURAGING states to respect and comply with, as well as effectively implement, all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

DECLARE:

SECTION ONE:

Indigenous peoples. Scope of application

▼ Article I.

1. The American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples applies to the indigenous peoples of the Americas.
2. Self-identification as indigenous peoples will be a fundamental criterion for determining to whom this Declaration applies. States shall respect the right to such self-identification as indigenous, whether individually or collectively, in keeping with the practices and institutions of each indigenous people.

▼ Article II.

States recognize and respect the multicultural and multilingual character of indigenous peoples, who are an integral part of their societies.

▼ Article III.

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.

▼ Article IV.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the Organization of American States or the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent states.

SECTION TWO

Human rights and collective rights

▼ Article V.

Full effect and observance of human rights

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States, and international human rights law.

▼ Article VI.

Collective rights

Indigenous peoples have collective rights that are indispensable for their existence, well-being, and integral development as peoples. In that regard, States recognize and respect the right of indigenous peoples to their collective action; to their juridical, social, political, and economic systems or institutions; to their own cultures; to profess and practice their spiritual beliefs; to use their own tongues and languages; and to their lands, territories and resources. States shall promote, with the full and effective

participation of indigenous peoples, the harmonious coexistence of the rights and systems of different population groups and cultures.

▼ Article VII.

Gender equality

1. Indigenous women have the right to the recognition, protection, and enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms provided for in international law, free from discrimination of any kind.
2. States recognize that violence against indigenous peoples and individuals, particularly women, hinders or nullifies the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.
3. States shall adopt, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, the necessary measures to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination, particularly against indigenous women and children.

▼ Article VIII.

Right to belong to indigenous peoples

Indigenous individuals and communities have the right to belong to one or more indigenous peoples, in accordance with the identity, traditions, customs, and systems of belonging of each people. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

▼ Article IX.

Juridical personality

States shall recognize fully the juridical personality of indigenous peoples, respecting indigenous forms of organization and promoting the full exercise of the rights recognized in this Declaration.

▼ Article X.

Rejection of assimilation

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, express, and freely develop their cultural identity in all respects, free from any external attempt at assimilation.

2. States shall not carry out, adopt, support, or favor any policy of assimilation of indigenous peoples or of destruction of their cultures.

▼ Article XI.

Protection against genocide

Indigenous peoples have the right not to be the object of any form of genocide or attempts to exterminate them.

▼ Article XII.

Guarantees against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance

Indigenous peoples have the right not to be the object of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, or related intolerance. States shall adopt the preventive and corrective measures necessary for the full and effective protection of that right.

SECTION THREE

Cultural identity

▼ Article XIII.

Right to cultural identity and integrity

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their own cultural identity and integrity and to their cultural heritage, whether tangible or intangible, including historic and ancestral heritage; and to the protection, preservation, maintenance, and development of that cultural heritage for their collective continuity and that of their members and so as to transmit that heritage to future generations.
2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious, and spiritual property taken without their free, prior, and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions, and customs.

3. Indigenous people have the right to recognition and respect for all their ways of life, cosmovisions, spirituality, uses, customs, norms, traditions, forms of social, economic, and political organization; forms of transmission of knowledge, institutions, practices, beliefs, values, dress, and languages, recognizing their inter-relationship as established in this Declaration.

▼ Article XIV.

Systems of knowledge, language, and communication

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to preserve, use, develop, revitalize, and transmit to future generations their own histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, systems of knowledge, writing, and literature, and to designate and retain their own names for their communities, individuals, and places.
2. States shall adopt adequate and effective measures to protect the exercise of this right with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples.

3. Indigenous peoples have the right to promote and develop all their systems and media of communication, including their own radio and television programs, and to have equal access to all other means of communication and information. States shall take measures to promote the broadcast of radio and television programs in indigenous languages, particularly in areas with an indigenous presence. States shall support and facilitate the creation of indigenous radio and television stations, as well as other means of information and communication.
4. States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall make efforts to ensure that those peoples can understand and be understood in their own languages in administrative, political, and judicial proceedings, if necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other effective means.

▼ Article XV.

Education

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals, particularly indigenous children, have the right to all levels and forms of education, without discrimination.
2. States and indigenous peoples, in keeping with the principle of equality of opportunity, shall promote the reduction of disparities in education between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples.
3. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
4. States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to enable indigenous individuals living outside their communities, particularly children, to have access to education in their own languages and cultures.

5. States shall promote harmonious intercultural relations, ensuring that the curricula of state educational systems reflect the pluricultural and multilingual nature of their societies and encourage respect for, and knowledge of, the different indigenous cultures. States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall promote intercultural education that reflects the cosmovision, histories, languages, knowledge, values, cultures, practices, and ways of life of those peoples.
6. States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall adopt necessary and effective measures to ensure the exercise and observance of those rights.

▼ Article XVI.

Indigenous spirituality

1. Indigenous peoples have the right freely to exercise their own spirituality and beliefs and, by virtue of that right, to practice, develop, transmit, and teach their traditions, customs, and ceremonies, and to carry them out in public and in private, whether individually or collectively.

2. No indigenous people or individual shall be subjected to pressures or impositions, or any other type of coercive measures that might impair or limit their right freely to exercise their indigenous spirituality and beliefs.
3. Indigenous peoples have the right to preserve, protect, and access their sacred sites, including their burial grounds, to use and control their sacred objects and relics, and to recover their human remains.
4. States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall adopt effective measures, to promote respect for indigenous spirituality and beliefs, and to protect the integrity of the symbols, practices, ceremonies, expressions, and spiritual protocols of indigenous peoples, in accordance with international law.

▼ Article XVII.

Indigenous family

1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society. Indigenous peoples have the right to preserve, maintain, and promote their own family

systems. States shall recognize, respect, and protect the various indigenous forms of family, in particular, the extended family, as well as their forms of matrimonial union, filiation, descent, and family name. In all cases, gender and generational equity shall be recognized and respected.

2. In matters relating to custody, adoption, severance of family ties, and related matters, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. In determining the best interests of the child, courts and other relevant institutions shall take into account the right of every indigenous child, in community with members of his or her people, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practice his or her own religion, and to use his or her own language, and, in that regard, shall take into account the indigenous law of the people concerned and their points of view, rights and interests, including the positions of the individuals, the family, and the community.

▼ Article XVIII.

Health

1. Indigenous peoples have the collective and individual right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical, mental, and spiritual health.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to their own health systems and practices, as well as to the use and protection of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals, and other natural resources for medicinal use in their ancestral lands and territories.
3. States shall take measures to prevent and prohibit indigenous peoples and individuals from being subjects of research programs, biological or medical experimentation, or sterilization without their free, prior and informed consent. Likewise, indigenous peoples and individuals have the right, as appropriate, to access to their data, medical records, and documentation of research conducted by individuals and institutions, whether public or private.

4. Indigenous peoples have the right to use, without discrimination of any kind, all the health and medical care institutions and services accessible to the general population. States, in consultation and coordination with indigenous peoples, shall promote intercultural systems and practices in the medical and health services provided in indigenous communities, including training of indigenous technical and professional health care personnel.
5. States shall ensure the effective exercise of the rights contained in this article.

▼ Article XIX.

Right to protection of a healthy environment

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to live in harmony with nature and to a healthy, safe, and sustainable environment, essential conditions for the full enjoyment of the rights to life and to their spirituality, cosmovision, and collective well-being.

2. Indigenous peoples have the right to conserve, restore, and protect the environment and to manage their lands, territories and resources in a sustainable way.
3. Indigenous peoples have the right to be protected against the introduction, abandonment, dispersion, transit, indiscriminate use, or deposit of any harmful substance that could adversely affect indigenous communities, lands, territories and resources.
4. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

SECTION FOUR

Organizational and political rights

▼ Article XX.

Rights of association, assembly, and freedom of expression and thought

1. Indigenous peoples have the rights of association, assembly, organization and expression, and are entitled to exercise them without interference and in accordance, *inter alia*, with their cosmovision, values, uses, customs, ancestral traditions, beliefs, spirituality, and other cultural practices.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to assemble on their sacred and ceremonial sites and areas. For that purpose they shall have free access to, and use of, such sites and areas.
3. Indigenous peoples, in particular those who are divided by international borders, have the right to travel and to maintain and develop contacts, relations, and direct cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic, and social purposes, with their members and other peoples.

4. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall adopt effective measures to ensure the exercise and enforcement of these rights.

▼ Article XXI.

Right to autonomy or self-government

1. Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their own decision-making institutions. They also have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights. They may do so directly or through their representatives, and in accordance with their own norms, procedures, and traditions. They also have the right to equal opportunities in accessing and participating fully and effectively as peoples in all national institutions and forums, including deliberative bodies.

▼ Article XXII.

Indigenous law and jurisdiction

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.
2. Indigenous law and legal systems shall be recognized and respected by national, regional and international legal systems.
3. Matters concerning indigenous individuals or their rights or interests in the jurisdiction of each State shall be conducted in such a way as to afford indigenous individuals the right to full representation with dignity and equality before the law. Consequently, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection and benefit of the law, including the use of linguistic and cultural interpreters.

4. States shall take effective measures in conjunction with indigenous peoples to ensure the implementation of this article.

▼ Article XXIII.

Participation of indigenous peoples and contributions of indigenous legal and organizational systems

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to full and effective participation in decision-making, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own institutions, in matters which affect their rights, and which are related to the development and execution of laws, public policies, programs, plans, and actions related to indigenous matters.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned, through their own representative institutions, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.^{3/}

3 The State of Colombia breaks with consensus on Article XXIII, paragraph 2, of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which deals with consultations for obtaining ... (Continues on page 49).

▼ Article XXIV.

Treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance, and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors, in accordance with their true spirit and intent in good faith and to have States honor and respect same. States shall give due consideration to the understanding of the indigenous peoples as regards to treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. When disputes in relation to such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements cannot be resolved between the parties, they shall be submitted to competent bodies, including regional and international bodies, by the states or indigenous peoples concerned.
3. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

SECTION FIVE

Social, economic, and property rights

▼ Article XXV.

Traditional forms of property and cultural survival.

Right to land, territory, and resources

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual, cultural, and material relationship with their lands, territories, and resources and to uphold their responsibilities to preserve them for themselves and for future generations.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
3. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

4. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.
5. Indigenous peoples have the right to legal recognition of the various and particular modalities and forms of property, possession and ownership of their lands, territories, and resources, in accordance with the legal system of each State and the relevant international instruments. States shall establish special regimes appropriate for such recognition and for their effective demarcation or titling.

▼ Article XXVI.

Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation or initial contact

1. Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation or initial contact have the right to remain in that condition and to live freely and in accordance with their cultures.

2. States shall, with the knowledge and participation of indigenous peoples and organizations, adopt appropriate policies and measures to recognize, respect, and protect the lands, territories, environment, and cultures of these peoples as well as their life, and individual and collective integrity.

▼ Article XXVII.

Labor rights

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the rights and guarantees recognized in national and international labor law. States shall take all special measures necessary to prevent, punish and remedy any discrimination against indigenous peoples and individuals.
2. States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall adopt immediate and effective measures to eliminate exploitative labor practices with regard to indigenous peoples, in particular, indigenous children, women and elderly persons.

3. Where indigenous peoples are not effectively protected by the laws applicable to workers in general, States, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, shall adopt all necessary measures to:
 - a. protect indigenous workers and employees in relation to hiring under fair and equal conditions in both formal and informal employment;
 - b. establish, apply, or improve labor inspection and the enforcement of rules with particular attention to, *inter alia*, regions, companies, and labor activities in which indigenous workers or employees participate;
 - c. establish, apply, or enforce laws so that both female and male indigenous workers:
 - i. enjoy equal opportunities and treatment in all terms, conditions, and benefits of employment, including training and capacity building, under national and international law;

- ii. enjoy the right of association, the right to form trade unions and participate in trade union activities, and the right to collective bargaining with employers through representatives of their own choosing or through workers' organizations, including traditional authorities;
- iii. are not subject to discrimination or harassment on the basis of, *inter alia*, race, sex, origin, or indigenous identity;
- iv. are not subject to coercive hiring systems, including debt servitude or any other form of forced or compulsory labor, regardless of whether the labor arrangement arises from law, custom, or an individual or collective arrangement, in which case the labor arrangement shall be deemed absolutely null and void;
- v. are not forced to work in conditions that endanger their health and personal safety; and are protected from work that does not conform to occupational health and safety standards;

- vi. receive full and effective legal protection, without discrimination, when they provide their services as seasonal, occasional, or migrant workers, as well as when they are hired by employers, such that they receive the benefits of national laws and practices, which shall be in accordance with international human rights laws and standards for this category of workers;
 - d. ensure that indigenous workers and their employers are informed of the rights of indigenous workers under national law and international and indigenous standards, and of the remedies and actions available to them to protect those rights.
- 4. States shall take measures to promote employment of indigenous individuals.

▼ Article XXVIII.

Protection of cultural heritage and intellectual property

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to full recognition and respect for the ownership, dominion, possession, control, development, and protection of their tangible and intangible cultural heritage and intellectual property, including its collective nature, transmitted over millennia from generation to generation.
2. The collective intellectual property of indigenous peoples includes, *inter alia*, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, including traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, ancestral designs and procedures, cultural, artistic, spiritual, technological, and scientific expressions, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as knowledge and developments of their own related to biodiversity and the utility and qualities of seeds, medicinal plants, flora, and fauna.
3. States, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, shall adopt measures necessary to ensure that national and international agreements

and regimes provide recognition and adequate protection for the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples and intellectual property associated with that heritage. In adopting such measures, consultations shall be held to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.

▼ Article XXIX.

Right to development

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and determine their own priorities with respect to their political, economic, social, and cultural development in conformity with their own cosmovision. They also have the right to be guaranteed the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their economic activities.
2. This right includes the development of policies, plans, programs, and strategies in the exercise of their right to development and to implement them in accordance with their political and social organization, norms and procedures, own cosmovisions, and institutions.

3. Indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining development programs that affect them and, to the extent possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions.
4. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water, or other resources.^{4/}
5. Indigenous peoples have the right to effective measures to mitigate adverse ecological, economic, social, cultural, or spiritual impacts of the implementation of development projects that affect their rights. Indigenous peoples who have been deprived of their

4 The State of Colombia breaks with consensus on Article XXIX, paragraph 4, of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which deals with consultations for obtaining ... (Continues on page 51)

means of subsistence and development have the right to restitution and, where this is not possible, to fair and equitable compensation. This includes the right to compensation for any harm caused to them by the implementation of plans, programs, or projects of the State, international financial institutions, or private business.

▼ Article XXX.

Right to peace, security, and protection

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to peace and security.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to recognition and respect for their institutions for the maintenance of their organization and control of their communities and peoples.
3. Indigenous peoples have the right to protection and security in situations or periods of internal or international armed conflict, in accordance with international humanitarian law.

4. States, in compliance with international agreements to which they are party, in particular those of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and Protocol II thereof relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, shall, in the event of armed conflicts, take adequate measures to protect the human rights, institutions, lands, territories, and resources of indigenous peoples and their communities. Likewise, States:
 - a. Shall not recruit indigenous children and adolescents into the armed forces under any circumstances;
 - b. Shall adopt effective reparation measures and provide adequate resources for said reparation, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, for the damages or harm caused by an armed conflict.

- c. Shall take special and effective measures in collaboration with indigenous peoples to guarantee that indigenous women and children live free from all forms of violence, especially sexual violence, and shall guarantee the right of access to justice, protection, and effective reparation for harm caused to the victims.
- 5. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed to or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.^{5/}

5 The State of Colombia breaks with consensus as regards Article XXX, paragraph 5, of the OAS Declaration on Indigenous Peoples since, according to the mandate contained in the (Continues on page 53)

SECTION SIX

General provisions

▼ Article XXXI

1. States shall ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights by indigenous peoples; their right to maintain their cultural and spiritual identity, religious traditions, cosmovision, and values; the protection of their sacred sites and places of worship, and all the human rights contained in this Declaration.
2. States shall promote, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, the adoption of such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in this Declaration.

▼ Article XXXII

All the rights and freedoms recognized in the present Declaration are guaranteed equally to indigenous women and men.

▼ Article XXXIII

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to effective and suitable remedies, including prompt judicial remedies, for the reparation of any violation of their collective and individual rights. States, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, shall provide the necessary mechanisms for the exercise of this right.

▼ Article XXXIV

In the event of conflicts or disputes with indigenous peoples, States shall provide, with the full and effective participation of those peoples, just, equitable and effective mechanisms and procedures for their prompt resolution. For that purpose, due consideration and recognition shall be accorded to the customs, traditions, norms and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

▼ Article XXXV

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as limiting, restricting, or denying human rights in any way, or as authorizing any action that is not in keeping with international human rights law.

▼ Article XXXVI

In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly as required for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling needs of a democratic society.

The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance, and good faith.

▼ Article XXXVII

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

▼ Article XXXVIII

The Organization of American States, its organs, agencies, and entities, shall adopt all necessary measures to promote the full observance, protection, and application of the provisions contained in this Declaration, and shall endeavor to ensure their efficacy.

▼ Article XXXIX

The nature and scope of the measures that shall be adopted to implement this Declaration shall be determined in accordance with the spirit and purpose of said Declaration.

▼ Article XL

Nothing in this Declaration shall be construed as diminishing or extinguishing rights that indigenous peoples now have or may acquire in the future.

▼ Article XLI

The rights recognized in this Declaration and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

FOOTNOTES

1 -... individuals, increasing indigenous participation in national political processes, addressing lack of infrastructure and poor living conditions in indigenous areas, combating violence against indigenous women and girls, promoting the repatriation of ancestral remains and ceremonial objects, and collaborating on issues of land rights and self-governance, among many other issues. The multitude of ongoing initiatives with respect to these topics provides avenues for addressing some of the consequences of past actions. The United States has, however, persistently objected to the text of this American Declaration, which is not itself legally binding, does not, therefore, create new law, and is not a statement of Organization of American States (OAS) member states' obligations under treaty or customary international law.

The United States reiterates its longstanding belief that implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("UN Declaration") should remain the focus of the OAS and its member states. OAS member states joined other UN Member States

in renewing their political commitments with respect to the UN Declaration at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September 2014. The important and challenging initiatives underway at the global level to realize the respective commitments in the UN Declaration and the outcome document of the World Conference are appropriately the focus of the attention and resources of States, indigenous peoples, civil society, and international organizations, including in the Americas. In that regard, the United States intends to continue its diligent and proactive efforts, which it has undertaken in close collaboration with indigenous peoples in the United States and many of its fellow OAS member states, to promote achievement of the ends of the UN Declaration, and to promote fulfillment of the commitments in the World Conference outcome document. Of final note, the United States reiterates its solidarity with the concerns expressed by indigenous peoples concerning their lack of full and effective participation in these negotiations.

2 -... in full partnership with indigenous peoples in Canada, to move forward with the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with Canada's Constitution. As Canada has not participated substantively in recent years in negotiations on the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, it is not able at this time to take a position on the proposed text of the Declaration. Canada is committed to continue working with its partners in the OAS on advancing indigenous issues across the Americas.

3 -... indigenous communities' free, prior and informed consent before adopting and enforcing legislative or administrative measures that could affect them.

This is because Colombian law defines such communities' right to prior consultation in accordance with Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization. Thus, the Colombian Constitutional Court has ruled that the consultation process must be pursued "with the aim of reaching an agreement or securing the consent of indigenous communities regarding the proposed legislative

measures.” It must be noted that this does not translate into the ethnic communities having the power of veto over measures affecting them directly whereby such measures cannot proceed without their consent; instead, it means that following a disagreement “formulas for consensus-building or agreement with the community” must be presented.

Moreover, the Committee of Experts of the ILO has established that prior consultation does not imply the right to veto State decisions, but is, rather, a suitable mechanism for indigenous and tribal peoples to enjoy the right of expression and of influencing the decision-making process.

Accordingly, on the understanding that this Declaration’s approach to prior consent is different and could amount to a possible veto, in the absence of an agreement, which could bring processes of general interest to a halt, the contents of this article are unacceptable to Colombia.

4 -... indigenous communities' free, prior and informed consent before approving projects that could affect their lands or territories and other resources.

This is because, although the Colombian State has included in its legal order a wide range of rights intended to recognize, guarantee, and uphold the constitutional rights and principles of pluralism and ethnic and cultural diversity in the nation within the framework of the Constitution, the recognition of the collective rights of indigenous peoples is governed by legal and administrative provisions, in line with the objectives of the State and with principles such as the social and ecological function of property as well as State ownership of the subsoil and nonrenewable natural resources.

Accordingly, in those territories indigenous peoples exercise their own political, social, and judicial organization. By constitutional mandate, their authorities are recognized as public State authorities with special status and, as regards judicial matters, recognition is given to the special indigenous jurisdiction, a significant advance compared to other countries of the region.

In the international context, Colombia has led the way in enforcing the rules governing prior consultation set out in Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO), to which our State is a party.

On the understanding that this Declaration's approach to prior consent is different and could amount to the possibility of vetoing the exploitation of natural resources found in indigenous territories, in the absence of an agreement, which could halt processes of general interest, the contents of this article are unacceptable to Colombia.

In addition, it is important to note that the constitutions of many States, including Colombia's, stipulate that the subsoil and nonrenewable natural resources are the property of the State to preserve and ensure their public usefulness for the benefit of the entire nation. For that reason, the provisions contained in this article are contrary to the domestic legal order of Colombia, based on the national interest.

5 -... Constitution of Colombia, the security forces are obliged to be present in any part of the nation's territory to provide and ensure for all inhabitants protection and respect for their lives, honor, and property, whether individual or collective. The protection of the rights and integrity of indigenous communities depends largely on the security of their territories.

Thus, in Colombia the security forces have been given instructions to observe the obligation of protecting indigenous peoples. Accordingly, the above provision of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples would be in breach of the principle of need and effectiveness of the security forces, preventing them from fulfilling their institutional mission, which renders it unacceptable to Colombia.

INTERPRETATIVE NOTE N^o. 1
OF THE STATE OF COLOMBIA WITH RESPECT TO
ARTICLE VIII OF THE AMERICAN DECLARATION ON
THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

As regards Article VIII, on the right to belong to indigenous peoples, Colombia expressly declares that the right to belong to one or more indigenous peoples is to be governed by the autonomy of each indigenous people.

The foregoing is in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2 of Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO): “These peoples shall have the right to retain their own customs and institutions, where these are not incompatible with fundamental rights defined by the national legal system and with internationally recognised human rights. Procedures shall be established, whenever necessary, to resolve conflicts which may arise in the application of this principle.”

It is important to specify that when a person shares different indigenous origins—in other words, when, for instance, his or her mother belongs to one ethnic group and his or her father belongs to another—his or her belonging to one or another of those indigenous peoples may only be defined according to the traditions involved. In other words, to determine an individual's belonging to a given indigenous people, the cultural patterns that determine family ties, authority, and ethnic attachment must be examined on a case-by-case basis.

A case of contact between two matrilineal traditions is not the same as a contact between a matrilineal tradition and a patrilineal one. Similarly, the jurisdiction within which the individual lives, the obligations arising from the regime of rights contained in that jurisdiction, and the socio-geographical context in which he or she specifically carries out his or her everyday cultural and political activities must be established.

The paragraph to which this note refers is transcribed below:

▼ ARTICLE VIII

Right to Belong to Indigenous Peoples

“Indigenous individuals and communities have the right to belong to one or more indigenous peoples, in accordance with the identity, traditions, customs, and systems of belonging of each people. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.”

INTERPRETATIVE NOTE N^o. 2

OF THE STATE OF COLOMBIA WITH RESPECT TO ARTICLE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2; ARTICLE XVI, PARAGRAPH 3; ARTICLE XX, PARAGRAPH 2; AND ARTICLE XXXI, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

As regards the idea of sacred sites and objects referred to in Article XIII, paragraph 2; Article XVI, paragraph 3; Article XX, paragraph 2; and Article XXXI, paragraph 1, of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Colombian State expressly declares that the determination and regulation of indigenous peoples' sacred sites and objects is to be governed by developments attained at the national level. This is because there is no internationally accepted definition and neither ILO Convention No. 169 nor the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples makes reference to or defines those terms.

Colombia has been making progress with the regulation of the issue, which has involved and will continue to involve

the participation of the indigenous peoples, and it will continue to advance toward that goal in accordance with Colombian law and, where appropriate, the applicable international instruments.

The paragraphs to which this note refers are transcribed below:

▼ ARTICLE XIII

Right to Cultural Identity and Integrity

2. “States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious, and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.”

▼ ARTICLE XVI

Indigenous Spirituality

3. “Indigenous peoples have the right to preserve, protect, and access their sacred sites, including their burial grounds, to use and control their sacred objects and relics, and to recover their human remains.”

▼ ARTICLE XX

Rights of Association, Assembly, and Freedom of Expression and Thought

2. “Indigenous peoples have the right to assemble on their sacred and ceremonial sites and areas. For that purpose they shall have free access to, and use of, such sites and areas.”

▼ ARTICLE XXXI

1. “States shall ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights by indigenous peoples; their right to maintain their cultural and spiritual identity, religious traditions, cosmovision, and values; the protection of their sacred sites and places of worship, and all the human rights contained in this Declaration.”

INTERPRETATIVE NOTE N^o. 3

OF THE STATE OF COLOMBIA WITH RESPECT TO ARTICLE XIII, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE OAS DECLARATION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

The State of Colombia expressly declares that the right of indigenous peoples to promote and develop all their systems and media of communication is subject to the requirements and procedures established in the domestic regulations in force.

The paragraph to which this note refers is transcribed below:

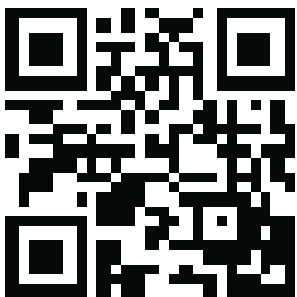
▼ ARTICLE XIV

Systems of Knowledge, Language, and Communication

3. “Indigenous peoples have the right to promote and develop all their systems and media of communication, including their own radio and television programs, and to have equal access to all other means of communication and information. States shall take measures to promote the broadcast of radio and television programs in

indigenous languages, particularly in areas with an indigenous presence. States shall support and facilitate the creation of indigenous radio and television stations, as well as other means of information and communication.”

Approved in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
June 14, 2016
During the Forty-sixth Ordinary Period of Sessions
of the OAS General Assembly



Organization of American States

General Secretariat

Secretariat of Access to Rights and Equity

Department of Social Inclusion

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been forgotten by nearly all today. And, it is history that paves the way for the interactions and rules given as law between people and nations as they deal with each other. See also Bouvier's Dictionary of Law, 1856, Maxims of Law- "Ex facto jus oritur. Law arises out of fact; that is, its application must be to facts." Here are some points of history and law that will be addressed in addendum so as to refresh your memories.

i. Abstract of Title to the Americas "in toto" by Bloodline Descent and Title of Nobility for the Muurs/ Mauri/ Moors; Only Right Lawfully Makes Right:

A. The following is the Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aborigines' droit-droit jus sanguinis, paramount natural law title to the Americas in toto for the Muurs; as drawn in stone at the Serra da Capivara site in Brazil and the Toca da Esperansa site in Brazil at approximately 100,000 years ago and 295,000 years ago respectively; as well as other more ancient and Pre-Columbian archaeological sites, artifacts and monuments in America; as given herein and originated by eumelanin dominant people of Negroid, Africoid, Oceanian, proto-Southeast Asiatic/ Austronesian, proto-Asiatic Mongoloid and the much later proto-Europoid and phenotypes lawfully known as Muurs/ Moors. (See the morphological phenotypical evidence of Leanne woman of Texas at approximately 9,000-9,500 years ago, Luzia woman of south-central Brazil at approximately 11,500 years ago, Peñon woman of Central Mexico at approximately 12,000-13,000 years ago and Naia woman of Hoyo Negro of Yucatan Peninsula at approximately 12,000-13,000 years ago.) The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the united States of North America Republic and the Al Moroccan Empire of 1787 and 1836; United States Statutes at Large 8 Stat. 100-105, and 484-487, treaty series TS 244-1 and TS 244-2; 9 Bevans 1286 respectively; is the true jus soli imperial, lawful Moorish paramount title to the Americas in toto; which are the dominions of the Al Moroccan Empire, but it is included and subjected to the Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aborigines' droit-droit jus sanguinis, paramount natural law title to the Americas in toto. (See Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 1968- "Prior tempore potior jure. He who is first in time is preferred in right." "Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure. What is first is true; and what is first in time is better in law." "Where two rights concur, the more ancient shall be preferred." "Quando duo jura concurrunt in una persona, jequum est ac si essent in diversis. When two rights concur in one person, it is the same as if they were in two separate persons." "Monumenta quae nos recorda vocamus sunt veritatis et vetustatis vestigia. Monuments, which we call "records," are the vestiges of truth and antiquity." "Law favoerth common right.", and the Ancient Law of Dominion as found in Genesis 1:26-28, and the Ancient Law of Landmarks as found in Deuteronomy 19:14 and 27:17, Proverbs 22:28 and 23:10-11, Isaiah 40:8, Hosea 5:10, United States Statutes at Large 96 Stat. 1211 and Public Law 97-280.) The Holy Qur'an confirms these Ancient Laws of Dominion and Landmarks with Sura 22, Ayah 65, and by confirming all of the prophets of the Holy Bible sent by the Most High Creatress/ Creator of the heavens and the earth prior to the Holy Qur'an. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the united States of North America Republic and the Al Moroccan Empire of 1836 confirms the supremacy of the Most High Creatress/ Creator of the heavens and the earth with the opening statement of "Bismi Allah Al Rahman Al Rahim", i.e. "In the name of God, the merciful and clement!" One's blood inheritance or ancestors' accomplishments does not change because of a change in one's religion or their national name. According to Yashua Ha Mashiakh, as recorded in Matthew 5:17-18, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I have not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." And Matthew 24:35, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." These Ancient Laws of Dominion and Landmarks are still applicable today. We cannot forget all of the archaeological finds of the evidence of my people, the Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aborigines; as chronicled in public record instrument No. 2015080734, and others written herein, from the Folsom site in New Mexico, to the Pygmy Skulls of Eastern Tennessee, to the Topper site of South Carolina, to the Calico site in California, to the Serra da Capivara site in Brazil, to the Hueyatlaco site in Mexico, to the Toca da Esperansa site in Brazil, all the way back in time to millions of years ago at the Miramar archaeological finds in Miramar, Argentina. We shall not be surprised to find our presence even older upon these American lands as archaeological digs continue, science progresses and the truth comes forward. There is no need to repeat verbatim the maxims of law regarding land and its first occupants. It belongs

to the first occupants under natural law, and he that owns the soil, owns up to the sky, and down to the depths of the earth. The colonial descendants now living under the current United States' and the current 50 states' corporate democracies must honor and acknowledged these facts pertaining to the true heirs of the land that they are currently occupying. I am of O+ blood and mostly Paleo-American, Autochthonous Aborigine ancestry of 85%, with Mongoloid Native American and Austronesian Southeast Asian genetic introgression, as well as other genetic introgressions from various other global populations; which well occurred over a millennia ago, and as discovered according to the research of independent geneticist Tyrone Cannon of Perth, Western Australia. My ancestors were already in situ when the Austronesians, Mongoloids and other global populations came to our lands. See link 1drv.ms/b/s!A14BnCOKcGaEgUbQbNRCKtewSJZ4, beginning at page 23 for 'Scientific Dissenting Opinion in Support of Toriano ObaShango-El's Status Correction' update. The link has been added for paperwork reduction in regards to this 43 page genetic report.

B. The following is according to the Age of Empires. According to Prince Angelus Uriel Elymas Bei, author of 'Libretto No. 2- Magnus Geographicus Permetiri Atque Familiae Annales Imperium Maurusium Ac Gentilis Ius Sanguinus (The Great Geodetic Survey and Family Chronicle of the Moorish Empire and it's Bloodright Heirs)- The Book of Blood and Deeds', "He that owns the land by Birthright (Emphasis added: Blood Birthright) Inherited Noble Title makes the Laws, and is Vassal to no one." The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the united States of North America Republic and the Al Moroccan Empire of 1836; United States Statutes at Large 8 Stat. 484-487, treaty series TS 244-2; 9 Bevans 1286, with the Moorish Libyan early Christian Bible inscriptions of the gospel of the death and resurrection of Yashua ha Mashiakh at the Narrows Shelters in Crawford County, Arkansas, and the Moroccan 5th century Church erected in Cockaponset Forest, Connecticut; with the title/ name of the land, i.e. Asgu-Shamal; written in stone at Fiquig, Morocco is a jus soli imperial, lawful Moorish paramount title conjoined to the claim of prior consanguine empires of the Canaanite/ Phoenician/ Carthaginian/ Punic Iberian Empire and the Bourne Stone, the Kemetian Empire, the Nubian Empire and the Kushite Empire. According to Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 1968, "PARAMOUNT TITLE. In the law of real property, properly one which is superior to the title with which it is compared, in the sense that the former is the source or origin of the latter. It is, however, frequently used to denote a title which is simply better or stronger than another, or will prevail over it..." I am holding United States National Archives authenticated records of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the united States of North America Republic and the Al Moroccan Empire of 1787 and 1836. All who see that I am a holder in due course of these treaties, should know that as a blood right heir under jus sanguinis, I AM HOLDING PARAMOUNT TITLE TO THE AMERICAS IN TOTO UNDER JUS SOLI. The representation of my Moorish jus sanguinis and Moorish jus soli title to the Americas in toto is my Bloodline descent, and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the united States of North America Republic and the Al Moroccan Empire of 1836; United States Statutes at Large 8 Stat. 484-487, treaty series TS 244-2; 9 Bevans 1286. The opening statement of "Bismi Allah Al Rahman Al Rahim", i.e. "In the name of God, the merciful and clement!"; is an automatic and direct invocation of The Most High Creatress/ Creator of the Heavens and earth's jurisdiction into this treaty, i.e. contract, and the Ancient Laws of Dominion and Landmarks are eternal according to the Holy Bible and the Holy Qur'an. There is no legislation that can supersede the laws of nature, and regardless of how this may cause some people to feel; we are all held bound to them. Thus, the de jure natural autochthonous people of the land are the de jure owners of the land. (See Bouvier's Law Dictionary and Concise Encyclopedia by John Bouvier; 3rd Revision; 8th Ed., 1914- "Leges naturae perfectissimae sunt et immutabiles; humani vero juris conditio semper in infinitum decurrit, et nihil est in eo quod perpetuo stare possit. Leges humanae nascuntur, vivunt, moriuntur. The laws of nature are most perfect and immutable; but the condition of human law is an unending succession, and there is nothing in it which can continue perpetually. Human laws are born, live, and die.") Thus, this concludes the abstract of jus sanguinis and jus soli title to the Americas "in toto".

C. According to Noble Drew Ali, Divine Preparer of the 'Circle 7 Moorish Holy Koran', the prologue 'Know Thyself And Thy Father God Allah' states, "The industrious acts of the Moslems of the northwest and southwest Africa. These are the Moabites, Hamathites, Canaanites, who were driven out of the land of Canaan, by

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A View of The Bronze Age

Salient aspects of the Bronze Age are now described by Fell. "In northern Europe bronze weapons and implements first began to replace the stone artifacts of the Neolithic inhabitants when trade routes to the Mediterranean lands permitted imports from the south. The change from stone and malleable copper to the more durable and more valuable bronze equipment is dated to about 2000 BC."

At this time, which marks the opening of the Bronze Age, the most numerous and conspicuous man-made features of the landscape were the massive drystone monuments that had been erected during the last phases of the Neolithic, from about 2200 BC onward. These great monuments, called *megaliths* (from Greek roots meaning *huge stones*) have remained an impressive feature of the European landscape ever since, and today tens of thousands of tourists visit the megalithic sites every year, to gaze with wonder at these mysterious works of our ancestors.

When the English Pilgrims began to settle northeastern North America in the early 1600s they found that the forests and open hillsides carried similar ancient stone monuments. Governor John Winthrop (the Younger) of Connecticut had become during his student years one of the first Fellows of the infant Royal Society, and after his arrival in America was regarded by the colonists as a fount of information on all matters to do with natural history and antiquities. he wrote papers for the early volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions* (published by the Royal Society in London) and thus drew attention to the salient features of scientific interest in his new world across the Atlantic. Among his papers is found evidence of inquiries from settlers as to what could be the meaning of the strange stone "forts" they were encountering. it was noted that the Algonquian Indians did not use stone in their constructions (save for some rare instances), and the Indians themselves shunned the stone chambers and could throw no light on their origins.

Toward the close of the nineteenth century the opinions of a few influential archaeologists in North America were that no European had set foot in America until the time of Columbus. Since such opinions precluded any possibility that the stone monuments of new England might be related to the megalithic monuments of Europe, the entire subject fell out of favor. Americans were sent to Europe to study Stone Age and Bronze Age archaeology, and few, if any, though to pay attention to the problems raised by the New England megaliths. So deeply ingrained is this view of the age long isolation of America that when in 1976 Fell published his reasoned thoughts on the parallels between American and European archaeological sites, his book *America BC* was dismissed by most archaeologists as ignorant rubbish. In reality, much of Fell's reasoning was based on a careful comparison of engraved inscriptions found on the associated stonework, both in European sites (especially Portugal and Spain) and in American contests. Fell recorded, for example, well-

known Iberian scripts of the late Bronze Age, found on hundreds of rocks in Pennsylvania, and his decipherments, utilizing Professor David Diringer's tales in *The Alphabet* (Hutchinson, 1968). Such works as Resurrección María de Azukue's *Diccionario Vasco-Español-Frances* (Bilbao, 1969) enabled me to recognize and report Basque gravestones and boundary marker stones, apparently dating from about the era of 900 BC.

European epigraphers and linguists, such as the foremost Basque scholars, carried out detailed checks on Fell's findings, confirmed most of them, and, as already noted, in the latest volume of the *Gran Enciclopedia Vasca* [a discussion is] now given over to matters raised by these American Basque inscriptions, and the analysis by Imanol Agíre in his *Vínculos de la Lengua Vasca* gives a virtual total confirmation of his findings: the inscriptions, in Agíre's opinion, do date from about 900 BC, and they do carry Basque phrases in the appropriate Iberian alphabets of that period. These findings have been the object of much discussion by archaeologists. For a current summary of the subject, reference may be made to the *Occasional Publications* of the Epigraphic Society, Volume 9 (1981), where some fifty opinions, pro and con, are set out. In general, it can be said in summary that linguists and epigraphers agree that the American inscriptions are genuine and ancient, and that many of them relate to the Bronze Age.

Since linguists and epigraphers concur that the American inscriptions do include genuine products of Bronze Age scribes, and that the scripts and languages used show that the scribes came from European and North African lands, there is no longer any basis for doubting that the monuments of North America that resemble megaliths are indeed just that--megaliths. By this it should be understood monuments produced by colonists from Europe in Bronze Age times.

Now, a popular book is not the proper place to review the tedious details of various scripts and various languages employed and inscribed by these visitors, who came from so many different lands. Besides, Fell already wrote about these matters in *America BC* and *Saga America*, as well as in around a hundred or so technical papers. The most entertaining and attractive entrance to the subject is through visiting some of the sites where American megalithic monuments can be seen, and also through visiting the corresponding sites in Europe where, of course, there is no dispute at all as to the authorship or antiquity of megaliths.

Visual presentation rather than written descriptions form the best introduction to the monuments, and in the atlas of photographs that are presented here. European and American examples of each of the major categories of megaliths are arranged in comparable groups of similar structures.

Radiocarbon and amino-acid dating has only recently been applied to the determination of dates of American megaliths [as of 1982 here], but analogous features suggesting early European penetration into North America include the low circular burial mounds that are called *disk barrows*. Already noted previously the investigation of one of these, presently under way in New England by James Whittall. It has so far been learned that Whittall's site was under continuous occupation, at least for ceremonial purposes, from about 5000 BC (amino-acid date 7200 Before Present), until about 500 BC. Over that span of time a number of burials occurred and, as noted.... these include a Europoid skeleton. Associated stone artifacts resemble tools of the era called *Archaic* in America (8000 to 500

BC), corresponding to the entire span of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Europe. Sometime before, AD 900, a stonework structure was added around the margins of the barrow. These findings by Whittall point strongly to European arrivals in North America long before Bronze Age times.

Other radiocarbon dates show that some of the megalithic chambers in New England are of later date, one in Vermont, for example, yielding charcoal from the foundation layer that gave a carbon date of about AD 200.

As for those megalithic monuments that contain no artifacts or charcoal, dates can only be guessed at from indirect evidence. The guesses made in that way suggest that most of them were probably built during Bronze Age and Iron Age times, as indeed many of the European megaliths can be shown to postdate the Neolithic period also. So massive and enduring are megaliths that, whenever they were built, they affected the living space of later peoples, and certainly Bronze Age Europeans utilized the Neolithic megaliths." ".....further comments will be restricted to the actual megalithic monuments, merely noting here that the disk barrow, with its contained female skeletons lying in flexed positions, is regarded in Europe as a feature of the early Bronze Age and that therefore it is relevant to note here that similar features occur in New England in districts where megalithic monuments occur. Fell's own opinion, of course, remained unaltered; it is that the megalithic monuments of northeastern North America were used during the Bronze Age and therefore may have been constructed either shortly before or during the Bronze Age.

The term *dolmen* is a Breton word meaning a stone table. It aptly describes many of the smaller examples of the megalithic monuments that go under this name. Such smaller examples, a meter or less in height are shown in Figs. [25](#), [26](#), [27](#), [28](#), [29](#), & [30](#). As can be seen, they comprise an upper, horizontal slab of stone, the *capstone*, which is supported on several vertical slabs, like a table, with an internal cavity. European archaeologists believe that the central cavity originally contained a burial and that the entire structure was originally buried in earth that has subsequently disappeared through erosion. It is known that some examples had partial earth cover still intact a century or so ago. Such buried burial chambers are often distinguished from other dolmens under the name *cromlech*.

Of the examples shown, Figs. [25](#) & [26](#) are European, Fig. 25 from Carraceda, Portugal, and Fig. 26 from the Orkney Islands. The remaining four examples are all American. [Fig. 27](#) shows an example at Gay Head, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; a faintly visible ogam inscription occurs on one of the stones at the entrance to the small chamber within.... The others, [Fig 28](#), [Fig 29](#), & [Fig. 30](#), are all located at Westport, Massachusetts. Similar ones occur in the Boston area. Nothing is known of any former burial relics in these small cromlechs." [Please see review of structures in [<Megaliths>](#)]

Very much large examples, with massive capstones and relatively shorter vertical supports, form conspicuous dolmens. These seem unlikely to have been covered by earth at any stage.

A collapsed dolmen was found in Vermont. The finder, John Williams, also found a remarkable sculpted ax and halberd that are cut into one end of the squared capstone (detail in [Fig. 31](#)). "A similar occurrence has been reported from

an early Bronze Age burial cairn at Nether Largie North, in Scotland, ax heads being engraved on one end of the capstone and a halberd with streamers on another upright stone of the same burial cist. it is difficult to conceive of any Amerindian carving such devices and, as stated, the Algonquians of the New England region have no knowledge of the authors of these stone monuments.

The example from Scotland cited above postdates the Neolithic period, to which megaliths are customarily assigned, and suggests that dolmens are not restricted to a single period. Still more striking evidence is seen in examples from France..... The elaborately carved Tuscan columns that serve as the supports for the massive capstone indicate that this dolmen cannot antedate the Roman era. Also, dated Roman coins have been found under dolmens in France, and other evidence proves that they served as sites for some kind of ceremony even as late as the Middle Ages, when the church authorities regarded such assemblies as the practice of witchcraft. By analogy, then, there are no grounds for insisting that dolmens are restricted to the archaeology of the Neolithic period, as do some British authorities.

The largest of the dolmens utilize natural boulders, sometimes weighing up to 90 tons, supported precariously, so it would seem, on the underlying peg stones, yet their duration through 4,000 years shows their builders to have had a fine sense of stable construction. An example is depicted in [Fig. 33](#), from Ireland, and another in Trelleborg, Sweden, is shown in [Fig. 34](#). Corresponding examples from North America are illustrated in [Fig. 32](#), [Fig. 35](#), [Fig. 36](#) & [Fig. 38](#). , [Fig. 35](#) shows the dolmen at Lynn, Massachusetts, locally known as the Cannon Stone. [Fig. 32](#) is an example from near Lake Lujenda, northern Minnesota, discovered recently by David Harvey, and the first to be reported from that state. The other examples are from Bartlett, New Hampshire ([Fig. 36](#)), and North Salem, New York ([Fig. 38](#)).

It difficult to distinguish the North American examples from the European ones and believe that both sets were produced by ancient builders who shared a common culture. When the evidence of inscriptions is taken into account, the relationship of the American examples to those of northern Europe becomes undeniable.

A second category of megaliths is supplied by the underground stone chambers, and on some of these, too, the American ones included, inscriptions are found that use European scripts appropriate to the Bronze Age, as well as later graffiti, which have no bearing on the date of construction. They fall in several categories, according to the mode of construction. Some are in the form of rectangular chambers, up to twenty feet in length by ten feet in width, often with the long axis pointed toward the sunrise direction for either the equinoxes or for one of the solstices. One at Danbury, Connecticut, carries engraved on a fallen lintel stone the ancient symbol of the equinox, a circle divided into equal halves, one half deeply engraved to represent night, the other left clearly visible; this chamber, as John Williams and his colleagues proved, faces the sunrise on the equinox days: that is, it is oriented due east and points to a notch on the horizon within which the sun appears on the days of the vernal and autumnal equinox.

The mode of construction follows patterns appropriate to the type of stone naturally available. Where large slabs can be obtained, these are used as capstones to form the roofing, as in the Danish chambers called *Jaettestuer* ("giants, salons") [Fig. 39](#) shows an example at Aarhus, Denmark. North American examples include a large chamber at South Woodstock, Vermont ([Fig. 40](#)). The entrances commonly have a massive lintel stone supported on either two vertical slabs (called

orthostats), as [one found at Mystery Hill, North Salem, New Hampshire] or on a drystone vertical column of slabs on either side ([Fig. 41](#), Mystery Hill). Alternatively, the construction may utilize natural features of the environment, as at Concord, Massachusetts ([Fig. 42](#)), and at Gungywamp, near Groton, Connecticut ([Fig. 43](#)). The chamber may be wholly subterranean, as in one of the White River examples in Vermont ([Fig. 44](#)), or may stand free, as at Mystery Hill..... [See Fell 1982]. In the latter case the details of the wall construction are visible externally ([Fig. 45](#), Vermont) as drystone and internally ([Fig. 46](#), Mystery Hill), the latter example showing some degree of trimming of the blocks. The internal chamber is usually rectangular ([Fig. 47](#), South Woodstock, Vermont), but exceptionally, as in [Fig. 46](#), the chamber may have lateral passages. Some chambers are covered by mounds, as in the example shown in [Fig. 48](#), South Woodstock. Where large capstones are not available locally, corbelling is utilized to produce a roofing, as in the chamber at Upton, Massachusetts ([Fig. 49](#)). Chambers of the latter type seem to be related to the similar constructions called *fougou* in Cornwall, England, believed to date from the Iron Age and to have been used in and after Roman times. The function of a fougou is unknown, but food storage or places of refuge are considered possibilities. The New England tradition is that these chambers were built by the colonists as "root cellars," for storing vegetables. But inquiries disclose that they were already present on some sites at the time of the arrival of the colonists, who, in any case, found that root vegetables survive the winter frost well when buried in straw in the soil, but tend to decay from mold if placed in the so called root cellars. The enormous labor of construction, as opposed to the simplicity of building a log cabin, denies another legend, that the colonists built the chambers to live in while they were constructing their first farmhouses. Chambers are also found on mountainsides where no farm has ever existed but where a good astronomical viewpoint is obtained.

Like the dolmens, megalithic buildings continued to be utilized, and also to be constructed, until Roman times. [Fig. 50](#) and 2-30 depict Pictish *broch* construction at Baile Chladaich, northwestern Scotland. The brochs are believed to be defensive structures made around 100 BC.

Some other distinctive megaliths occur in both Europe and North America. These include phallic monuments of standing stones, called also *dall* or *menhir*. [They] are associated with male fertility. So also the megaliths called *men-a-tol* (Cornish "Hole in the stone") or just "holey-stones," are [associated] with the fertility goddesses. The well-known stone rings and monuments such as Stonehenge are also a feature of the megalithic industry. [These are noted] in connection with astronomical observatories and calendar regulation. For, although the English archaeologist Glyn Daniel denies any connection of these structures with astronomy, competent astronomers, notably the Thoms, father and son, of the Department of Astronomy, Edinburgh University, and Gerald Hawkins, Fred Hoyle, and John Carlson in America have all concluded that an intimate connection exists between these ring structures and the development of astronomical science." (Please also see [Figs. 37 & 51](#)), [Please see review of these structures in [<Megaliths>](#)]

What the Excavations Reveal

Fell (1982) continues that his professional work as an oceanographer had taken me to various remote oceanic islands, and while there he had learned of the

existence of unexplained inscriptions cut in caves or painted in rock shelters. These raised questions as to who had made the inscriptions and when they had been made. Fell's first paper on Polynesian rock art has appeared under the aegis of the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1941. His colleagues began to look out for inscriptions, too, when they know of his interest, and he gradually assembled a considerable collection of photographs and casts as the years went by. He soon became convinced that Stone Age humans were by no means an ignorant, land-tied savage. On the contrary, he appeared to him to have been a resourceful and accomplished mariner, who could cross ocean gaps between Pacific islands greater than the total span of the Atlantic Ocean.

As oceanography advanced, methods were developed of sending various ingenious devices down to the ocean floor to take samples by boring into the muds on the bottom. Since mud accumulates extremely slowly far away from the effluence of rivers, even just an inch deep in the ocean floor takes us back to a time of deposition of the mud that amounts to thousands of years. Also, since bones and shells of marine animals fall to the bottom, they are preserved there in the mud and become fossils. This fact led to Fell's becoming involved in paleontology, the study of fossils, and before long Fell was serving as consultant to various geological institutions. One of the skills that Fell had to acquire was knowledge of anatomy, so that fragmented bones could be reassembled and identified. Some of the restored bones that he produced in this way became the object of research by specialists, and various museums sought his aid in these matters.

Consequently when Fell learned by chance of the existence of hundreds of fragmented human bones taken from archaeological digs that had yielded artifacts on which he could see delicate inscriptions written in the Iberian alphabets of about 1000 BC, he naturally became very interested and inquired whether the bones might be made available to me for study. They would be the first human remains we had yet encountered that were directly linked with gravesites from which readable inscriptions in an ancient European language were also recovered. Through the good offices of Dr. William P. Grigsby of the Tennessee Archaeological Society, he eventually found himself sorting, washing, and restoring the skulls of the former owners of the inscribed artifacts.

The first Americans, by which is meant people born and bred in the New World, certainly descended from migrants who entered North America by the only land route that links the Americas to the Old World, the now nonexistent land bridge of the Bering Strait. Whether the first humans, pithecanthropoids of the species *Homo erectus*, ever reached the New World is unknown [Dr. R. D. Simpson, Callico Dig, CA. expressed a belief to Dr. Fred Legner in 1998 that *Homo erectus* might certainly have reached Southern California]. Their fossils span areas in Africa and Eurasia that are or were tropical and subtropical (as during interglacial phases in Europe). Since it is doubtful whether a suitably warm climate could have occurred in the latitude of the Bering Strait, especially at times when the sea level was low enough to enable a land bridge to develop, it is possible that the reason why no pithecanthropoids have been found in the Americas is because none ever reached here [see [Climate](#)]. By the time humans had evolved to the stage represented by the Neanderthals of Europe, and the Old World generally, periods of low sea level were still occurring, and it seems evident that the bridge to America was crossed by humans on one (or many) of those occasions. Fossil humans at the Neanderthal stage is now known from Brazil, and George Carter's latest (1980) estimate

suggests that a conservative date for the entry of humans into America might be about 100,000 years ago. How long people like Neanderthals may have survived in the New World is not known, but their cousins in the Old World were contemporaries of modern types of man, at least until about 40,000 BC.

As to what kinds of humans came next to America, opinions of the various anthropologists who have commented in recent years seem all to be much the same: that is likely that pygmies were early entrants, since they once formed an important part of the southern Mongolian population, still linger on in isolated parts of Malaysia and neighboring territories, and are known by carbon-dating to range back in time to at least 40,000 BC. Before these latter facts were known, writers such as Harold Gladwin, E. A. Hooton and Carelton Coon suggested that there are traces of former pygmy populations in America, mainly in the shape of isolated communities of undersized people on the offshore islands.

"Others, such as the zoologist W. D. Funkhouser, and the physicist W. S. Webb, of the University of Kentucky, drew attention to the extraordinary diversity of skull form in the prehistoric burials of Kentucky, and proposed that several distinct races are represented. Bennett H. Young (1910) had encountered a living tradition among Kentucky folk that pygmies had once lived in some of the valleys of tributaries of the Mississippi in that state. But when he tried to track the stories to their source he concluded that they must have been based on a misinterpretation of the cist burials. The latter, are small stone-slab burial containers, some three feet in length, into which the disarticulated bones of the dead were placed. The examples he saw did not disclose pygmy skeletons.

Fell's interest in this problem was aroused in 1980. Fell was engaged on reconstructing the thousands of fragments of crania from sites in east Tennessee, sent to me by Dr. William P. Grigsby and his colleagues. Among the best of the materials they sent me from 600 burials were several fragmented but almost complete crania, with jaws, in which the brain capacity was that of a seven-year-old child (950 cubic cm), yet the teeth showed from their complete development and severe wear that the skulls were from middle-aged individuals. Later Fell received from Dr. Grigsby some complete skulls among which was one unbroken pygmy skull, with the jaws still attached to the facial bones.

As is often the case in Europe, prehistoric burial grounds from which these and other skeletons were recovered by members of the Tennessee Archaeological Society showed from their associated artifacts that a broad time span is implied, and that whereas some of the burials had occurred during the Woodland period (ranging back to about 1000 BC), others had taken place later. From the similar states of preservation of the bones of both the pygmy types and those of the other races present in the burials, it appeared that the pygmies were contemporary with the other races. Fell obtained permission to sacrifice some of the long bones of the limbs for radiocarbon dating. The result of a carbon-14 determination, with C-13 correction, made by Geochron Laboratories, Cambridge, on carbon dioxide recovered from the bone collagen yielded an age of 2,160 years plus or minus 135 years: that is, they dated from about the third century BC. (Please see Figs. [52](#) & [53](#)).

The majority of the other skeletons conformed to the most common type of Amerindian anatomy, in which the head is of the rounded (brachycephalic) type, and the jaws project slightly (mesognathous), the lips therefore being full, as in

many Western tribes today. [Please see [Fig. 56](#)] This a typical Mongolian condition, and there could be little doubt that the population was derived from ancient forebears who had entered the Americas from Asia. Some of the skulls, however, were of a Europoid type, and reference by Dr. Grigsby to his very large collections (some 32,000) of stone and bone and pottery artifacts from the sites had already disclosed to him that inscriptions in old European scripts were engraved on some of the objects.

It looked, therefore, as if a mixed population of several races had lived in the east Tennessee area, and in all probability they would have interbred. No pygmies are known to have survived to modern times in North America, at least not in the United States or Canada, but it does seem likely that pygmies may have been among the native peoples encountered by the first European explorers to come to eastern North America." [The devastating effects of diseases such as measles and smallpox on Amerindians after 1492 AD and repeated European invasions, are known to have reduced population numbers by over 85% in many parts of America].

Before Fell received the skeletal material he had already become interested in the problem of whether or not pygmies might have inhabited North America. The ancient European word for pygmy or dwarf is a root based on the form *nan*. Thus in ancient Greek it is *nanos*, in Basque it is *nanu* or *nano* (according to dialect), in Irish Gaelic it is *nan*, and modern French has *nain*, Spanish *enano*. This strange unanimity among the various languages of Europe, not all of them closely related, seemed to suggest that there might once have been a race of pygmies known to ancient Europeans. The lack of pygmy bones in European archaeological sites seemed to imply that the inferred pygmies, if they existed at all, may not have been European pygmies. Yet it seemed inconceivable that ancient Europeans could have known about the pygmies of central Africa, of those of the remote highlands of Malaysia and the Philippines.

What intrigued me still more, and prompted me to draw attention to the matter in two papers Fell wrote on the language of the Takhelne tribe of British Columbia, was that these American Indians also had a tradition of pygmies (or dwarves), whom they called the *Et-nane*. Later Fell learned from a colleague that the Shoshone vocabulary also includes a similar word, whose root is *nana*- and is defined by the compiler of the *Shoshone Dictionary* as "elf-like people."

Now, when Fell began to analyze the anatomical characteristics of the pygmy skulls from Tennessee, he soon discovered that they matched those of the pygmies of the Philippines, who are also brachycephalic. [Please see [Figs. 58 & 59](#)] Further, he learned from the accounts of explorers in Malaysia who had penetrated to areas where no racial intermixture had occurred that the pure or true-bred pygmy there has very prognathous jaws, as is the case with the American skulls. These Malaysian and Philippine pygmies are regarded by archaeologists as remnants of a formerly extensive Mongoloid pygmy race that once occupied much of southern East Asia. Carter believes that their characters are still to be recognized in dilute trace form in the occasional frizzy hair, dark skin, and squat stature observed among southern Chinese. Significantly, perhaps, the best-known native name of the Oriental pygmies is the *Aëta*. Perhaps this root is the origin of the prefix *Et*- used by the Takhelne. Whether that be so or not, it is clear that the pygmies of

Tennessee were of Oriental--that is to say, East Asian--origin; and since pygmies are not maritime people, they can have reached the Americas only by the land route.

They must once have been more widely dispersed than our present finds imply. However, since they reached as far east as east Tennessee, and their bones have been found in association with Europoids and inscribed artifacts of Europoid type, such as loom weights and pottery stamps, lettered in ancient Irish (noted as Celtic) and Basque [see Figs. [183](#), [185](#), [186](#), [187](#) & [189](#)], Fell concluded that there were in fact meetings of the two races, and that therefore the European visitors could well have taken back to Europe some account of these mysterious undersized people. An inscription that Professors Heizer and Martin Baumhoff had recorded from California ([Fig. 63](#)), when deciphered as Ancient Irish ogam, seemed also to suggest that early explorers had encountered some pygmy race that they considered dangerous.

In addition to skeletal remains, a number of sculptures, evidently of ancient origin, have been discovered at varying depths in the soil, some of them depicting people of obvious Europoid origin, yet all the evidence indicates that these sculptures were created in America, at an era long before the colonists arrived in modern times. Some representative illustrations ([Fig. 60](#), [Fig. 61](#), [Fig. 62](#)) may serve to show their nature and their similarity to ancient European sculpture that has been attributed to the Gauls. Most striking is the head of a man, carved in Ancient Irish style, with the curving nostrils and staring eyes that one encounters in Irish art and wearing as a chaplet a twig of bog oak leaves and acorns. It seems difficult to regard this as representing anything other than an Irish priest, or druid. It was found in Searsmont, Maine, a part of a larger work of which the torso still remains on the site, the head being now in the museum at Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

Fell believed that these heads and others like them are truly ancient American artifacts, and that the hands that carved them are also responsible for the engraved inscriptions in ogam and other ancient European alphabets, found on artifacts at burial sites and also cut in rock.

[[Continue with <\[bronze5.htm\]\(#\)>](#)]

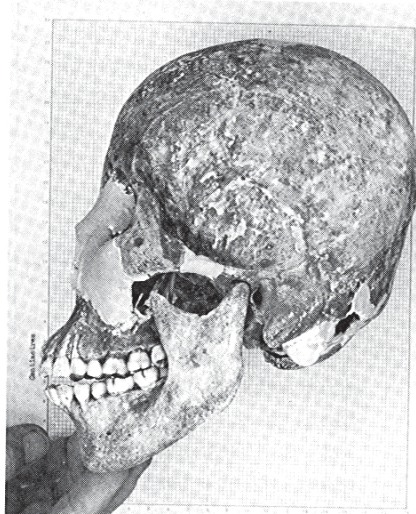
<bron58.htm>

[\[Bronze Age Text\]](#)

Also inhabiting parts of North America in the Bronze Age were pygmy types, some having a brain capacity equal to that of a 7-year-old child (950 cc), although their teeth pointed to middle-aged individuals. These pygmy types had round (brachycephalic) heads, with very conspicuous large projecting jaws (prognathous). These traits link them with the pygmies of Malaya and the Philippines, who are believed to have originated in southern Mongolia. These types, though still living in east Tennessee as late as the first millennium BC, range back in time to at least 40,000 years BP, as shown by carbon-dating (Fell 1982)..

[Credits](#)

<bron59.htm>

[Bronze Age Text](#)

Two more examples of the pygmy type, both from Holliston Mills, east Tennessee. Both were derived from the stock with prognathous jaws and a small rounded cranium. (Photo Walter Eitel)

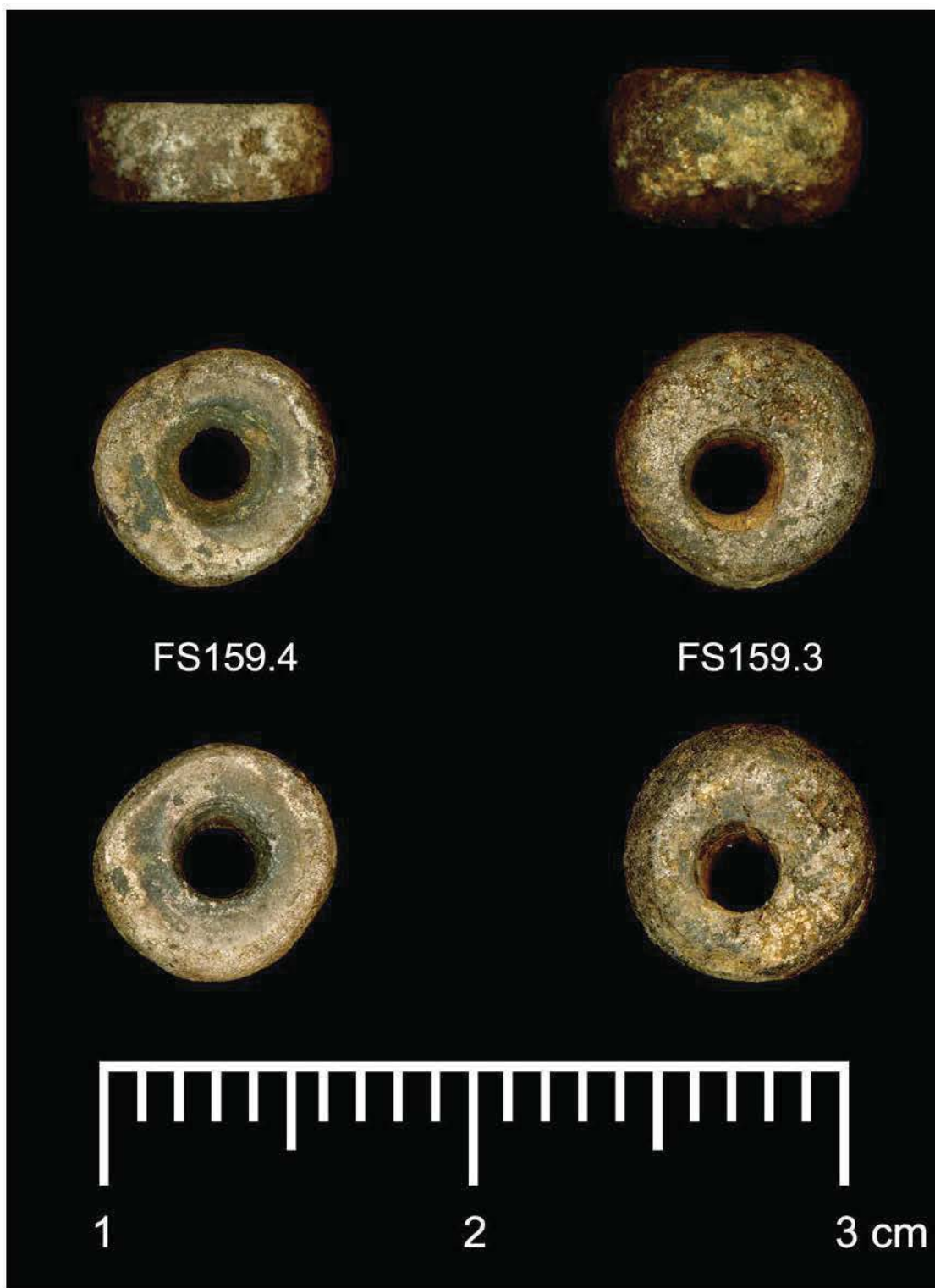
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TENNESSEE'S ANCIENT PYGMY GRAVEYARDS: THE "WONDER OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY"

Kevin E. Smith

In July 1820, newspapers first reported the discovery of Tennessee graveyards filled with the stone-lined coffins of a primordial "pygmy race." Over the subsequent two centuries, Tennessee Pygmies became a persistent and recurring part of national and international "archaeological folklore." Despite efforts by antiquarians and archaeologists to disprove these stories, the legend of the Tennessee Pygmies survived those challenges -- eventually entering the nineteenth century literary world as the central plot of two novels. Most recently, the Tennessee Pygmies were resurrected after the discovery of Homo floresiensis in Indonesia as "proof" of an ancient global race of pygmies.

Another problem which perplexed the last generation was the long extinct pygmy race which centuries ago undoubtedly inhabited the Tennessee mountains... (Daily Tribune, 20 Sep 1905, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania)

One of the most persistent and widely published tales about Tennessee prehistory concerns cemeteries of diminutive stone-lined graves containing the remains of a primordial "pygmy race."¹ In July 1820, the *Nashville Whig* (newspaper) published the earliest known account of these mysterious remains -- describing in detail the discovery of hundreds of diminutive graves on several farms near Sparta in White County, Tennessee. In modern parlance, this initial report "went viral" and over the following weeks and months was republished and quoted in newspapers and magazines across the globe-- setting the stage for nearly two centuries of recurring waves of interest in the mysterious and wondrous Tennessee pygmies. The White County pygmies would soon be discovered throughout much of the Upper Cumberland region of Tennessee and Kentucky -- the section of the Cumberland River drainage basin to the north of Carthage in Smith County, Tennessee (Birdwell and Dickinson 2004:8). While the story is fascinating in

and of itself, it also provides an intriguing example of the history of tension between science and folklore, archaeology and antiquarianism, north and south, urban and rural, and past and present both in Tennessee and on the national scene. In the current analysis, the Tennessee pygmies serve as a prime example of the enduring nature of pseudoscientific explanations in popular culture (*sensu* Feder 2011).

First Wave: The White County Pygmies 1820-1850

As the original report published in the *Nashville Whig* (5 Jul 1820) sets the stage and context for virtually all later discussions, the substantive portions are reproduced herein:

On the farm of Turner Lane, Esq., five miles south east of Sparta, on the waters of the Caney Fork of Cumberland, and on other farms adjacent, have lately been found, small graves, sunk into the earth from one foot to eighteen inches below the surface. They are about ten inches broad and eighteen inches long, having a flag limestone rock at each of the ends and sides, and covered with the same species of rock. In these graves are found skull bones, about three inches in diameter, nearly sound : the other bones being proportionally small. Between two and three hundred of these

graves have been discovered. In every tomb, yet opened, was found a small black earthen pot, about one pint in capacity, containing a small conch-shell, undecayed, of a grey colour on the exterior and red within, and as transparent as this species of shell is usually found. The pot, when broken, exhibits numerous white specks of round shining particles...

At Mr. Anderson's, two miles and a half in a south-westwardly direction from the farm of Mr. Lane, were found other skeletons of the same dimensions, in tombs constructed upon the same plan, and of similar materials. One at least, it is said, was observed to have teeth, and all the bones belonging to the human body.

The facts above stated are attested by Mr. Lane, of White County, who has seen the skeletons very often; by his son, Jacob A. Lane, Esq. of Sparta, in the same county, and by another son, Alexander Lane, Esq., a student at law, who all say they can be verified by all the inhabitants in the vicinity of the farm of Mr. Lane. Mr. Lane the father, who is a man of observation, gives it as his decided opinion, that these are the skeletons of adult persons – He founds his opinion upon the solidity of the bones of the heads, and also upon the fact, of the sutures of the skulls being entirely closed and solid.

The trees growing where they were found, are of as great size and age as any in the surrounding forest.. . The small graves at Mr. Lane's are arranged, but at Mr. Anderson's there is a large burying ground full of them, without any order as to position. That the bones are human, Mr. Lane thinks there can be no doubt, and that they are not the bones of children, he thinks unquestionable.

... The rocks which inclose them, are thin blue limestone, and not of that neighborhood originally, all the limestone in the vicinity being of a grey colour. Here is a mystery that baffles conjecture, and puts all experience at defiance. The stories of the pigmies of Herodotus, on the borders of Ethiopia and the Red Sea, and those of Homer in India, have always been treated as fables, which, in the days of those men, entered into most of their written compositions. At this day, we must outstrip credulity itself, to belief in the real existence of pigmy men. How could a nation of pigmy men, not exceeding eighteen inches in stature, build habitations, clear the forest, cultivate the soil, defend themselves against the ravages of the hawk and eagle, the wolf and the panther?

Signed by the correspondent as "J.H.," the author is certainly John Haywood, one of the earliest historians of Tennessee, who would subsequently champion the pygmy cause. Publication was timely, as the Tennessee Antiquarian Society (TAS) had met for the first time only four days earlier on July 1. Led by Haywood, who was collecting materials for his first two books on Tennessee history (Haywood 1823a, 1823b), this organization is widely acknowledged as the first effort to establish a historical society in the fledgling state (Toplovich 1999). In fact, Michael O'Brien has argued that "The South had no such organization [historical society] until John Haywood founded the Tennessee Antiquarian Society in Nashville in 1820..." (O'Brien 2004:623). One of the stated goals of the TAS was "to institute enquiries into the remains of antiquity in the western country, and particularly in the state of Tennessee" (Tennessee Historical Society Office Files, 1790-1985, THS 455, Box 15, Folder 1, Tennessee State Library and Archives). Lane's discovery was of strong interest to the TAS and a lengthy letter "was read at a meeting and copied in the minute book" (Owsley 1970:228). The discovery was also made timely by the efforts of Ralph E.W. Earl, the confidante and portrait painter of President Andrew Jackson, to establish the first Tennessee museum. From 1818 until 1827, Earl directed the "Museum of Natural and Artificial Curiosities for the State of Tennessee" on the Public Square in Nashville (Kelly 1998). Earl began collecting items as early as 1817 and wrote to Turner Lane soon after the newspaper article requesting that he send some of the pygmy skeletons and artifacts for examination and ultimately for the museum (Owsley 1970:228).

By all accounts, Turner Lane (1762-1840) was a well educated person who served as a teacher in White County for a number of years (Summers 1903:558). After receiving the request for materials from Earl in late July 1820, Mr. Lane undertook "to make some further discoveries among the little Tombs, which seem to be peculiar to this Settlement" (Turner Lane to R.E.W. Earl, Letter of July 28, 1820; Tennessee Historical Society Office Files 1790-1985, THS 455, Box 15, Folder 1). Using an iron rod as a probe, he located and dug four additional small graves (one on his own property and three on the neighboring Doyle farm) and sent packages of human remains, pottery vessels, and shell artifacts to Nashville. In a series of letters accompanying these packages (dated 28 Jul, 29 Jul, 1 Aug 1820), Mr. Lane provided very detailed observations about the graves and their contents. Dissatisfied with what he was able to recover on short notice, he wrote: "My Neighbours are all apprized of my anxiety to obtain full and incontestible proof of the existence of a race of small beings of the human species, who once inhabited this part of the Globe... if at any time to come, we should any of us fully succeed in obtaining a perfect Skeleton, especially a Scull of the usual size; it will be carefully attended to, and forwarded" (Tennessee Historical Society Office Files 1790-1985, THS 455, Box 15, Folder 1). In his final letter, he concluded: "I shall now close my narrative... this Country was inhabited by ... a race of Pigmy Men, whose height did not exceed 2 feet 10 inches, or possibly 3 feet" (Tennessee Historical Society Office Files 1790-1985, THS 455, Box 15, Folder 1). Dr. John Overton, a member of the society, examined the bones and artifacts in Package 1. While reluctant to draw final conclusions from a single skull with an

artificially flattened occipital area, Overton reported to the Tennessee Antiquarian Society that the contents appeared "to be the Cranium of an adult human being of ordinary stature..." (Tennessee Historical Society Office Files 1790-1985, THS 455, Box 15, Folder 1).

Within weeks, the *Nashville Whig* article had been republished under the headline "Tennessee Antiquities" in *The Daily National Intelligencer* (25 Jul 1820), the most prominent Washington, D.C., newspaper of the day. By October, versions were also published in the *American Masonic Register and Ladies' and Gentleman's Magazine* (Volume 1, Number 2, pp. 75-76, October 1820). That same month, the White County pygmies crossed the Atlantic with reprinting of the article in *The Kaleidoscope: or, Literary and Scientific Mirror*, a newspaper distributed weekly in England (24 Oct 1820).

The account of Turner Lane, along with that of other locals, subsequently formed the basis of Judge John Haywood's extensive account (1823a: 200-209) of a race of Tennessee pygmies in his first book on Tennessee history:

A number of small skeletons were discovered a few miles from Sparta, Tennessee, in White County, an account of which was given by a Mr. Lane. The graves were about two feet in length, fourteen inches broad, and sixteen inches deep. These extend promiscuously throughout the farm of Mr. Lane, and in a large and closely connected burying-ground in the vicinity; there were others of the same description four miles south of Sparta, and it is said that hundreds of them might be found throughout the locality... From the great number of small graves found here, says Mr. Lane, all of the same description and, among them all, but one being of a large size, it seems to indicate that there was, in ancient times, a race of people whose height was from two feet ten to three feet.

During the late 1820s, stories of the pygmy graveyard of White County continued to surface, appearing in such widely separated places as Massachusetts ("Ancient Burying Ground," *New Bedford Herald*, Letter of 26 Jun 1826) and Pennsylvania ("Ancient Burying Ground," *Susquehanna Democrat*, 1 Aug 1826), along with a brief article in *Zion's Herald*, which was subsequently reprinted in *The Cherokee Phoenix* (20 Aug 1828).²

Due to the widespread coverage of the Tennessee pygmies in newspapers, magazines, and Haywood's treatise, many early travelers visiting Tennessee during subsequent years took time out for side excursions to explore the story. For example, in December 1829, J.W. Post "whilst on the road from Nashville... was induced to spend several days in the neighborhood of Sparta, to gratify the curiosity that had been raised in me, to obtain some evidence of the former existence of those extraordinary beings" ("American Antiquities," *National Daily Intelligencer*, 27 Mar 1829). Mr. Post obtained permission to explore over half a dozen farms for evidence of pygmy graves, cogently noting that "in the course of my research I found skeletons of various sizes, corresponding with the different ages in our own species... it may be reasonably inferred that the greater portion of them never arrive in the age of maturity and very many... do not survive the earliest infancy." During more than a week exploring the area, he was frequently accompanied by six, eight, or as many as a dozen persons and "discovered and examined the time wasted relics of an hundred human beings." He concluded his correspondence with the following observations about the living inhabitants of the region:

It may be due from me to the inhabitants of that neighborhood to acknowledge the civility and indulgence I received from them; many of whom, however, were not backward in expressing doubts respecting the propriety of disturbing the repose of the dead... I have no recollection that I have ever been the same length of time, in any other place, where I had intercourse with an hundred inhabitants, from whom I have not heard either profane or offensive language.

Praise of the local inhabitants was not always to be the norm for outsiders visiting the Sparta area in coming years.

In 1834, George William Featherstonhaugh (1780-1866), serving as the first federal geologist, conducted a resource survey of Tennessee which fell into the region then referred to as "The Western Country" (Berkeley and Berkeley 1988). Featherstonhaugh eventually published an account of his travels as *Excursion through the Slave States*, writing "I had heard of Indian graves of a peculiar kind that were found [near Sparta], and was desirous of inspecting them" (1844:48). Featherstonhaugh visited several of the local farms that had produced small graves – including those creating the initial stir:

Mr. Lane and his friends were now convinced – as they still are – that they had discovered an ancient race of pigmies that had been buried in this valley before the existing forest had grown up... they pronounced the skulls and bones to have belonged, not to children of the ordinary Indian race, but to adults of a pigmy race. A book was next written about it, and it became one of the wonders of the western country (Featherstonhaugh 1844:48).

After opening one of the graves himself and examining other available remains, Featherstonhaugh satisfied himself that they were not the remains of pygmies, but rather bundled secondary burials of normal sized adults. As a scientist, he

could not resist trying to make the case for an alternative interpretation – with little success:

Before we parted with Mr. Doyle, I essayed to undeceive him about the pigmy race, and told him it was the custom with a great many tribes of Western Indians to expose their adult dead upon scaffolds, and when all the soft parts had wasted away, the bones of the skeleton were put into very short graves; that if he would consider the size of the oldest skulls he had found, he would see that they had belonged to individuals with as large heads as our own, which would have been both inconvenient and unnecessary to a pigmy race. But Mr. Doyle was not at all pleased to have his wonder taken to pieces in this way, and fought for his pigmies with all the pertinacity of an inventor of genera and species for shells... I regretted my indiscretion, and was determined henceforth to be as careful about interfering betwixt a man and his pigmies as I would be betwixt a man and his wife (Featherstonhaugh 1844:49).

After leaving Lane and Doyle at Sparta, Featherstonhaugh continued on to Nashville, where he visited several times with Professor Gerard Troost at the University of Nashville. Among many other accomplishments, Troost was a founder and the first president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia (1812), the first Tennessee State Geologist (1831-1850), and is among the state's best known antebellum scientists (Corgan 1998; Glenn 1905). Sharing interests in both geology and Indian relics, they undoubtedly discussed at length the "pygmy graves."

In 1841, Dr. Samuel G. Morton, considered by some as the founder of physical anthropology in the United States, presented a paper to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia in which he addressed the tales of pygmies:

It has long been contended by intelligent persons, who, however, were ignorant of Anatomy, that the adjusted bones of individuals

of this race never exceed four feet and half in length, and are often but three feet. These statements induced me to investigate the subject by means of a skeleton of one of these people, which I at length obtained through the kindness of Dr. Troost of Nashville; Dr. A. McCall, an intelligent correspondent of Dr. Troost, having exhumed these remains from a cemetery near the Cumberland Mountain, in White county, Tennessee (Morton 1842:205-207; 1843:12-122).

He further quoted from a letter from Dr. McCall describing in some detail the discovery:

The coffins are from 18 to 24 inches in length, by 18 inches deep and 15 wide. They are made of six pieces of undressed sandstone or limestone, in which the bodies are placed with their shoulders and head elevated against the eastern end, and the knees raised towards the face, so as to put the corpse in a reclined or sitting posture. The right arm rested on an earthen pot, of about two pints in capacity, without legs, but with lateral projections for being lifted. With these pots, in some graves, are found basins and trays also of pipe clay and comminuted shells mixed; and no one of these repositories is without cooking utensils. In one of the graves was found a complete skull, and an os femoris, but most of the other bones were broken in hastily removing them. This is said to be the largest skeleton ever found at any of these burying grounds. It has the cranium very flat and broad, with very projecting front teeth, and appears to have pertained to an individual not over twelve or fourteen years of age (Morton 1842:205-207; 1843:12-122).

Soon thereafter, Troost published his own opinion on the pygmy graves:

they have general burying festivals, when they collect the bones thus preserved, which are then buried; and thence, in my opinion, those numerous small graves, which are attributed, but I believe erroneously, to pigmies. I have opened numbers of these small graves, and have found them filled with a parcel of mouldered bones, which, judging from some fragments I have seen, belonged to common sized men. In one of them I found, amongst

these mouldered bones, two occipital bones -- of course it was a mere mixture of bones, belonging to more than one body... (Troost 1845:358-359)

Seemingly, these highly respected scientists of the 1840s had finally put the pygmies to rest -- interpreting them simply as the remains of infants and children, or the bundled secondary burials of adults. The pygmies were not, however, to remain at rest for long.

The Second Wave: A National Scientific Issue (1860s-1880s)

Local historians continued to explore the question of Tennessee pygmies throughout the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In 1858, Albigeance Waldo Putnam (1799-1869) once again addressed the question in a lecture to the Tennessee Historical Society (THS). One of the founders of the THS, Putnam was also a prominent lawyer, businessman, public official, historian and writer -- perhaps best known for *History of Middle Tennessee or the Life and Times of General James Robertson* (1859). In fall 1858, Putnam explored a number of stone graves at the Two Rivers site (40DV41) at the mouth of the Stones River in Davidson County:

An opinion has long prevailed among old settlers in Tennessee that there was once a numerous race of Pygmies here. They assert that they have seen the graves or tombs, made of slate and other thin rock, which were not more than two and three feet long, -- that they have examined hundreds of them, and know the bones were of a diminutive race, -- that they were the bones of full grown and aged persons from the sets of teeth, full or broken, and from other evidences of maturity.

These opinions have been urged with much pertinacity, and the chief argument has been "the shortness of the graves or vaults."

Judge Haywood, the late Dr. [William Pitt?] Lawrence (of our city) and others have insisted

upon these views.

Some years ago, I was referred to the small tombs at an ancient cemetery on the Sulphur Branch of Obed's river, in Overton County, in this State, as furnishing unquestionable proof of a race of Pigmies buried there.

I made an examination: the little vaults were neatly constructed of slate rocks-- were not more than half the length required for the interment of a man of our day, if laid at full length.

The bones, (in my judgment) were not the bones of children nor of pigmies but of persons of average height.... The explanation which we have to offer is this... it was customary with many savage or aboriginal tribes, to erect scaffolds or poles whereon to suspend or support a dead body; there it remained, exposed to the weather... until the flesh had entirely disappeared... then the small tombs were prepared and the bones deposited... As we discovered the other day, many of the bones are disjointed and out of position ("Indian Cemeteries," Nashville Patriot, 21 Sep 1858).

Many of Putnam's other observations are equally insightful and strikingly astute for an antiquarian observer of the mid-nineteenth century (Smith 2013b).

Following the Civil War, many former soldiers (both Union and Confederate) with interests in "antiquities" relocated to Nashville and eventually contributed substantially to investigations of local archaeological sites, including notably Joseph Jones (1869, 1876), Gates P. Thruston (1890, 1897), and Edwin Curtiss (Moore and Smith 2009). Following the war, former federal General Robert H. Milroy explored commercial interests in Middle Tennessee, including establishing "Milroy, Waters and Company" -- a mining company prospecting for lead, silver, and oil. Milroy's perception of Confederate sympathizers is perhaps most clearly summarized in a letter to his wife Mary concerning his occupation of Winchester, Virginia: "I can now realize something of the weighty and unpleasant responsibility that rests on a king... my will is absolute

law -- none dare contradict or dispute my slightest word or wish... both male and female tremble when they come into my presence... I feel a strong disposition to play the tyrant among these traitors" (Noyalas 2003:32).

In December 1865, General Milroy wrote a lengthy postscript in a letter to Mary -- describing in detail his discoveries and observations of pygmy graves near Watertown in Wilson County:

I forgot to tell you of a great curiosity I found or rather that was shown to me in Wilson Co... We stopped at Watertown, where Ole man Waters one of the best Union men in Tenn. resides. I had to stop there and stay all night, most of a day with them. I had often heard of the remains of human pigmys found in Tenn., but did not believe it. I heard that a number of these remains had been found near Watertown and upon making inquiry was shown a number small bones. About the size of chicken bones but much decayed. Parts of small skulls jaw bones & teeth were among them showing plainly that they were human bones. I then asked to see the graves or place where these bones were obtained & was shown an old field that had been wasted away very much uncovering the tops of several such stone boxes or sarcophagi made by digging a square oblong hole in the ground & laying the flat stone in the bottom, setting up thin flat stones at the sides, ends & laying one over the top. I measured the insides of ten of these boxes & they measured lengthwise from 13 to 16 inches - one was two feet & they measured lengthwise from 13 to 16 inches - one was two feet & all about a foot wide... We dug out the earth of several that had not been disturbed & got a lot of other bones & some teeth. I brought them all to a very scientific physician - the state librarian here & he pronounced them human bones without a doubt & those of adult persons. small rude earthen pots were found in each grave, each broken to pieces on taking them out. There had been two of these pots in the larger 2 foot graves. I learned that there was another place 9 miles off where acres of these pigmy graves have been discovered, and then near the mouth of Stones River on the Cumberland River some 7 miles above this place another still larger collection of these pigmy graves has

been discovered. The stones composing all these little sarcophagii are rude thin lime stone slabs picked up without any dressing. I think that these things prove that a race of human pigmies has at one time thousands of years ago existed on this continent & is a great curiosity. The papers of this place have noticed our discovery & you may see some mention of it (Major General Robert H. Milroy from Nashville to his wife Mary, 3 Dec 1865. Robert H. Milroy Collection, Jasper County Public Library, Rensselaer, Indiana, RHM_1865-16_2a,2b,3a,3b).

General Milroy's observations were indeed published under the byline of "Relics of a Pigmy Race in Tennessee" in the *Nashville Press and Union* (20 Nov 1865) -- mentioning perhaps thousands of pygmy graves near Statesville in the same county and at the mouth of the Stones River. Milroy also deposited some of the bones in the State Library. This article was to be republished multiple times over the next few months, including newspapers in California, Connecticut, and New York.

A.W. Putnam responded in a sarcastic editorial titled "The Pigmy Race in Tennessee" printed in the *Nashville Dispatch* (12 Dec 1865):

Some few days since we read in two of our city papers editorial pieces of discoveries made by Gen. Milroy and other gentlemen, of the graves and skeletons of an extinct race of human dwarfs, Lilliputian Aborigines of Tennessee! These small graves had been opened, the bones exhumed and placed in the rooms of the Historical Society at the capital, for the inspection of the curious.

We have examined those fragments of a skeleton; the teeth and the portion of cranium (occipital portion) we hesitate not to pronounce to have belonged to some four-legged animal; and never to a human being... the occipital bone belonged not to a creature which held his head erect, like man, but inclined forward, like a dog or wolf...

The extensive ancient cemeteries in Middle Tennessee have a notable peculiarity found not elsewhere, that I know of, and it is this

peculiarity which has led many persons to conclude, hastily, that the race of people buried there, were of small stature, of from two and a half to three or three and a half feet in height.

The fact to which I allude, is that in these burial places, the bones are deposited in tombs constructed of rude undressed flat stones, and are, usually, only of the length we have indicated, and often yea, generally too narrow to admit the body of a man of ordinary size, with flesh upon his bones. The grave would be "too short, that he could stretch himself in it, and too narrow, that he could wrap himself in it," nor deep enough to "bury the dead out of sight."

Reiterating at great length his earlier argument that the stone graves contained the bundled remains of secondary burials, he concluded:

Should Dr. (or Colonel) Hamlin and myself jump to the conclusion, that we had been wonderfully fortunate in discovering the most extraordinary man of the fabulous past, the man with three legs, or, because we found three tibias, or thigh bones of a full grown man in one short and narrow vault, that we might hope to find another and another, and so announce to the living men, old men and young gentlemen who flourish rattans or stay their steps with wooden sticks: "Ye are but poor representatives of the three legged men of olden times in Tennessee!"

Or, because in more than one instance, we found the thigh bone by the side of the arm bone or shoulder-blade, shall it be concluded that here was a lusus naturae, a human prodigy, a man with legs and arms joined to his body at the one scapula on each side? That because I found one head in the midst of the ribs, shall any one say, this was a gourmand. Grace a Dieu. Il a son tete dans son ventre! Il si devors lui meme! Il a commence bien! Good! This sort swallow their own heads – real unmistakable anthropophagi! A Terrapin, Man Monster!...

The revival of [the pigmy graveyard story] now, is doubtless, as in former instances, the hasty inference from "surface indication," and a disregard of the rules of science – the science of physiology and anatomy.

We sincerely hope that Gen. Milroy and other gentlemen who are more or less influenced by "surface indications" and small

drippings in their explorations for petroleum, may not be mistaken or disappointed, and we are of the number having faith in the existence of rock-oil, and in many places, too, in Middle Tennessee. I would insure discovery of petroleum, but not of giants or pigmy men (except the political).

The fact that the original was published in *The Nashville Union*, but the response in *The Nashville Dispatch* is probably not coincidental: "The *Union*'s motto reflected its pro-Union stance: 'For Freedom and Nationality.' This steadfast viewpoint brought the paper into conflict with the politically devoid *Nashville Dispatch*" (Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Electronic document accessed 23 Jun 2013; <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025718/>). Not for the first or last time, politics became intertwined with discussions of the Tennessee pygmies. In this instance, the Tennessee pygmies were enlisted as tools in Reconstruction era conflicts. On January 2, 1866, Putnam presented "the greater part of a human skull, and a shell medallion... obtained from one of the so-called pygmy graves of an ancient aboriginal cemetery near the mouth of Stone River, Davidson County, Tenn" to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (*Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 1866, No. 1, pg 1.).

In a subsequent letter (31 Aug 1866) to Professor George Gibbs, geologist and ethnologist with the Smithsonian Institution, Milroy backtracked on his position on the pygmies:

The account you speak of seeing in a newspaper of my finding "a quantity of skulls of dwarf size" in the neighborhood of Nashville appeared without my authorization, and was not all true. The facts were as follows, I had heard frequently that at two or three points in Middle Tenn. collections of pigmy graves had been discovered that were believed by the

people of the neighborhood to be human graves. Happening to pass one of these points in Wilson County and being curious to see these graves and know whether they were human or not. I stopped and made an examination. I found a collection of about a dozen small rude stone boxes in an old field in the valley of a small stream that had been laid bare by the washing of high waters. The boxes had apparently been constructed by digging small oblong square holes in the ground and placing flat thin undressed stones at the bottom, sides, ends and over the top. The inside of these boxes were from 10 inches to a foot in diameter and from 14 inches to 2 ft. long averaging about 18 inches. Numerous small bones much decayed were found inside these boxes. Fragments of ribs, vertebra, leg bones, and occipital plate of a small skull -- but all so much decayed that it was very difficult to determine what they belonged to whether human or animal. Not being an anatomist I brought most of the fragments I could find to Nashville and submitted them to Dr. [August] Gatlinger, the state Librarian, who is a gentleman of some science. He was at first inclined to the opinion that they were human bones, but after a full examination came to the conclusion that they were dog bones. Some newspaper reporters who were present when I first submitted these bones to Dr. Gatlinger got up the story you saw in the papers (MS 1205, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution).

These stories were to inspire Joseph Jones, one of the nation's emerging medical scholars, to address the question of pygmies at great length in the first major treatise to be published on the antiquities of Tennessee. During his 1867-1868 excavations in the Nashville area, Joseph Jones expended considerable effort gathering evidence to dispel the story once and for all. In addition to his own explorations in and about Nashville, Jones asked a medical colleague, Dr. James Snodgrass of Sparta, to send him bones from the small graves. After receiving a significant number of human remains and examining them thoroughly he concluded that:

[Haywood's] account of the pigmies of Tennessee is an example of how a wild hypothesis may, from the love of the marvelous, be founded upon a few hasty and imperfect observations... I carefully examined the bones from the small graves near Sparta... and found them to be the remains of infants and children during the period of dentition... I have never discovered a single skeleton of an adult of unusually small stature... in every case, the small graves contained either the skeletons of children or the bones of full-grown adults, which had been deposited in the square stone coffins, after they had been separated from the flesh and disjointed... the existence of a race of pigmies in Tennessee in ancient times is a mere figment of the imagination (Jones 1876:11-13).

Jones' conclusions were first presented at a public lecture held as a fundraiser for the Confederate Orphan Asylum on 20 Oct 1868 -- at which he was introduced by A.W. Putnam. Jones' vehement dismissal of the pygmy theory has been cited as evidence of his early scientific approach to archaeological research. In a broader context, some of Jones' vigor may well reflect his own involvement in Reconstruction era politics. That same year, however, Edward J. Wood (1868:246) would continue to publicize the White County Pygmies in *Giants and Dwarfs*, a work of juvenile nonfiction printed in England.

The Smithsonian Expeditions of 1875

With the United States Centennial celebration approaching in 1876, the widespread stories of Tennessee pygmies apparently began to concern the leadership of the Smithsonian Institution. In conjunction with the Centennial, Philadelphia was to host the first major world's fair and exposition in the United States. Intermingled with the host of stories about the nature and origins of the

"Ancient Moundbuilder Race," the pygmies became a centerpiece of Smithsonian interests in Tennessee. In 1874, Joseph Henry, first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, wrote to a number of Tennessee citizens seeking their assistance in examining the pygmy graveyard stories.

During May 1875, Dr. William Martin Clark explored a series of cemeteries and mounds near his home in Franklin, Tennessee with a \$50.00 grant from the Smithsonian. During the first week of October 1875, Professor Henry also commissioned three Nashville men to visit Sparta "to procure specimens of the skeletons of this departed race for exhibition in the collection at Washington... on Thursday, the 7th, beside of the grave out of which Haywood obtained a skeleton during his researches, were secured the bones of a pigmy" (*The Columbian*, 7 Jan 1876; Lillard 1884:28). At the same time, Henry received the first draft of Joseph Jones' monograph concerning his 1867-1868 explorations in Middle Tennessee with lengthy sections denouncing the Tennessee pygmy story. Henry agreed to fund the 1876 publication of a heavily edited version of Jones' monograph (in conjunction with the US Centennial) as part of the federal dismissal of the Tennessee Pygmy story. After detailed examination of the remains by Dr. George Otis and others at the Army Medical Museum and Smithsonian, Henry issued what we would today call a press release on January 4, 1876, titled "The Tennessee Pygmies:"

Since quite an early period of the history of the United States, reports of the former existence of a race of pygmies in different parts of the country have prevailed and been periodically revived. A recent revival of the tradition has given rise to much speculation and a number of dogmatic statements, and

reports of the existence of a pygmy race in Tennessee have been reprinted from American papers into European.

The Smithsonian institution has recently taken means to ascertain what foundation there might be for the current statements. For this purpose it dispatched a young man to a portion of the State of Tennessee where recent diggings have unearthed the remains which have given origin anew to the recent reports... The former existence of the pygmies, or "Little Folks," as they are called, is firmly believed in that place. Within the last ten years it was reported that at least three hundred bodies have been ploughed up in the county. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the agent sent for the purpose procured very few skeletal remains, all collected not filling more than a small box. The fragments thus sent proved on examination in no way abnormal, and corresponded with, and were evidently the remains of two young children between three and four years old.

There were three petrous bones with parts of the mastoid and squamous portions, tolerably well preserved, fragments of the occipitals, frontals, and sphenoids, four parietals, and the upper and lower maxillaries of both skeletons nearly entire, and with nearly all the deciduous and rudimentary permanent teeth either in place or scattered among the fragments. There were also numerous fragments of vertebrae, ribs, and long and flat bones. The teeth, on comparison by Dr. Otis, of the Army Medical Museum, corresponded very well with children of 42 and 45 months old. The long bones of the upper and lower extremities also indicated a corresponding age. There was in fact nothing to suggest arrested or abnormal development. With the human remains forwarded were two incisor teeth of the beaver, the costal fragments of a turtle, some wrought pottery, and broken valves of unions. These suggest the ordinary Indian sepulcher.

... There can, however, be no doubt that the belief in the existence of the pygmies has grown out of the consideration of the size of the graves rather than of their contents. These graves are quite uniform in size, and are each nearly two feet in length by about fourteen inches in width, and from twelve to sixteen in depth. The Smithsonian employee measured exactly the graves from which the remains sent to the Institution were taken, and found one to be 21 ½ inches long, 14 ½ wide, and 12 deep; and the other 22 inches in length, 14 ½ wide,

and 12 ½ deep. These were covered by slabs. The rocks of which the graves are formed are sandstone, which is said not to be found in the bottom land, but to have been obtained from the tops of the mountains.

The graves generally are quite superficial, the covering slabs being often not more than four or five inches below the surface of the ground. Their presence, however, is not indicated at the surface, and the graves are only detected by excavation. The farmer not infrequently runs across them with his plough on newly cultivated land, and on account of their being an obstruction they have been mostly pulled down.

One of the earliest, if not the earliest notice of the existence of pygmy graves in Tennessee may be found in John Haywood's *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee*, published at Nashville in 1823 (pp. 200-209, 360-361), and reference is made therein to the same place in which the recent excavations were made. "Certain small tombs, and skeletons in them," says Haywood, "having been discovered a few miles from Sparta, in the county of White, and a publication having been made concerning them in the Nashville Whig of June, 1820, Mr. Lane, from whom the information first came, was written to; all his feelings were alive, and all his exertions were roused." The result was that excavations were made and several skeletons found. The remains found were submitted to medical men at Nashville, and various opinions were entertained respecting the maturity or infancy of the small skeletons, but the prevailing opinion was, says the author, that the skeletons belonged to adult persons. This may have been the case with regard to the others, but there can be no question of the immaturity of the fragments sent to the Smithsonian Institution (*The Academy*, Volume 9, January 29, 1876, pg. 97).

Although the question was now answered to the satisfaction of the national and international scientific community, the myth of the Ancient Tennessee Pygmies would prove as resilient as that of the Ancient Race of Moundbuilders. Only a few weeks after this "final" statement, an even more astonishing discovery of a cemetery in Coffee County was announced in papers nationwide:

an ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county... and shows that the race of pigmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous... The bones show they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there (*Daily American*, 14 Mar 1876; originally published in *Woodbury Press*).

This stimulated an editorial in the *Gallatin* (Tennessee) *Examiner* of 18 Mar 1876 that adds yet another county to the Land of the Pygmies:

Pigmy Remains in Sumner County... We remember, many years ago, to have made excavations in the yard of Col. Alfred R. Wynne, of Castalian Springs in this county, and we found the remains of a similar race of people. The bones indicated human beings not much above three feet in height. The most singular circumstance was their burial in layers, one above another. The graves were formed of stone slabs, at the side, end and bottom, and covered in the same manner. After taking out the upper body, we found a second and third grave exactly underneath. The bones did not disintegrate as is usually the case, where found in the earth, as we kept the skeleton for a year or two in our office... These graves are in a few hundred yards of the famous Mound in the Spring lot which was opened by the artist Earle, a great many years ago...

Nonetheless, the widespread publication of the Smithsonian conclusions in early 1876 did have an impact. Perhaps in response to the Coffee County pygmies article, in March 1876, W.L. Alden, the noted humorist, published a lengthy column in the *New York Times* about the Tennessee pygmies:

TENNESSEE'S PYGMIES

Prehistoric America must have been an exceedingly curious and interesting country. Its forests were filled with mastodons, megatheriums, and other large and lively beasts, any one of which thought nothing of

scratching himself on the sharp pinnacles of a convenient Gothic church, and so toppling it over on its scores of helpless pew-holders. In the Mississippi Valley, the industrious mound-builders were constantly throwing up gigantic mole-hills, and planting them with earthen pots and copper hatchets, in the vain expectation that the seed thus sown would yield enormous crops of kitchen-ware and carpenter's tools. In Kentucky, the giants to whom the bones recently discovered in a Kentucky cave are said to have belonged, strode loftily along the turnpikes, kicking the Indians and the mound-builders contemptuously out of the way; and finally, in Tennessee, a race of pygmies was continually holding political meetings and resolving that mastodons, mound-builders, and giants should be promptly abolished, and that the size of the inhabitants of this country should be made and kept commensurate with its commercial necessities.

It is rather odd that the existence of the Tennessee pygmies of prehistoric America was until recently never suspected. The name of the mastodon has long been familiar to every person who is in the least degree addicted to fossils. His remains, in the shape of a plaster-of-Paris skeleton, with the artist's name stamped on the forehead, are exhibited in every respectable museum, and inspire the youth of America with bitter regret that an animal so beautifully adapted for experiments with red-pepper lozenges has gone where the small boy ceases to trouble and the nomadic circus is at rest. The mound-builders have been the subject of scores of learned essays, in which their identity with the Aztecs, the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Welsh, and the lost tribes of Israel has been triumphantly shown; and of the exact height and probable capacity for whiskey of the Kentucky giants, we have had careful and presumably accurate statistics. The discovery of the pygmies is, however, so very recent, that no one has as yet framed any theory whatever to account for their origin, and to explain their complete extinction.

When the Kentucky giants were discovered it was natural that the State pride of the people of Tennessee should be somewhat hurt. The Tennesseans, however, did not sit down and content themselves with reviling the Kentuckians and insinuating doubts as to the alleged character of the gigantic bones. They promptly proceeded to find rival bones of still greater merit, and their industry has been rewarded by the discovery of a grave yard

containing the skeletons of seventy-five thousand pygmies of the average height of three feet each. What are the three nine-foot giants of Kentucky, in comparison with so great a cloud of pygmies? If we may judge from the price usually paid by circus manager for living giants and dwarfs a three-foot dwarf is decidedly more valuable than a nine-foot giant, and if the same standard governs the price of fossils, the seventy-five thousand Tennessee pygmies are worth fully twenty-five thousand times as much as the three Kentucky giants. While the Kentuckians can present their giants to three eminent scientific men, and thus obtain three distinct scientific reports certifying to the enormous interest and value of fossil giants, the Tennesseans can supply every scientific man in this country and in Europe with a fossil dwarf, and so secure testimonials without number to the unequally excellence of Tennessee pygmies. Indeed, if the discoverers of the pygmies will only employ some astute piano-maker who is an expert in testimonials, to obtain for the fossil dwarfs the recognition of the scientific world, there is not a living scientific person who will not sign a certificate setting forth his admiration for the beauty and durability of the pygmies, and his determination to use none but those of the celebrated Tennessee grave-yard for the rest of his professional life.

At what period these pygmies flourished, what they accomplished, and by what means they were induced to retire simultaneously to the graveyard, can only be conjectured. They may have been the identical pygmies that, according to the Greek legend, waged war with the cranes. If so, the cranes must have proved too powerful for them. This is hardly probable, and any modern Tennessean who has attempted to keep chickens in the neighborhood of a family of citizens of African descent, will scornfully refuse to believe that pygmies of three feet in height could not kill cranes on their roost with at least as much success as is achieved by the African small boy when invading the midnight hen-house. We must wait for further discoveries before it will be safe to decide whether the pygmies were contemporary with the giants and whether they preceded the mound-builders. The bare fact that they once existed is all that we can now safely affirm of them; but doubtless by the time that every home in the country is ornamented with a fossil pygmy, and every newspaper publishes extracts from the certificates of

scientific persons who are overwhelmed with admiration of the vast superiority of the Tennessee pygmies to those of all rival communities, we shall be in the possession of information which will enable us to know at least as much of the pygmies as we now know of the mastodon and the mound-builders (Alden 1876).

The emphatic statement of the Smithsonian concerning the demise of the Tennessee pygmy myth had also elevated them and their believers to the overt realm of national humor. Another effort to dispel the stories was published by Otis Mason, American ethnologist and curator at the Smithsonian Institution in the December 1876 issue of *Harper's*:

The frequent allusions in the daily newspapers to pygmy graves in Tennessee revive an old story set on foot, or at least confirmed, by John Haywood in his Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, written fifty-three years ago. This fanciful notion, although now and formerly commonly entertained by the people of that State, has been thoroughly exploded by the labors of Troost, Putnam, Clark, Haskins, and others, but especially by the explorations of Dr. Joseph Jones, who "examined the bones from fifteen aboriginal cemeteries without discovering a single skeleton of an adult of unusually small stature." While giving a death-blow to this myth, these gentlemen have disclosed other facts of more thrilling interest, which proves that in Tennessee are to be found the evidences of the most advanced civilization which obtained in the Mississippi Valley (Mason 1876:43).

Despite this widespread distribution in a popular magazine, the pygmies continued to prove resilient. In 1883, a correspondent described his 1839 explorations of "A Buried City of Lilliputians in the Cumberland Mountains:"

In the summer of 1839 I spent some two or three weeks on the Cumberland mountains in Middle Tennessee. I had been engaged in teaching, and was in need of rest, and taking a good horse rode up to the Chalybeate Springs,

in White County, some twelve miles from Sparta, the county seat.... We heard from our host that there was a buried city of Lilliputians some five miles distant through the mountain passes, and a company of five gentlemen, with a colored man for a guide, started out to make an investigation... The farm was owned by Thomas Wilson, a good Scotch name, and I have no doubt a man of truth... The walls of the city were in the form of an octagon, or nearly so, and enclosed about six or eight acres. They were about three feet high, made of earth and loose stones thrown up...Running through the center of the town were two rows of houses, on each side of a street. These were mere circles of earth, only a foot or eighteen inches high, and about twelve feet in diameter. Near the center were two such circles, about thirty feet in diameter, which had probably been their council houses. These could be distinctly traced, although evidently greatly reduced by time.

But the strangest part of the story is yet to be told. Mr. Wilson told us that on the highest part of this enclosure many graves had been opened, and skeletons found... the plow struck a flat stone, and on turning it up there was found a human skeleton, of a very diminutive size. He said that about a hundred had been exhumed up to that time. They were all buried in a sitting posture, with the knees drawn up near the chin, and the hands clasped on the top of the head. A flat stone was at the bottom and on the four sides and on top. By taking an iron crow-bar, and striking it down in the mellow soil, we soon found a grave. We opened two that afternoon... The bones were well preserved, and we got out the entire skeleton, even to the bones of the fingers and toes.... And now the most curious of all is to be told. The bones of the thigh and of the arm were not quite half the length of an ordinary man; so that they could not have been more than two and a half or three feet in height. They were not the bones of children, for they were hard, and children's bones of that size would have perished in a few years, being almost wholly cartilage. Beside, they had the wisdom teeth, which proved that they were adults. Then, all the graves which had been opened contained these small skeletons; not one exception. There could not have been so many infants buried in one place... Why did I not write out some account of this wonderful discovery at the time? Simply because I thought it would be regarded as a hoax (Daily American, 9 Aug

1883, pg. 6; apparently originally published in the *New York Observer*).

Perhaps in response to *New York Observer* article, one of the explorers hired by Spencer Baird of the Smithsonian published a detailed memoir of his 1875 observations. In 1884, Dr. John B. Lillard, having relocated from Tennessee to New York, published "The Small Stone Graves of White County, Tennessee" in the *Proceedings of the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York*. Therein, he reveals the unfortunate devastation visited upon these ancient cemeteries by agricultural practices: "upon inquiry I learned that most of them, if not all in this locality, have been plowed up... I was told that as the top rock of these little graves or vaults dulled and broke the plow points, the farmers have in plowing taken out the rocks and plowed up the graves indiscriminately, thus forever destroying one of the richest fields for archaeologists. In the locality just mentioned, over three hundred have been lost, and perhaps among these some of the finest specimens..." (Lillard 1884:28).

Lillard also documents another source of damage and destruction that can be more directly attributed to the Tennessee Pygmy story. On another nearby farm he notes "we opened six in the field, all of which had been opened previously, but could find nothing worth preserving" (Lillard 1884:28; emphasis added). On yet another farm, he "examined nearly thirty graves, all of which had been previously opened" (Lillard 1884:28; emphasis added). Hence, even by the time of his explorations in 1875, the macabre interest in finding pygmy skeletons had devastated the region's archaeological record.

Third Wave: Tennessee Pygmies in the Literary Tradition (1890s)

The next wave of interest in the Tennessee Pygmies took a wholly different turn with their entry into the realm of literature -- reaching an even wider audience than before. Mary Noailles Murfree (1850-1922), writing under the pseudonym of Charles Egbert Craddock, was one of Tennessee's earliest prominent female novelists (Loyd 1970). In her 1891 novel *In the Stranger People's Country*, Murfree incorporates the Tennessee pygmies as the central plotline around which she weaves the culture of the upper Cumberland region of Tennessee. Her story relates the contacts between the people of an Upper Cumberland mountain community and an amateur archaeologist in search of some pygmy graves to examine. Based in part on the multitude of real visits by "outsiders" in search of pygmies to these communities, numerous characters introduce the reader to these interactions that by 1891 had spanned nearly four generations. Shattuck, the "archaeologist," encounters resistance from Adelaide Yates, who threatens to shoot anyone seeking to disturb the rest of the "leetle stranger people." With prophetic vision, Adelaide noted that "they will all rise before we-uns at the jedgmint-day" (Craddock 1891:8). Her husband "was a hardy hunter, of a vigorous physique and but scantily acquainted with fear, but this eerie idea of a thousand or so adult pygmy Tennesseans astir on the last day, forestalling the familiar mountain neighbors, robbed immortality for the moment of its wonted prestige" (Craddock 1891:9). In striking disrespect for the desires of local people to respect the sleep of the dead, Shattuck vigorously prosecuted his search for a pygmy grave:

'I only want to see what this widespread story of prehistoric pigmy dwellers in Tennessee rests upon. That is all. I think they must be children - these Little People...' The opportunity of investigating this most unique myth, originating how and where no man can tell, of which so much has been so diversely written and said, caused every sentiment of the archaeologist to glow within him. In this secluded region it was hardly probable that the tread of science had ever before pressed the turf of the pygmy burying-ground... Every detail was full of interest; the very method of confining -- the six slabs of stone in the shallow graves, the strange weavings and material of the shrouding rugs and mats, the ornaments, the weapons, the jugs with the sea-shells within -- what rich intimations of the industrial status, the civilization of these people of the pygmy myth! (Craddock 1891:212).

Recently, a resurgence of interest in Murfree's writing prompted reprinting of several of her twenty-five novels, including this one (2005, University of Nebraska Press). Marjorie Pryse (2000:199) describes this region of Appalachia as a "contact zone" or social space within which disparate cultures meet, clash, and grapple with each other in highly asymmetrical relations of domination and subordination (Pratt 1992). Pryse describes this work as "her most complex intervention into the outsider-insider binary that characterizes the regionalist's approach to the mountaineers" and

as her attempt to intervene into that binary in various ways, including considering evidence of early Indian tribes that predated the Cherokee, exploring conflict between science and legend concerning who has control over the remains of these Indians, representing tensions in Appalachian politics that emerged with the arrival of outsiders into the region... It is precisely Murfree's interest in the prehistoric people who lie buried in her novel that expresses her larger interest in the process of exploring contact. Here interest in archaeology characterizes the encounter between science

and legend as itself a contact zone for exploring competing claims to the authority over the interpretation of Appalachia (Pryse 2000:199-200).

In a footnote to a later work, *The Story of Old Fort Loudon*, Murfree concludes that "the painfully prosaic hypothesis of certain craniologists that such relics were only those of children is, of course, rejected by any person possessed of the resources of imagination" (Craddock 1899:403-404). Elsewhere, Murfree (Craddock 1917:331) continued to defend the beliefs of the local people against the conclusions of scientists:

they did make an important discovery by unearthing the prehistoric graves of the so-called pygmy dwellers of Tennessee. The graves, which are only about two feet deep, are constructed of stone slabs and contain the bones of what was apparently a pygmy race. A noted craniologist, Dr. Morton, declared that one of the skulls was that of a child, but why scores of children only should be buried in a cemetery is hard to say. Other craniologists argued that the wisdom teeth proved that the skeletons were those of adult pygmies. Be that as it may, the relics seem an unsolved riddle of the ages.

At about the same time, the Cumberland Mountains emerged as a popular resort area and numerous writers and painters spent time there. For example, Margaret Bloodgood Peeke (1838-1908) garnered notoriety through her letters about her favorite summer resort in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. While raised as a Protestant, she later converted to Martinism, a form of mystical Christianity, eventually becoming Inspectress General in America of the Martinist Order. Her later writing was devoted to an examination of the pygmies of America and the origin of this primordial race. Published under the title *Born of Flame* in 1892, the story was set in

Tennessee and intermingles the story of the pygmy people with the mystic faith of Rosicrucianism:

we have crossed oceans and seas to accomplish a purpose... that if we fail in this our journey will be fruitless, you will see how anxious we are to find the objects of our search, which, in a word, is neither more nor less than a skeleton of the pygmy race said to have existed here long ago... There have been at different times a number of graves of little people found at Doyle, about seven miles distant (Peeke 1892:216-217).

Chapter XIV - "The Pygmy Hunt" - recounts the successful search for the physical remains of this primordial race of beings. Peeke explicitly lays out the spiritual and physical evolution of modern humans from the pygmies:

These little creatures, who once lived here where now we sit, were the progenitors of the Adamic man. Amid the throes of nature, in this region, the land was hurled asunder, but the continent was not destroyed. The climate shielded well the race who lived and died here, and no one dare compute the ages that have passed since then. It was decreed that some remains should be preserved against the time when proof was needed of the truth, and hence, to-day, I carry with me fragments of their dead, and after this not one shall ever be found.

But Adam began the race by the Euphrates, and these were never there.

When the Mound-Builders of larger stature drove these little people hence, they fled across to Asia... they moved through India and on to the Euphrates. Here it was that light from spirit source first burned in human breast. Here man became Adamio - son of God - a living, never-dying creature (Peeke 1892: 262-263).

Like numerous mystical movements of the time, Peeke merged the spiritual evolution of humanity with the scientific jargon of biological evolution -- leaving us with a story of the initial Creation of an imperfect pygmy race that evolved to become the perfect "Adamic man."

Emma Lampert Cooper (1855-1920) was one of the most renowned painters of Rochester, New York during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Her 1893 experiences in the region were recounted in the *Post Express* (20 Oct 1893) in an article titled "Digging Pygmies: Miss Emma Lampert's Experiences in the Mountains of Tennessee:"

Finding the Pygmy Graves. A Race of People Hardly Known to Science and Antedating the Mound Builders -- They were Seldom Over Twenty Inches High. Miss Emma E. Lampert has returned to her studio and has resumed her classes... she.. was away all the summer... She was telling a POST EXPRESS reporter of her adventures the other afternoon and casually asked if he had ever heard of the race of pygmies which once inhabited the mountainous districts of Tennessee and North Carolina. "Scarcely anyone has," said she, "and almost everyone I tell about it seems to think that I must be slightly unbalanced.... My newly aroused interest in ethnology... commenced at the Fair [1893 Chicago World's Fair]... After leaving the Fair I went with a party of twelve to the mountains of Tennessee and passed a delightful month there. While sketching in that vicinity I heard for the first time in my life that some of the farms in these mountains are honeycombed with little graves of a race of people who must have antedated the mound builders and the cliff dwellers and all the peoples of antiquarian interest in North America. The peculiar part of it seems to be that science has as yet paid so little attention to them... Finally our patience was rewarded. On turning over a large flat rock a cavity was revealed half filled with dirt. On scraping this out we found that the pigmy grave was formed of flat rocks at the ends and sides. The grave was twenty-two inches long and thirty wide. It was evidently a double grave, and one of the largest ever found in that vicinity. From the position of the crumbled bit of bone found beneath the dirt it was evident that two little bodies had lain there side by side through the ages... the bits of bone were too much decomposed to give a very satisfactory indication of the size of the buried pigmies, but they cannot have been larger than the grave they inhabited... I do not think the scientists have as yet paid much attention to them. I am

going to have a talk with some of the Ward natural science establishment curators about the matter."

Alongside the flood of mining companies entering the region in the late nineteenth century came a parallel stream of tourists from throughout the eastern United States -- many of whom carried the stories of Tennessee pygmies away with them as souvenirs of their visits. In 1904, the *Nashville American* (4 Aug 1904) once again proved that folklore was stronger than science:

Graves of Midgets: Tombs of a Prehistoric Race Found in White County. Mystery Surrounds the Remains Found in these Diminutive Sarcophagi. Much Fiction has been Written About Them, but the Puzzle is Unsolved. Considerable interest has recently been aroused in what is known as the "Little People" [of Sparta].... As to the date when these little people existed there seems to be no evidence, but it was doubtless long before the Indians settled this section.... It is probable that there are other graves of these "Little People" undiscovered in this immediate vicinity, as no special effort has ever been made to find them.

In 1905, Henry Henshaw (1905:111-112) published his "top fourteen list" of popular fallacies respecting the American Indians. Prominent amongst them were stories of Native American pygmies and giants:

All times and all peoples have had traditions of pygmies... It is therefore nowise surprising that such myths were early transplanted to American soil. The story of an ancient race of pygmies in Tennessee, familiar to most archaeologists, owes its origin to the discovery, in the early half of the last century, of numerous small stone coffins, or cists, containing skeletons. The largest, measured by Featherstonhaugh, was 24 inches long by 9 inches deep. The small size of the cists was assumed by their discoverers to be proof of the existence of a race of dwarfs, and the belief gained ready credence and exists to the present day in the minds of a few. In many

cases the skeletons of the supposed dwarfs proved to be those of children, while, as pointed out by Jones and Thomas, the skeletons of the adults found in the cists had been deprived of flesh, a common Indian mortuary custom, and then disjointed, when the bones of an adult could be packed into a very small space.

A race of dwarfs has also been popularly ascribed to the cliff-dweller region of New Mexico and Arizona, partly owing to the finding of shriveled and shrunken mummies of children, too hastily assumed to be those of dwarfs, and partly owing to the discovery of small apartments in the cliff dwellings, of the nature of cubbyholes for the storage of property, the entrances to which were too small to permit the passage, erect, of an ordinary man; hence in the mind of the discoverers, they must have been used by dwarfs. The Pueblo peoples are, indeed, of relatively small stature, but they are as far from being dwarfs as other Indians from being giants. (Henshaw 1905; pp. 111-112).

The Reverend Doctor Monroe Seals, first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Cookeville in Putnam County and local historian, also explored the Tennessee pygmies, as recounted in the *Nashville American* (12 May 1907):

Traces of a Pigmy Race in Tennessee. Cookeville. Dr. M. Seals, a well-known scientist, who has spent much of his life studying the ancient history of mankind, the various forms of life, and the descent of humanity...is strongly of the opinion that years ago a race of dwarfs inhabited the North American Continent. This fact is strongly substantiated by evidences of their existence that have been found in White County, near Bon Air, and it is also said that a number of graves have lately been discovered in Overton County. Dr. Seals said: "I have spent much time investigating the theory whether there existed a pigmy race in America, that lived somewhere in the dim past and left a trace to puzzle moderners, and am convinced beyond a doubt that long ages ago a race of men much smaller than is commonly supposed did exist.... It has been frequently argued that the smaller graves contained bodies of adolescents who had been buried with their parents when killed,

but this cannot be true. The enamel on the teeth are perfect, the bones are not cartilaginous and they scarcely exceed a height of more than two and a half or three feet....Most of the tombs in White County have been broken into by curiosity-seekers, and just now only one place, to my knowledge, is complete in its original form."

In 1935, Reverend Seals published a *History of White County, Tennessee* in which he concluded: "In addition, at many places in the County there are small graves. These small graves are supposed by some to have been made by a pigmy race which inhabited this region before the coming of the Cherokees. There has been much argument among ethnologists on this point. Some of them contend that these graves are only the graves of children. Others contend that they are the graves of a long-forgotten race. Many of the skulls found in these graves have a full set of adult teeth, which lends some color to the claim that they were pigmies." With over a century in print, the Tennessee Pygmies continued to successfully defy the challenge of science.

The New Wave: Tennessee Pygmies Reborn (1980-)

Although the pygmies never quite disappeared from public interest, they remained largely in the realm of local folklore through the middle of the twentieth century -- until 1980, when Barry Fell, Harvard marine biologist turned epigrapher, raised them from quiescence once again. Fell acquired a following after his retirement with publication of three books *America B.C.* (1976), *Saga America* (1982), and *Bronze Age America* (1983) in which he rewrote the history of North America to include ancient transatlantic voyages by Europeans, Africans and Asians to the Americas.

Marc Stengel (2000) noted that "to the academic establishment, however, Fell was a self-promoting pseudo-scientist who threatened to undo more than a century of careful progress in archaeological and anthropological research... Both before and after Fell's death, in 1994, his critics were merciless, citing a variety of errors of chronology and interpretation and also Fell's perceived distaste for peer review by specialists." Stephen Williams (1986) addressed Fell's arguments:

However, I must then add a sad last note: the pygmies are back in Tennessee. Prof. Barry Fell, emeritus professor of Marine Biology from Harvard, has found them all over again. Apparently little knowing or caring about Joseph Jones versus John Haywood, and the fact that the matter was settled to most people's satisfaction over one hundred years ago, Prof. Fell, in Bronze Age America has published that there are skeletons of pygmies from East Tennessee, and they date to the third century B.C... It should not surprise us that with some of these skeletons are "readable inscriptions in an ancient European language". Apparently both Celtic and Basque words and phrases have been found. Mercifully, Prof. Fell has apparently not seen Thruston's inscribed stone or we would have a translation of it as well. So my reluctant conclusion is: all that is old is not bad, and all that is new is not good.

Williams further noted in his book *Fantastic Archaeology* (1990:273):

He also revives, for reasons I cannot fathom, the notion that there was a race of pygmies in Tennessee in late prehistoric times. Indeed, Fell's picture adorns the back cover of his latest volume with calipers in hand and a pygmy (so-called) skull lying on his garden table; obviously, physical anthropology is just another arcane specialty he has brought to fruition in retirement.

Most recently, creation of the Internet and the unprecedented opportunity it provides for virtually anyone to self publish has

prompted even more widespread dissemination of knowledge about the ancient Tennessee pygmies -- now most frequently examined as part of a global primordial "race of pygmies" that antedate modern humans. For examples, as reported by Peter Marsh (2004):

Skeletons of these people have been found in Tennessee, Brazil, Tierra del Fuego, and Tasmania, indicating they constituted a major pan global population that was crushed by a major natural catastrophe 75,000 years ago... Survivors of this world population of Pygmies can still be found in the Congo, Andaman Islands, Philippines, New Guinea Highlands, and some aborigines of North Queensland.... It is interesting to note that these pygmies all appear to have the bow and arrow as a hallmark of their culture. It is quite likely they had this technology 100,000 years ago.

The widely publicized discovery of the fossil remains of so-called "Hobbits" (*Homo floresiensis*) on the Indonesian island of Flores prompted a resurgence of speculation about the relationship of the Ancient Tennessee Pygmies to these mysterious diminutive hominids. Many other examples can be found with a simple Internet search on "Tennessee pygmies." Having brought the Tennessee Pygmies into the 21st century, I conclude with an examination of the reasons behind this nearly two centuries of recurrent interest.

Discussion

One of the earliest known published mentions of cemeteries filled with diminutive people comes from near the town of Fenton in southeast Missouri. In October 1818, Mr. Long discovered "a number of graves, the size of which appeared to be uncommonly small... which convinced him they were the remains of human beings much smaller than those of the present day" ("Antiquity:

Dwarf Skeletons," *The Nashville Whig and Tennessee Advertiser*, 12 Dec 1818). Whether the tales of the pygmies of Tennessee predate publication of this newspaper article remains unknown, but certainly they emerged shortly thereafter - and soon came to eclipse all others in the Midwest and Southeast. Sporadic reports of pygmy discoveries in nearby states can be noted, but none of these regional reports exhibit anywhere near the magnitude and persistence of the Tennessee Pygmy legend. This raises the question of "why?" I suggest that the relatively unique convergence of several factors along the Cumberland River contributed to the success of the Tennessee pygmies.

For the purposes of interpreting the stories of Tennessee pygmies, I will distinguish three general categories: a) "dwarfs", or individual humans affected by a variety of genetic and environmental factors that prevent them from reaching full normal stature for their population; b) "pygmies", or groups of humans whose average stature is normally significantly less than the majority of human populations; and c) "Little People" (*aka* faeries, brownies, leprechauns, etc.), groups of supernatural creatures of human-like form but often described as having diminutive stature. The former two are "scientific" categories, while the latter fits more firmly into the stuff of legends.

First, let's dispense with the "science" before delving more deeply into legend. In the realm of science, two broad classes of humans can be said to exhibit diminutive stature -- "dwarves" and "pygmies." In general, the term "dwarf" has been applied to individuals affected by genetic and/or environmental factors that limit their potential to reach adult stature within the normal population range -- and exhibit atypical bodily proportions. The most

common cause of dwarfism in humans is achondroplasia – a disorder of bone growth that can be inherited genetically but in most cases appears as a spontaneous mutation (U.S. National Library of Medicine 2011). Achondroplasia is classified as a rare disease with a modern incidence rate of 1 in 15,000 to 40,000 newborns. Only two cases are documented for the prehistoric Southeast – both from Moundville, Alabama (Snow 1943). Given the seemingly thousands of graves exhumed in search of pygmies, it seems statistically possible that one of these early explorers encountered the remains of a skeleton exhibiting achondroplasia. However, since dwarfism refers to extraordinarily rare individual cases, its existence in prehistoric North America is noted but is probably not relevant to the topic at hand -- cemeteries full of individuals of diminutive stature.

The history of the term “pygmies” is more directly relevant – although substantively merged with mythology and the western literary tradition during the Renaissance: “In 1699, the distinguished English anatomist Edward Tyson penned a withering rebuttal of this resurgent mythology, based on his careful surgical analysis of a ‘Pygmy’ from the Congo – in fact a juvenile chimpanzee, the skeleton of which is still on display at London’s Natural History Museum – and his equally meticulous dissection of the literary sources for the myth... For Tyson, the term Pygmy carried with it all of the fabulous connotations of the other staples of the mediaeval imaginary – the satyrs, cynocephali and sphinges (or sphinxes)” (Ballard 2006:136). Travelers sustained the Pygmy myth, however, through the nineteenth century (Bahuchet 1993). As suggested by Ballard (2006:141-142), the “Pygmy question” revolved around the debate over Pygmy origins. Eventually the

corpus of collected travel stories were compiled to advance two competing “scientific” interpretations (even in the absence of any evidence): 1) the notion of a primordial global race of pygmies with the modern pygmies representing isolated remnant populations under pressure from later, larger humans; or 2) the different pygmy communities were simply degenerate forms of their larger neighbors and not directly related to one another. As Ballard (2001:141) asserts: “It is some measure of the power of Pygmy mythology that Pygmy primordality came to be assumed and was held to be ‘confirmed’ and ‘proved,’ despite a complete absence of evidence.” While beyond the scope of this article, there is clearly a synergistic interrelationship between the remains of the primordial Tennessee pygmies and the nineteenth and early twentieth century search for living examples. While no systematic study has been completed to date, the publication of traveler’s stories of living pygmies reportedly encountered in the far reaches of the globe do correspond at least on occasion with resurgence of interest in the Tennessee pygmy graveyards (Frederick 1912; Haliburton 1897; Panhuys 1905; Starr 1896). As the preceding examples have illustrated, none of the remains examined by “scientists” over the past nearly two centuries were deemed to be those of pygmies. The influences of folklore on scientific questions thus becomes of significance.

Lore about individual humans or groups of humans of unusual stature -- pygmies and giants -- are common worldwide and have a particularly lengthy history in the western literary tradition. In the literary tradition, many stories about human-like creatures of diminutive stature are traced to Homer, who alludes to a battle between the Pygmies and the

Cranes (the *geranomachy*) in the third book of the *Iliad* -- a mythological story often captured visually on Greek vases (Scobie 1975). Less poetical mentions of races of diminutive humans are found in the classical accounts of Aristotle, Herodotus, Ctesias, Pliny the Elder, Pomponius Melo, and others. Without delving too deeply into the continuous history of this literary tradition, it is perhaps sufficient to cite the familiar Lilliputians and Brobdingnagians of Jonathan Swift's 1726 *Gulliver's Travels* (Figure 1), whose popularity was sufficient that their names entered relatively common usage in the English language with the meanings of "tiny" and "enormous," respectively (acknowledging that the Lilliputians more successfully penetrated the English language).

Outside of the literary tradition, some additional folk culture context for Tennessee is also warranted that might play a role in interpreting the persistence of the Tennessee Pygmy legend. Many of the early settlers of the Upper Cumberland region of Tennessee came from parts of Europe with strong folk traditions of "wee folk," including faeries, elves, dwarves, and brownies (Hand 1981). To this mix, we can also add some indigenous folklore of the eastern parts of what is now Tennessee -- particularly from the Cherokees. According to Witthoft and Hadlock (1975:413):

Various types of dwarfs are conspicuous personalities in American Indian pantheons. Often they closely resemble European folk figures and might be considered as a borrowing from European tradition. Such Little People are so widespread in America, however, and often so isolated from a suitable European tradition, that a foreign origin seems improbable as a general explanation for their existence.

James Mooney described the Cherokee Little People as "a race of



"I found my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground"

FIGURE 1. Swift's "Lilliputians" (illustration by Milo Winter, *Gulliver's Travels*, 1912, Rand McNally New York).

spirits... who live in rock caves on the mountain side." He further indicated that they were generally "helpful and kindhearted" but "do not like to be disturbed." (Mooney 1900:333). The *yunwi tsundi*, or "little people," are among the most persistent traditions of the Cherokees, as evidenced by their consistent appearance in recent publications. In their collection of Cherokee stories, *Friends of Thunder*, recorded among the Oklahoma Cherokee in the early 1960s, Jack and Anna Kilpatrick (1964) devote a whole chapter to stories about the Little People, noting that "to the average Cherokee with some degree of traditional upbringing, the existence of Little People is an indisputable fact" (Kilpatrick and Kilpatrick

1964). A similar pattern of persistence can be noted among the eastern Cherokee (King and Lossiah 2001; Prajznerova 2001). During a collection of oral histories, Jeannie Reed (1991:2) noted only three kinds of Little People that remained in the mountains: the Laurel People, the Rock People, and the Dogwood People. Although this contrasts with the multitude of spirits noted by Mooney, Reed further suggests that many of her informants believe that the other kinds of Little People left the mountains because of human intrusion into their territories (Reed 1991:2). A similar belief was expressed by Deskaheh, a Cayuga chief at the Six Nations Reserve who said that that since so much of the land had been cleared, "the Little People have withdrawn to the westward and are now rarely seen - although their presence is sometimes very real and they have not severed their connections with the Indian people" (Witthoft and Hadlock 1975:421-422). According to Kathi Smith Littlejohn, a Cherokee storyteller, "they look a lot like Indian people except they're only about two feet high, sometimes they're smaller... The Little people can be very helpful, and they can also play tricks on us, too" (quoted in Duncan 1998:68). Even though the Cherokee Little People are in many ways reminiscent of dwarves, leprechauns, and elves in European stories, anthropologists agree that the Little People's importance in the mythology of numerous other Native American cultures suggests pre-contact origins. Several of the cited sources suggest that these "little people" were perceived as distinct from the "Ancient Moundbuilder race." For example, Peeke (1892:262-263) suggests that the "Moundbuilder Race" drove the pygmies from their lands. Doran's consultants also drew a distinction concerning the Rock

Woman as "probably one of the Mound Builders or one of the Little People" (Doran 1984:136). Although perceived as "civilized" since they built coffins of stone to inter the dead with their diminutive pots, these Little People were not clearly associated in the minds of believers with construction of the mounds, but rather preceded that "race" in an even more distant primordial time. This distinction may well have emerged alongside increasing assertions during the late nineteenth century that the Moundbuilders were the ancestors of historic Native Americans. Rather than ennobling the "savages" of Euroamerican contact with a grand past, the end result was to "en-savage" the Moundbuilders -- leading to the creation of a mythology of an even more ancient peaceful and civilized race of non-Indians. The assertion of savagery for the Moundbuilders was not a tremendous step in the context of the times -- they had long been associated as somehow related to the Aztecs and Toltecs -- the "Civilized Savages" of the far south. With that distinction in mind, I suggest that when the two powerful mythic traditions of Little People encountered one another in the Upper Cumberland, they may well have merged to become the deeply rooted story of Tennessee pygmies during the nineteenth century.

A second factor almost certainly contributed to the emergence and persistence of the Upper Cumberland Tennessee pygmies -- the reality of the pygmy graves. While the stone coffins of the Upper Cumberland may not have held the remains of diminutive people, the existence of diminutive graves has never been the point in dispute. In light of the last several decades of modern archaeological research in Middle Tennessee, these mysterious Pygmy

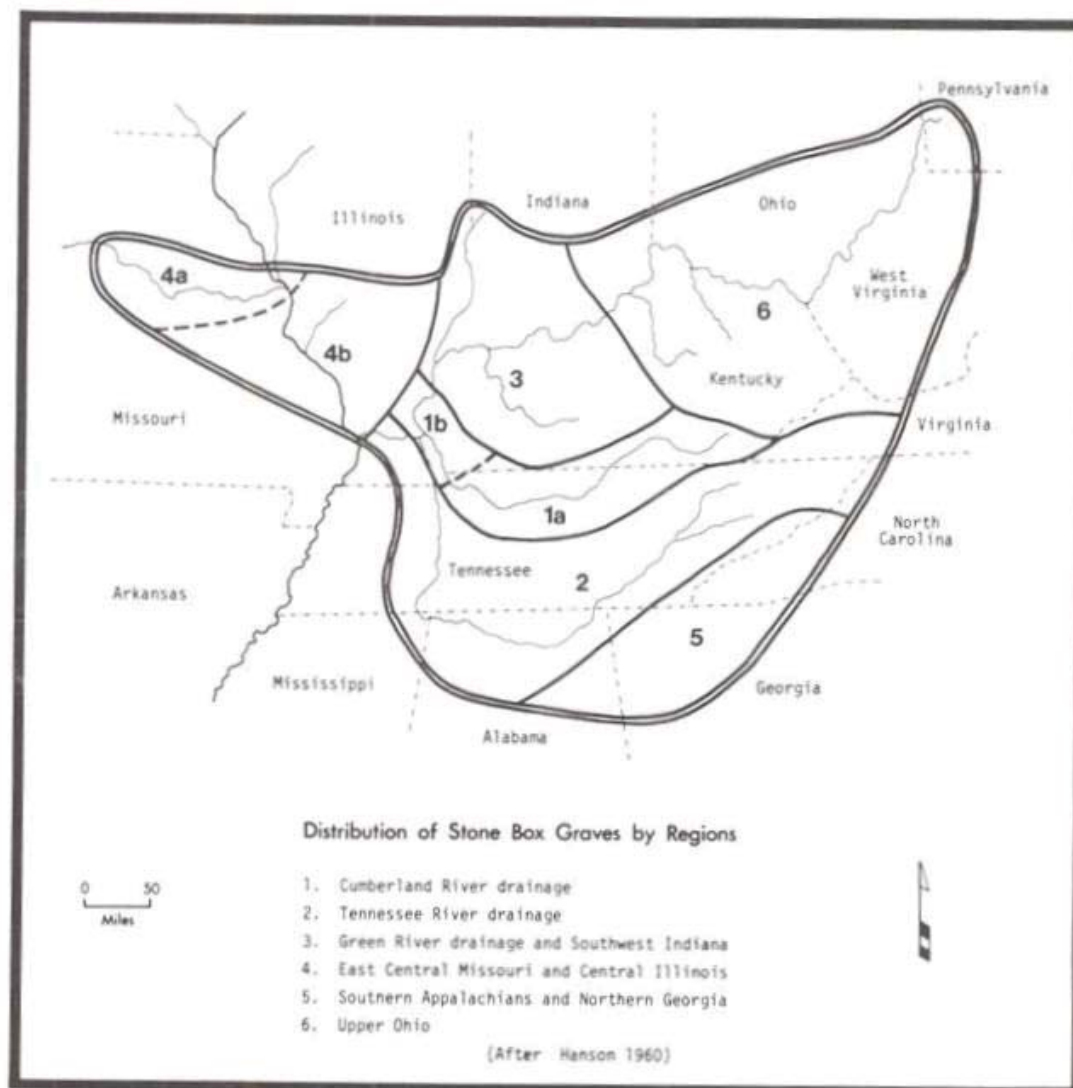


FIGURE 2. Distribution of stone-lined graves (Brown 1981, Figure 2).

Graves represent perhaps several different types of prehistoric Native American burial practice -- most related to the period between A.D. 1150 and 1450 in the region. Although mortuary features involving the extensive use of stone date back at least to the Woodland era in the interior south, the practice of constructing individual stone-lined graves reaches its most common and widespread form in Middle Tennessee between A.D. 1150 and 1450. While minority percentages of stone-lined graves are noted in a broad portion of the midwest and interior

southeastern United States, the core area for their nearly exclusive use lies in sites within the drainage of the Cumberland River (Figure 2, region 1). Ian Brown (1981:8) noted that "overall, it is quite clear that a considerable portion of Nashville was built over an incredibly immense stone grave cemetery." Modern archaeology has identified small square-to-rectangular stone-lined graves in a variety of forms and settings in the region (Dowd 2008). The most common type of diminutive stone-lined grave is that of children. During at least part of the late

prehistoric era in Middle Tennessee, it was common practice to inter some infants and small children (up to one or two years of age) beneath the floors of residential structures, with the remainder of individuals buried in larger village or town cemeteries at some distance from houses (Figure 3).

While the meaning of this cultural practice remains uncertain, it does create the potential for misinterpretation of the scattered stone graves beneath houses as cemeteries containing only diminutive graves. A less common but well documented alternative form includes graves in which adult individuals are buried in a flexed position (Figure 4). Although relatively widely distributed in the Nashville area, the practice seems

more common in the Eastern Highland Rim -- along the upper Cumberland River and its tributaries (including the Caney Fork). A final type of small stone lined grave was created to house secondary or bundle burials (Figure 5). In these cases, the skeletal remains of individuals were buried after the decay of the flesh. Although certainly varying in individual cases, this practice probably sometimes resulted from deaths far from home -- where the body was retrieved later as a bundle of skeletal remains for final interment. In other cases, the practice of retaining the honored dead in ossuaries or "bone houses" is relatively well documented for the southeastern United States. In these cases, bodies of honored ancestors and relatives were allowed to



FIGURE 3. Stone grave of child, Averbuch site (40DV60), Davidson County, Tennessee.

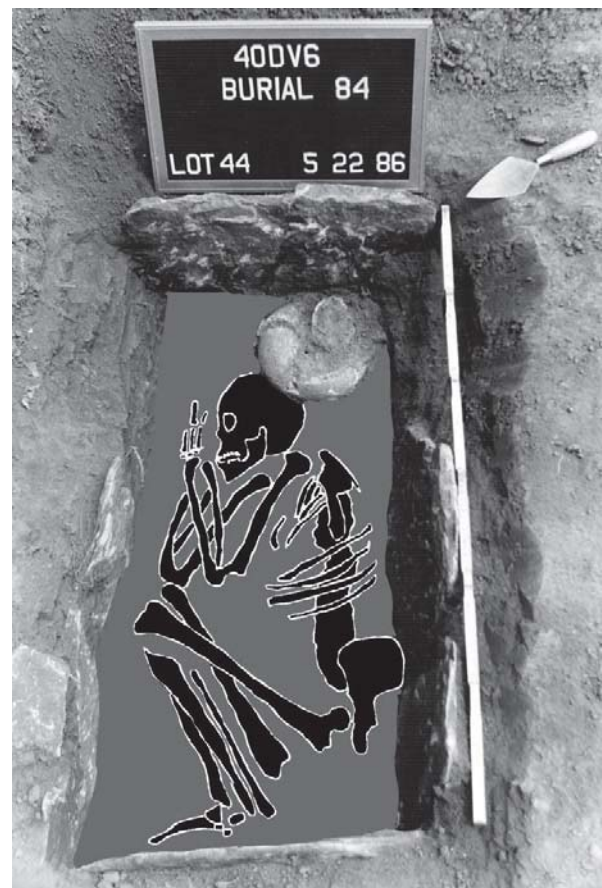


FIGURE 4. Stone-box grave containing flexed adult, Gordontown (40DV6), Davidson County, Tennessee.



FIGURE 5. Small rectangular stone box containing bundled remains of an adult male, 30-40 years of age at death, Gordontown (40DV6), Davidson County, Tennessee.

decay in special buildings until a designated time of reinterment. At least in this instance, science and folklore are in agreement -- the diminutive graves are real.

A final factor is also of importance in rooting this story so thoroughly in the local imagination. Although children, infants, and the bundled remains of adults were obviously buried in small graves throughout much of prehistoric North America, the practice of lining these small burial pits with stone slabs is rare outside the Cumberland River valley of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. Their shallow placement and stone linings made their discovery using iron rods or probes a simple task -- and indeed this method is outlined in many of the early accounts. While skilled probes can readily discover multitudes of unlined burial pits, no skill whatsoever is required to recognize the solid clank of iron on the covering of a stone-lined grave. As a result, it was

indeed possible along the Cumberland to quickly expose vast numbers of graves with little skill and a minimal expenditure of effort. Although it has been a felony since 1984 under Tennessee state law to disturb prehistoric human graves, modern looters persist in their illicit use of this method. Along the Cumberland, the "wee folk" are not simply the stuff of legends glimpsed on occasion -- they are, in fact, set in the reality of stone.

Unfortunately, it can hardly be asserted that our understanding of the prehistoric peoples along the edges of the Cumberland Plateau in Middle Tennessee has been much advanced by the conflict of folklore and science. In this peculiar instance, folklore guided scientific inquiry. The wholly unsystematic gathering of skeletons by the undoubtedly hundreds if not thousands of "scientific curiosity seekers" beginning in 1820 and continuing through the modern day led to the wholesale destruction of many of these very real archaeological sites. While Murfree (1891:360) concludes her novel with "Meanwhile the Little People sleep well," the sleep of the Little People has indeed been anything but quiet. The recurrent lure and mystery of the Tennessee Pygmy Graveyards led outsiders to search for and open grave after grave (soon described in the accounts as "reopening" grave after grave). Many of the archaeological sites mentioned over the decades have been so thoroughly disturbed by the curious, treasure seekers, antiquarians, and the plow that they cannot now be relocated. Three of the first four archaeological sites officially recorded in White County are the stone-box cemeteries associated in legend with the Doyle farm (40WH1), the Lane farm (40WH2), and the Sparkman farm (40WH4). Each is simply a placeholder number with the general



FIGURE 6. The "Land of the Tennessee Pygmies" as reported in identified newspaper accounts.

notation "unable to locate." Unfortunately, while many local inhabitants of the Upper Cumberland region respected the sleep of the "Little People," the story itself drew outsiders anxious to discover the "truth" for themselves.

What seems clear at this point is that the native peoples being buried along the eastern edge of the Central Basin of Tennessee between about A.D. 1100 and 1450 practiced a distinctive pattern or patterns of burial that set them apart from many of their contemporaries and neighbors -- as distinctive as the dialects, culture, and beliefs of the people of the southern Appalachian highlands that confronted George Featherstonhaugh in the early 1800s and so intrigued and fascinated Ms. Mary Murfree in the late 1800s. In the much better known region centered on modern Nashville, the dozens of vast stone grave cemeteries share two patterns significant to this discussion: 1) individuals were buried in "form fitting" stone-lined graves -- the dimensions being determined by the size of the individual to be interred; and 2) diminutive graves (other than those for children) are exceedingly rare with often only singular examples of semi-flexed burials or bundle

burials present within individual sites or cemeteries. Even acknowledging the journalistic slant of many of the newspaper articles quoted herein, I suggest the possibility that they describe a mortuary pattern different from that of their neighbors to the west around Nashville. A significant number of the remains examined by more skeptical inquirers appear to reflect bundled burials of adults -- seemingly in much higher concentrations in the Upper Cumberland region than is reflected in the archaeological record around Nashville (Figure 6). While treading on or across the border between interpretation and speculation, I suggest that there may indeed be a scientific story here to rival that of the pygmies.

The core region within which significant numbers of diminutive graves were reported is along the western escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau. Modern archaeological research of the past three decades has revealed another pattern that overlaps substantially with that of the "pygmy graves." For thousands of years, native peoples of the region visited the rockshelters and dark zones of caves to incorporate these places into a

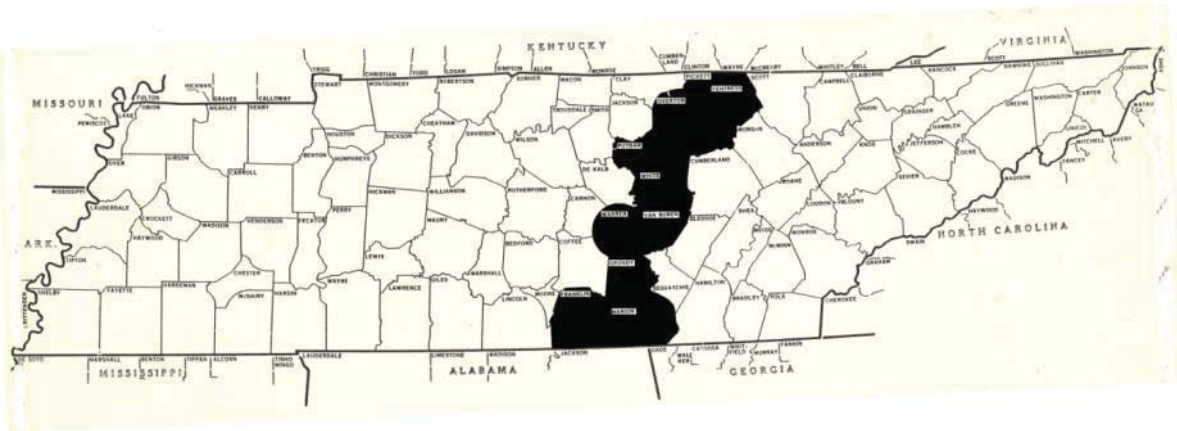


FIGURE 7. Densest concentration of known prehistoric cave and open air rock art sites in Tennessee.

sacred landscape -- a literal transformation of an enormous landscape into a reflection of their cosmic worldview (Figure 7; Simek et al. 2013). In the future, we should consider the question of whether this same region was chosen as a particularly significant place to transport and place the bundled remains of ancestors for final interment -- what might be described as a pilgrimage to the sacred mountains. If they did occur, the specific motivation for those pilgrimages remains elusive -- and whether this apparent correlation of concentrations of bundled adult burials and rock art is meaningful remains to be examined more thoroughly. As I have suggested elsewhere (Smith 2012; 2013a), there are tantalizing reasons to believe that some of the human bodies interred just inside the entrances of caves were placed as part of this enormous Cumberland Plateau tableau. In at least three instances, two individuals were buried in close proximity to one another -- probably in each case one male and one female. In each known example, at least one individual was clad in an elaborate feathered garment (in the two "mummified" examples, identified as a female). Also in each documented

example, the bodies appear to have been elaborately wrapped with hides, furs, matting, and other organic materials. I suggest the possibility that those three pairs of burials represent the transformation of an adult male and a younger female into sacred bundles -- consecrating the entrance to these caves and rockshelters for an unknown (and perhaps unknowable) purpose. The elaborate wrapping containing multiple types of textiles, furs, and hides is a characteristic feature of sacred bundles. More convincing, however, is the final treatment -- placement within cane boxes. Surviving examples from sites such as the Great Mortuary at Spiro are clearly sacred bundles -- most of which contain human remains along with other sacred objects and regalia. Unfortunately, these three remarkable sets of bundles can, for the most part, only now be known from the scanty historical record. Nonetheless, the available evidence is sufficient to constitute an important addition to our growing recognition that native peoples in the region modified many features of the landscape to create monumental sacred tableaux through the patterned placement of bundles and rock art. Hence, it seems a



FIGURE 8. Comb style grave, Old Sparta Cemetery, White County, Tennessee (*Photograph, Kevin E. Smith*).



FIGURE 9. Comb style grave, end view, Old Sparta Cemetery, White County (*Photograph, Kevin E. Smith*).

workable hypothesis to suggest that the possible concentration of diminutive graves containing bundled adult remains along that same western escarpment is a related phenomenon.

One other pattern of burial -- this time historic -- also merits mention, as it leads one to ponder the extent of interpenetration of the pygmy cemetery

legends into southern Appalachian cultural traditions. Historic graveyards of the Upper Cumberland are noteworthy for a distinctive style of grave covering known to old timers as a "comb grave," but sometimes referred to as "tent graves" (Finch 2004:68). A typical comb grave consists of two flat sandstone slabs leaned together to form a protective roof -- in the White and Warren county area, they are accompanied by triangular end stones to support the side slabs (Figures 8-9).³ As noted by Finch (2004:72): "three questions are inescapable: how did the comb tradition arise, what purpose do the combs serve, and do comb graves exist anywhere else outside this region? Only the last question can be answered with certainty... the Cumberland region of Tennessee... has no significant competition for the comb grave championship." This distinctive grave pattern concentrated in Cannon, Fentress, Overton, Putnam, Warren, and White

counties along the western escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau seems to have emerged about 1822 (Finch 2004:69). Many scholars have speculated on the origins and functions of this unique and largely Upper Cumberland mortuary tradition, including protection from animals or the weather. While I can offer no more compelling proof of causation than earlier speculators, the geographic correlation of this regional mortuary pattern with that of the stories of stone-lined pygmy cemeteries -- and the seeming chronological emergence of both around 1820 -- seems curious if only coincidental.

Perhaps the well educated Turner Lane in his 1820 diggings did discover the skeleton of an ancient Native American exhibiting the effects of dwarfism. He may also have found the skeleton of a revered dog buried in a similar stone-lined grave. And perhaps amongst his other discoveries were the bodies of children, adults buried in flexed position, and secondary bundle burials. Most of those questions cannot today be answered -- the "pygmy remains" in question were discarded or misplaced, the sites and cemeteries have been plowed and pillaged in search of pygmy skeletons, and most of their explorers have long since departed this world. Perhaps Turner Lane's interpretations were influenced by beliefs in "wee folk" brought with him from his homeland in Ireland -- or perhaps not. Perhaps the local Native American stories of Little People mixed and mingled with Irish and other European folks beliefs in the Southern Appalachians -- or perhaps not. Whatever their origins, during her study of White County folklore In the 1960s, Edwina Doran (1969:39) noted that "the White County... pygmy legends have persisted to some degree in the oral and written tradition." As one of her informants noted, "I believe these were

some of the Little People -- some kind of midgets or pygmies. Dr. Richards thought they were Indian babies, but I'd seed 'em and he hadn't, and he just had to take my word for it" (Doran 1969:38). The discovery of a prehistoric stone sculpture in White County in 1903 was quickly interpreted within the context of the pygmies. The heavily worn stone statue depicting a female quickly became known locally as "The Rock Woman" (Figure 10; Smith and Miller 2009:116-121). Local consultants described the stone statue as "It was bound to have been of the little race... She was probably one of the Mound Builders or one of the Little People" (Doran 1984:136). William Lynwood Montell (2004:122), folklorist and oral historian of the Upper Cumberland, deems "stories [or narratives] to be the strongest force in creating and maintaining a strong sense of identification with state, region, community, and home place that most of us know, appreciate, and understand." The pygmies of the Upper Cumberland underscore the strength and resilience of the local culture -- despite the relentless incursions of the "outsider." The periodic lure of Tennessee's primordial pygmies speaks to the failure of scientific stories to penetrate local lore. Recurrent statements about the lack of investigation of the pygmies by Science and Scientists underscores that failure. In her examination of *In the Stranger People's Country*, Marjorie Pryse (2000:202, 205) noted: "[Murfree's] interest in archaeology characterizes the encounter between science and legend as itself a contact zone for exploring competing claims to the authority over the interpretation of Appalachia.... Does the archaeologist's interest in the stranger peoples' graves represent the 'disinterested' claim of scientific inquiry or a version of cultural

disrespect that may be understood as a kind of theft?"

For nearly two centuries, all parties involved in this "contact zone" brought with them preconceptions and biases that colored their perceptions, interpretations, and actions. We can perhaps learn from their failures to appreciate and understand differing perspectives -- and move forward to protect, preserve, and expand our understanding of the prehistory of this important region in Middle Tennessee. Unless and until archaeologists can successfully produce and transmit an equally interesting story about the remarkable native inhabitants of the Caney Fork River drainage, it seems unlikely that this story will fade. Until the prehistoric peoples of the Caney Fork -- and more broadly the southeastern United States -- are historicized, they will more frequently be treated as the stuff of romance, legends and myth than of historical fact.

Tennessee's Pygmies remain alive and well today.

Notes

- ¹ The majority of dictionaries consulted cite "pygmy" as the preferred modern spelling with "pigmy" as a variant spelling. I have used "pygmy" in the text, but have retained the original spelling in direct quotations.
- ² *Zion's Herald* was one of the "oldest and greatest of the Methodist weekly magazines" (Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Electronic document, accessed 23 Jun 2013, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sf89090991/>)
- ³ No doubt coincidentally, the comb grave illustrated here is only a few yards away from the graves of Turner Lane and William Anderson, whose farms contained the earliest reported of the "pygmy cemeteries."

Acknowledgements. My initial interest in the story of Tennessee's pygmies emerged during a 1986 conversation with Stephen Williams at the

Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville. The Pygmies remained a topic of intermittent research for almost three decades -- I particularly acknowledge the assistance of Stephen T. Rogers of the Tennessee Historical Commission over those years in forwarding relevant articles. Most recently, the widespread availability of on-line and searchable newspaper archives facilitated completion of the article at hand. Part of my interest also stems from my own deep roots in the southern Appalachians -- with thanks to Granny and Papa. I also extend thanks to George Lankford for his comments on an earlier draft of this article and to an anonymous reviewer whose comments helped to improve the content.

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Consecratus Silsam

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Pi Expositus

M. gr. jicus Princeps Khatir Uriel - Bai

life, } - lying North of Edom and South of Ammon are the Moabite or 'Morabitis' (Almoravides of later history); of whom we, the Holy Sages Sandel-funž ac Khabir The Noble : Bey ; Angelus Gabriel et Uriel ; are direct Ascendants (said descendants), and of the Fortieth (40th) Generation of the Prophet Mohammed, being of Koreishite, Moabite and Canaanite Blood - and of the "Elder" Idris Ibn Abdallah, 5th Generation of Mohammed, and founder of the First Dynasty of the Moorish - Empire of Present day Morocco, - and of the Amir Yusef Ibn Tashfin, founder of the Great cities of Marrâkesh and Tlemcen. These Cognates being of the blood of the Tyrian Empress, Elissa-Bey, daughter of King Muttun I, and founder of Carthage. The Ancient Canaanite-Poenicium-Carthaginian Suffete Hanno-Bey, 3rd generation of ElissaBey, and Great grandfather of the Gaetulian-Maurusiani General, Hannibal-Bey. Whose Ancient Document (Deed) by express epigraphical 'Proclamation,' inscribed on the 'Bourne Stone,' found at Komassakumkanit, Cape Code Bay, New England Massachusetts, (documented in the records of the Bourne Historical Society), - regarding the Possession and Annexation of the Americas to the Iberian Peninsula, Carthage (Tunis), Morocco, Numidia, Utica, etc., being those same possessions of North-east, and South-west Africa, including North, Central and South America, Mexico and the Atlantis Islands; serving as lawful evidence so written in the pages of the Circle 7 Holy Koran, for Moorish - Americans, etc., and further evidenced by Proclamation and Sovereign Trust for Moorish - Americans, etc., so written in the pages of the 7 part, Consecrated 'Talisman' of 'The Moorish - American Society of Comprehensive Science'. Recorded as a Legal Deed and Trust Document in the Library of Congress - under Certified Registration No. TXU-1-123-633, and Control (Catalogue) Number 71-330-6977 (U), The Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Recordation No. COP 04-00062 ; Control No. 476030 LMW, and Catalogued in The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Administration - (Department of State Library - Call # BP232 .U73 2004) : and is duly recognized by the said Federal corporate United States government. Allut Magnus Ab Oculus, Eximus Monumentum Aere Perennius (By the Great Eye of Allah, We (therefore) have created a monument more lasting than Bronze). 'Look not to thy heavenly firmament for Salvation, for on this 3rd day of the Tenth Month in the One Hundred Seventeenth year of our Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali; Sealed within the leaves of thy Koranic Talisman, is thy Divine Inheritance on Earth so conveyed.' The Geographical location and boundaries of the Ancient and Resurrected Kingdom of Atmaurium is 43°N Lat. and 77.5°W Long. - NW of the Atlantic Coast, on the Continent of America, bound between Alaska and Argentina along with Multiple Territories within that boundary. The Geography is based on Polar Projection Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, of the Oldest Map of America, (having always been part of the Greater Moorish Empire - The 919 (1513 C.E.) Piri ibn Haji Mehmed (Ahmet Muhiddin) - Piri Rei's - Bey Map ; Compiled from earlier source maps of the Old Moorish Canaanite (Carthaginian) Empire dating back to 800 B.C.E.,

**Sovereign Trust Record
of
Ancient
Moorish – American
Land Title**

**“ And ye shall hallow the fifteenth year, and
‘proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto
all the inhabitants thereof : it shall be a
jû’bîlê unto you ; and ‘ye shall return every
man unto his possession, and ye shall
return every man unto his family”.**

Within the sacred folio of this Consecrated Talisman, thou doth hereby possess true and actual lawful corporeal evidence ; of the Moorish - American Title to all those lands of the Americas, further supported by Solar Biological / Astrological (so - called Historical) Account, metes and bounds Cartographic description and Blood Free National Name.

A Preponderant Title eminently superior (ne plus ultra) to any and all European (Doctrine of Discovery, Manifest Destiny) Claims.

May Allah's resplendent light shine upon thy purified heart and most sublime mind, so that ye may know the well - defined and unerring power of this Talisman and it's contents ; being far greater than any previous mandates concerning the same landmass.

Ancient Moorish – American Land Documents

One of the earliest Moorish (Canaanite - Poenicium) documents pertaining to the right, possession and inhabitation of land by blood in the Americas; describing the Annexation of the American Continent to the Iberian Peninsula, both, being of the Present Moorish and Ancient Carthaginian Empire, is the Bourne Stone, in Komassakumkanit Cape Code Bay New England Massachusetts, which exhibits and identifies the Moorish Seal of Hanno-Bey Circa 500 B.C., written or inscribed in the North Semitic Iberian-Punic Script, which is a later form of the Moabite Characters, as the Moorish (Moabite and Canaanite) are known to have carried their Semitic Tongue to Spain. Evidence of these Ancient Moorish Documents can be found in the Archives of the Bourne Historical Society, 2) the 'Book of Ballymote' - an archaic and rare manuscript housed in the libraries of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church; containing priceless information on the Ancient Ogam writings. This celebrated book was assembled about Eight hundred (800) years ago from a collection of miscellaneous manuscripts. The last manuscript included the Codex called the 'Ogam Tract', that deals with 70 varieties of Ancient Moabite - Iberian Script collectively called again, Ogam - meaning, grooved writing, a Cuneiform. More specifically, the 502 folio Vellum (Leaf Skin) Page Book of Ballymote is housed in the Library of the Irish Academy in Dublin (Ireland).

A Harvard Professor and Epigrapher, Barry Fell stumbled upon explanations in Gaelic of the Ancient Moorish (Moabite, Canaanite) Alphabets of America, which again, was the Moabite Phoenician - Iberian, in a book compiled by a Bishop of Kildare, called Finn Mac Gorman who died 1160 A.C. His compilation is called by scholars 'The Book of Leinster', housed in the Library of the University of Dublin - Founded by Queen Elizabeth I in 1591 A.C. under the name of College of the Holy and undivided Trinity, near Dublin.

Subsequent Ancient Moorish - American documents were recorded in Pennsylvania. Moors from the west Pyrennes established the cities of Pennsylvania, including Pre-historic Philadelphia. These deeds are confirmed in the legal documents, Titles Susquehanna (Pennsylvania) Stones, also written in the Moorish - Iberian Punic - matching the Moorish

(Phoenician) inscriptions from Sardinia and the Moorish Ogam on the stone buildings of New England.

This group of Moors as distinguished from, for example the Moorish Wabanaki tribe, of New England; entered the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico, penetrating inland to Iowa and the Dakotas, and westward along the Arkansas and Cimaaron Rivers, to leave behind inscribed Records (Documents) of their presence.

Other Moorish Tribes from Iberia reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence, introducing various Moorish - Latin Navigational terms into the language of the Moorish tribes known as Algonquins.

Their descendants employ dialects in part from the Ancient Moabite Tongues of Phoenicia, Maurusia, Moroccanum, Libya, Utica, Sidon, Tyre, Carthage, etc.

Moorish Seamen, along with many Moors from Persia, today inaccurately called Persians, lived near the mouths of rivers of New England, as at North Salaam (Salem) on a branch of the Merriamæ River in Southern New Hampshire.

Next, we have the Moorish (Moabite) American, Iberian Punic Semitic Tongue of Carthage inscribed on the Ancient Moabite American document from Circa. 800 - 200 B.C. called: the Grave Creek, West Virginia Tablet. The Tablet was found in 1838 A.C. at the depth of 60' feet in a large burial mound at Grave Creek, West Virginia.

In Aptuxet Central Vermont - There is the Moorish Temple dedications on Canaanite (Punic) Steles.

Here in North America examples of Edge Ogam from the Susquehanna Valley, reads from top to Bottom: BBH LM-B-La-B-G-G, in the Ancient vowels style. This is Translated as "To Baal Son of Iabagug (or Hababkuk, 'A Moorish Prophet', of the Old Testament)", this is a Moorish Iberian - Punic community, whose Moabite Semitic names occur, and the Ogam - Moorish Iberian Punic script is employed.

The name of the God Bel (Baal or Baalath) - a common or general term for Ancient Moorish (Semitic) Gods and Goddesses of the Canaanites - Phoenicians and Arameans and others.



The Cincinnati Enquirer

17 Apr 1975, Thu · Page 1

Sav

Looks Like Some King Beat You To It, Chris

BOURNE, Mass. (UPI) — If a Harvard linguist reads stone inscriptions right, a Phoenician seafarer-king named Hanno sailed to North America almost 2500 years ago.

Prof. Barry Fell translated his latest piece of evidence from an ancient, inscribed stone on display at a historical society in this Cape Cod canal community. It is similar to a number of other stones found along the Atlantic Coast, he said.

FELL AND James Whittall, chief archaeologist for the Early Sites Research Society of Danielson, Conn., viewed and photographed the stone which was found by New England settlers in 1658 and used as a doorstep at an Indian mission.

The stone, measuring 45 inches by 5 inches by 15 inches, bears inscriptions which had always been assumed to be Norse, but untranslatable.

After delivering a speech at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Monday, Fell returned home and worked through the night on the inscriptions. When he was through, at 4 a.m. Tuesday, he was so excited he called Whittall.

Fell's translation of the two-line inscription:

"Proclamation of annexation. Do not deface. Hanno of this takes possession."

Fell said he believes the last sentence means, "Hanno takes possession of this place."

According to general references, Hanno was a Phoenician seafarer who explored and colonized the west coast of Africa early in the 5th

century B.C. He founded seven cities and a trading post along the African coast, and probably reached as far south as the coast of present day Gambia or Sierra Leone.

AN ACCOUNT of his voyage, written in the temple of Baal of Carthage, survives in a Greek manuscript dating back to the 10th century A.D. Scholars consider it a translation from the ancient Punic tongue.

Fell said the inscription on the appaxet stone "is one more of the same series, evidently belonging to a second voyage that Hanno made of which, the original Greek account has been lost. But the Greeks remembered that he did make such a voyage; that is to say they remembered he had circumnavigated the northern ocean."

"This (stone) comes from that voyage, which, according to our Greek sources, dates from approximately 490 or 475 B.C. They report him as a navigator from Carthage, but the rather numerous inscriptions we have now found suggest to us he was not only a navigator but rather a king of southern Spain, with his principle port Cadiz.

"He departed from Cadiz and presumably returned there," Fell said. "There's a lot of evidence and we're only just beginning to tap it now."

Fell said the inscriptions were written in a southern Iberian alphabet.

"In this particular case the alphabet used on this stone is one called South Iberian, and it was deciphered by Spanish scientists," he said. "So it's not just a case of one crackpot Harvard professor alleging that it's this. I have plenty of authorities to support me."

Phoenician sailed to America

The Daily Colonist, Vancouver, British Columbia, 17 Apr 1975

Colonist News Services

Further indications that early travellers visited North America almost 2,500 years ago have been given by a Harvard linguist.

Prof. Barry Fell formed his theory that a Phoenician seafarer—king named Hanno sailed to the continent after translating an ancient, inscribed stone on display at a historical society at Bourne, Mass.

It is similar to a number of other stones found along the Atlantic coast, he said.

Recently Prof. Thomas Lee, a Laval University archeologist, announced that inscriptions found on three stones, discovered in Quebec near Sherbrooke, indicated that

North America had been visited by North Africans 500 years before the birth of Christ.

One of the stones also referred to Hanno.

Fell and James Whittall, chief archeologist for the early sites research society of Danielson, Conn., viewed and photographed the Massachusetts stone which was found by New England settlers in 1658 and used as a doorstep at an Indian mission.

The stone, measuring 45 inches by five inches by 15 inches, bears inscriptions which had always been assumed to be Norse, but untranslatable.

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Fell said the inscription on the appuxet stone "is one more of the same series, evidently belonging to a second voyage that Hanno made of which the original Greek account has been lost. But the Greeks remembered that he did make such a voyage; that is to say they remembered he had circumnavigated the northern ocean."

IRA leader gets 10 years

DUBLIN (UPI)—One of the Irish Republican Army's top leaders has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for a jail-break last August, his second in as many years. For Kevin Mallon, 37, it was the third time he had been imprisoned since first being sentenced in 1973 for being an IRA member. The IRA is illegal in Ireland.



gorde hunter

NOTES TO YOU . . . You wonder where the money goes? Tucked away in the bowels of a story on government spending, the news that William Armstrong, who has been appointed to head up the University Council of B.C., would be drawing an annual salary of

trouble getting new lines from them — besides, they would finally be gainfully employed. . . .



CONSERVATIVE MP Flora MacDonald, who figures to be high up in the running for

Professor: Phoenician may have hit America

St. Petersburg Times (Tampa Bay Times), 17 Apr 1975

United Press International

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people

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88001010

PRE-COLUMBIAN RESOURCES POTENTIALS: A COMPARISON OF OLD WORLD AND NEW WORLD PETROGLYPHS



By: Margaretta S. Handke
for the
Bureau of Land Management
under the
WICHE Intern Program

September, 1978

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In Oregon the southeastern section of the state also has areas similar to the Great Basin Style. The most interesting site in the Northwest for this study is found in Yoncalla in the southwestern part of Oregon. (See Figure 33.) An isolated boulder of sandstone has several lines of hashmarks separated by horizontal bands and also contains a separate grid pattern. It has dots and shapes which are reminiscent of Tule Lake in northeastern California. These lines may be Tifinagh or they may represent a cursive form of a script. In any event, they are good evidence that hash marks or "tool grooves" are meaningful as it is unlikely that someone would sharpen a tool between the lines. These areas deserve further research.

Perhaps the most reasoned opinion on connections in rock art worldwide was made by Heizer and Baumhoff. They stated: "As with many anthropological problems we are still in the initial stages, which involve the collection of data that may serve for analysis." To make firm connections between Europe, Asia and North and South America would require "critical intercontinental comparison of designs, design complexes, techniques of manufacture, age and the like." At this point it cannot be "affirmed or denied."⁷⁰ Considering the present state of rock art research, any statements made at this time are tenuous at best.

However, opponents of the diffusion argument cannot afford to simply ignore the statements made for diffusion. As Heizer and Baumhoff point out, the issue is still open. It is a legitimate area of research. The suggestion that scripts may be found in the rock art should be reviewed critically and scientifically by experts in scripts. Categorical statements and sloppy scholarship should be avoided by all sides. It is not enough to simply believe something to be correct, it must be backed up by logic and fact. Large areas of this question yet remain to be opened up and carefully researched. It will take scholarship in many fields before the question is solved.

Supporting Historic Old World Sources

If the theory of significant trans-Atlantic contact is true, it requires several types of supporting data from European sources. First there should be a tradition of the existence of a land to the west in the literature; second, there should be a reason for going to that land; and finally, there should be a reason for the apparent loss the the literary tradition. All three types of supporting data can be found.

Even with the destruction of the great majority of ancient literature by time, at least thirteen ancient sources have come down to us with references to land and trading in the Atlantic beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. In the fifth century B.C. Herodotus described trading methods beyond the Pillars of Hercules and Avienus described the voyages of Hanno and Himilco into the Atlantic. Plato writing around 400 B.C. was the first to mention land in the Atlantic in his Atlantis stories which were derived from Egyptian sources. Aside from the Atlantis myth, he



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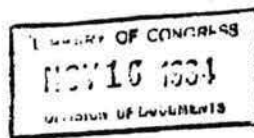
**SESSION BEGUN AT HARRISBURG ON THE
THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1933**

PART IV

Harrisburg, Pa.

1933

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May 4.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4367

Mr. Peters moved that the vote by which Resolution No. 80 passed the House be reconsidered.

Mr. Forrest seconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Peters moved that this resolution be laid upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Witkin called up resolution No. 75.

The resolution was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, April 17, 1933.

Many sons and daughters of that proud and handsome race which inspired the architecture of Northern Africa and carried into Spain the influence of its artistic temperament have become citizens of this Nation.

In the City of Philadelphia there exists a Moorish-American Society made up of Moors who have found here the end of their quest for a home and of the children of those who journeyed here from the plains of Morocco.

This Society has done much to bring about a thorough absorption by these people of those principles which are necessary to make them good American citizens.

These Moorish-Americans have since being here missed the use of the titles and name annexations that were so familiar at home and which are used in accordance with the doctrines of the religious faith to which they are adherents therefore be it

Resolved, That this House commends the Moorish-American Society of Philadelphia for the efficient service it has rendered the Nation in bringing about a speedy and thorough Americanization of these former Moors and that in accordance with the fullest right of religious independence guaranteed every citizen we recognize also the right of these people to use the name affixes El or Ali or Bey or any other prefix or suffix to which they have heretofore been accustomed to use or which they may hereafter acquire the right to use.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Mr. Root offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted.



88001010

PRE-COLUMBIAN RESOURCES POTENTIALS: A COMPARISON OF OLD WORLD AND NEW WORLD PETROGLYPHS



By: Margaretta S. Handke
for the
Bureau of Land Management
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WICHE Intern Program

September, 1978

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that there is no reason to simply assume that this type of contact began with the Phoenecians. Material from the eastern United States suggests early megalithic contacts between that area and Europe. Tartessos, usually placed in ancient Spain, was a major trading area prior to being taken over by the Phoenecians. The Phoenecians may have learned of the lands in the west from these early Spaniards. This contact point would explain the mixture of Celtic, Libyan and Punic inscriptions in the New World.

The Phoenecians traded actively in other commodities beside metals. The other major trade item was silk cloth dyed Tyrian purple. According to creditable Roman sources a length of silk dyed Tyrian purple and weighing about a pound cost in 300 A.D. the equivalent of a little less than \$30,000.⁷⁶ This was a highly desired and profitable item. The dye was made from a specific mollusc each of which contained a small amount of the dye. It was said that Phoenecian ports were afflicted with the stench of rotting shell fish and piles of discarded shells. Eventually they wiped out the Mediterranean supply of this mollusc and had to search for other sources of dye. One such source could have been found in the cochineal, a microscopic plant lice found on the nopal cactus in Central America. The best dye comes from Oaxaca. An interesting fact is that these insects were brought into southern Tibet, Lahore, Kabril, and Nepal in an early period from an unknown source. They thrive there on a specie of cactus similar to the nopal which is also said to have been introduced. This cactus cannot have come from a near neighbor and its source is also unknown.⁷⁷ Perhaps this is an example to New World to Old World contact based on a profit motive.

As Diodorus Siculus stated another possible motivator for coming to the Americas is the need for a place of refuge. Two specific instances of this have been suggested by writers on pre-Columbian contact. One was found in Moroccan inscriptions of the fifth century A.D. from El-Hadj-Mimoun, near Fiquig which were discovered in 1921 by Flamand.⁷⁸ Written in a Libyan script in an Arabic dialect the inscriptions tell of an emigration by a group of Christian monks to Asqu-Shamal, a continent lying beyond the sunset. They were escaping from destruction by the Vandals when they crossed into North Africa. The Moroccan inscription was written by a monk who later returned home. The inscription implies that the helmsman by secret calculations knew the right course. The Arkansas inscription mentioned above might fit with this find.

The Moroccan inscription subject to its verification by other linguists is believable in its time framework. More difficult to evaluate are lead artifacts excavated from hard caliche in 1924 by various workers including a team from the University of Arizona nine miles northwest of Tucson. The inscriptions on the artifacts tell of a colony of Jews who sailed across the ocean in 775 A.D. to escape persecution in Europe. They set up a colony in the area and after 895 died out in a battle with local Indians. As the dig continued the "experts" involved became more interested in discrediting the finds than in critically examining them. As far as I can tell no expert in later Roman/early Medieval Jewish art and tradition ever examined the

Connecticut's 5th Century Church

by John Gallager

In the stillness of Cockaponset State Forest, southern Connecticut, near the town of Guilford, masterfully carved from solid rock, stands North America's oldest Christian church. Recent epigraphic evidence found here suggests that it is 1500 years old, and linked to a voyage of Christian Byzantine monks who fled from North Africa during the 5th Century, in the wake of the Vandal invasions. Greek and North African inscriptions, Greek cupule patterns in the form of Chrismons (monograms of Christ), baptismal fonts, a cathedra or throne, candelabras and an altar have been found at the site.

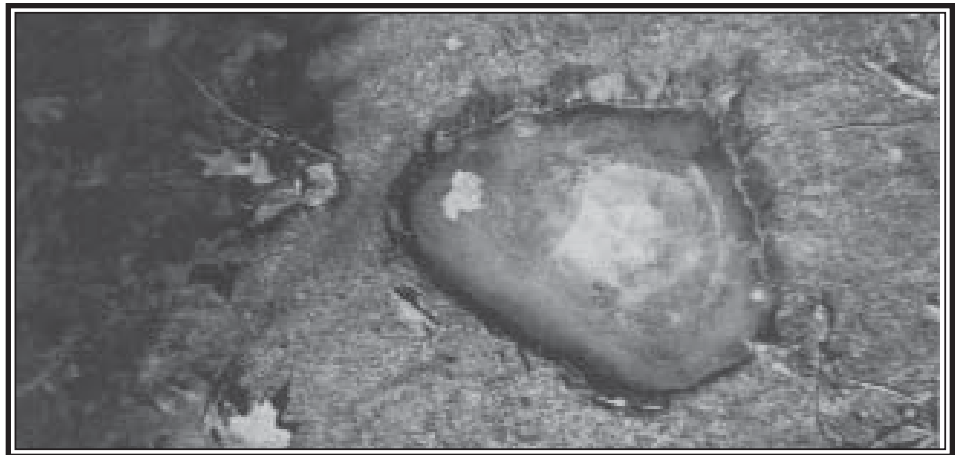
These items indicate that it was a place of worship, an Early Christian Church. The artifacts are illuminated by Libyan Arabic texts found at Figui (Hadj-Mimoum), a remote oasis in eastern Morocco, in 1926. They tell of a voyage undertaken by North African Christian monks sailing "toward the setting sun," to "Asq-Shamal," the "Northern Land," suggestive of North America. A diffusionist scholar, Frederick J. Pohl, who studied the Figui inscriptions during the 1960s, placed the monks arrival in North America at about 480 AD.

About 40 years ago, he was told of some strange carvings on stone in the Connecticut woods, and obtained the services of a local physician as a guide to their location. As the author of several books describing Norse voyages to America, Pohl anticipated Viking origin for the Connecticut inscriptions. Seeing them in person, however, he knew at once that they were not 10th Century runic, but belonged to something entirely different and much older. Seeking clues from the immediate environment, he noticed a nearby cove suitable as a land-fall for ships was visible from the inscriptions.

When I first met an older Frederick Pohl at his home in Brooklyn, New York during 1976, he asked me to go to the site, look it over and see what I could make of it. For two and a half years thereafter, I regularly visited the site gathering information, taking photographs and making drawings, followed



"Main Altar" with Greek Doric style plinth. To the left is fish-shaped cupule (holes) pattern. Both hold candles for ceremonies. Photos courtesy of the author.



Flame-shaped Baptismal Font representing the Holy Spirit. Here the elderly were baptized by pouring water over their heads.

by long hours investigating source materials in public and university libraries. Together with Pohl, I sought out the opinions of other experts in pre-Columbian matters. Their insight combined with diligent, independent research to reveal the Guilford location as an Early Christian Church and Baptismal site of Byzantine Greek North African origin. Epigraphic evidence identified its construction or carving by Christian monks who voyaged to Connecticut from North Africa in the mid-5th Century.

To understand the origins and reasons behind this 1600 year-old undertaking, something about the history of the Early Christian Church during this period is needed. By 430 AD, more than 600

bishops operated across North Africa, mostly in Tunisia, where Christianity sank its roots in the Dark Continent at the ancient Phoenician port-city of Carthage. From the beginning, the new faith was a tale of violence and heresy. Under Emperors Decius (249 to 250), Valerian (257 to 259) and Diocletian (245 to 313), many Christians everywhere were arrested, tried and executed on charges of theological or political subversion, because they characterized the deities of all other faiths as "devils" and called for the downfall of the Roman state.

Meanwhile, fanatic followers of Manichaeism, Montanism, Pelagianism, and a dozen other, largely forgotten heresies fought bitterly between themselves



"Overflowing Fountain" sculpture containing fishes. The fishes are the newly baptized Christians swimming in the "waters of eternal life."

for control of Christianity. Among them was Arianism, after a late 4th Century Alexandrian priest who preached against the alleged divinity of Jesus. Arius claimed that the Christian Holy Trinity was a descending Triad with only the Father as the true God. Jesus was considered the Son of God, but only through by grace and adoption, and was neither co-equal nor co-eternal with the Father. Because they stressed the human nature of Christ, Arius and his followers were condemned as heretics by the Councils of Nicea in 325 AD and fifty-six years later in Constantinople.

Even so, Arianism spread to throughout the Germanic tribes of Northern Europe. Fleeing from other barbarians, the Vandals crossed into North Africa during early the 5th century, remaining there for over a century, until 534 AD. Saint Basil and Saint Augustine had introduced the cenobitic or "common life" form of monasticism into North Africa, the latter saint forming his rules for monks as early as 388 AD. Meanwhile, North Africa was ruled by six Vandal monarchs, three of whom (Geiseric, Huneric and Thrasamund) vigorously persecuted their fellow Christians in the Roman Catholic Church. Huneric sent many bishops in an attempt to purge monasticism from North Africa. Geiseric drove many monks from the deserts and mountains of eastern Libya in the latter part of the

5th Century. Only after Roman Emperor Justinian sent his General Belisarius to conquer the Vandal army in 534 AD were non-Arians able to safely return to North Africa.

Destruction wrought by the Vandals and the end of these "years of trouble" by the "trousered men" (Vandals) was vividly described in the Figuig inscriptions by a monk who returned to his homeland after the Vandals defeat. He also described the voyage of fellow ascetics to North America: "In the name of the hermitage of the fraternity now dispersed abroad, by oath sworn to Christ the Lord, the testimony of an eyewitness who has returned home by ship, that has put into the seaport, now in his homeland, a second time. Ended are the years of trouble by the trousered men."

The author wrote of destruction by fire, looting, and the eventual escape of the monastic community "toward the setting sun," to Asq-Shamal, or the Northern Land, in several ships. "Across the void of waves," guided by a "cross-staff" by which to sight positions of the sun and presumably the stars, and using calculations known only to their "helmsman," they crossed the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. After months at sea, they made landfall in an unknown country, then "ventured into the wilderness."

The inscription refers to a "North and West course from Morocco." At the southern Connecticut site, 96

holes or cupules have been found. All are in the form of Chrismons or monograms of Christ and the Blessed Mother Mary. Some are also acrostics in the shape of a fish spelling out in abbreviated Greek letters a theological statement about Christ. An acrostic is a verse or arrangement of words in which certain letters in each line, such as the first or last, when taken in order, spell out a word or motto. The Guilford holes or cupules were used for candle-like objects known as tapers. The cupule pattern of holes drilled into the rock face of an apparent altar spells out the ancient Greek Christian ICX-COYC, an acrostic for *Iesous Christos Theos Yios Soter*, or "Jesus Christ Son of God Savior."

Appropriately, it is in the shape of a fish, an early Christian symbol for "Jesus" and "baptism." When Christianity was an underground movement in Rome, its followers recognized each other by each sketching one half of a fish, connecting the two sides together to form a *Chi-Rho*, the first two letters in Greek for Christ's name (XP for XPIC-TOC, or "Christ"). The likeness of a candelabra has also been found at the Connecticut site, carved into the right side of the large rock outcrop referred to as the "altar." It is adjacent to the fish cupule pattern.

The candelabra features 14 holes which were used to hold candles or tapers, with a seven-level plinth or base below. The 14 holes incised into the horizontal surface of the altar niche spell out the Greek letters IC with a ligature of Byzantine style above it. "Ligature" refers to a written character containing two or more united or combined letters, such as æ. IC are the first and last letters of the Greek word IHCOC, Iesous, or "Jesus." The Byzantine style ligature above these letters, also composed of holes, binds the two letters I and C together to form the name of "Jesus." The plinth or base of the candelabra is Doric Greek in style.

Also found at the site is another cupule pattern that spells out the Greek letters MP, the first and last letters of the Greek word *Meter* or "mother," here referring to the "Blessed Mother Mary." These two forms can be seen in the former Byzantine Cathedral of Sancta Sophia in Constantinople, now an mosque. They were uncovered by archaeologists presently engaged in their restoration. The modern name of

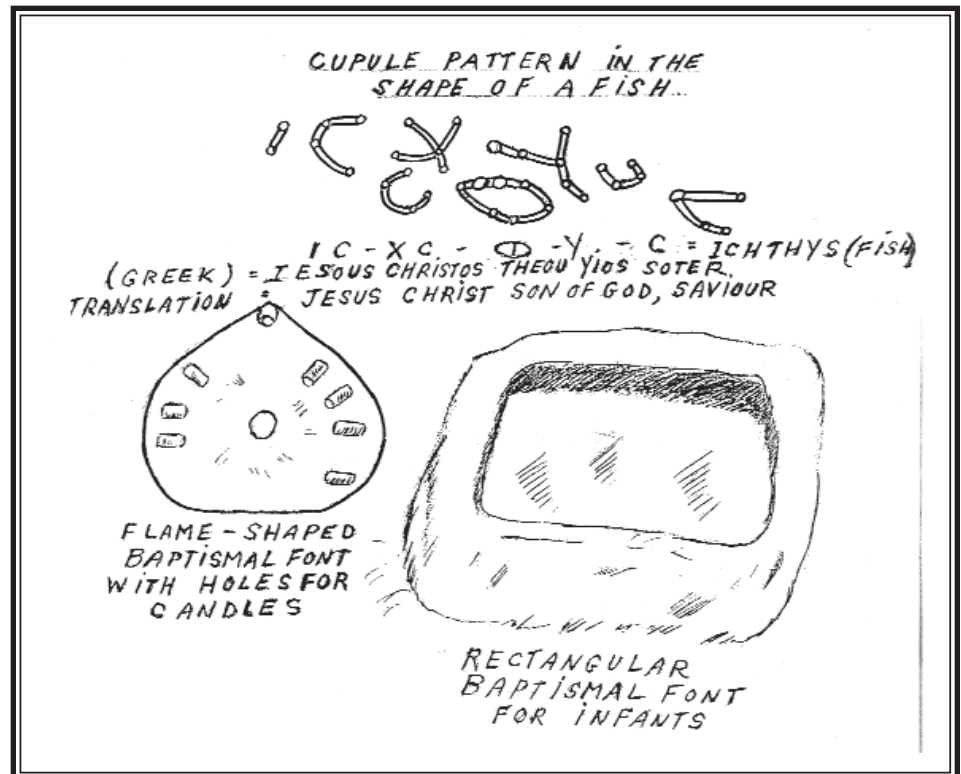
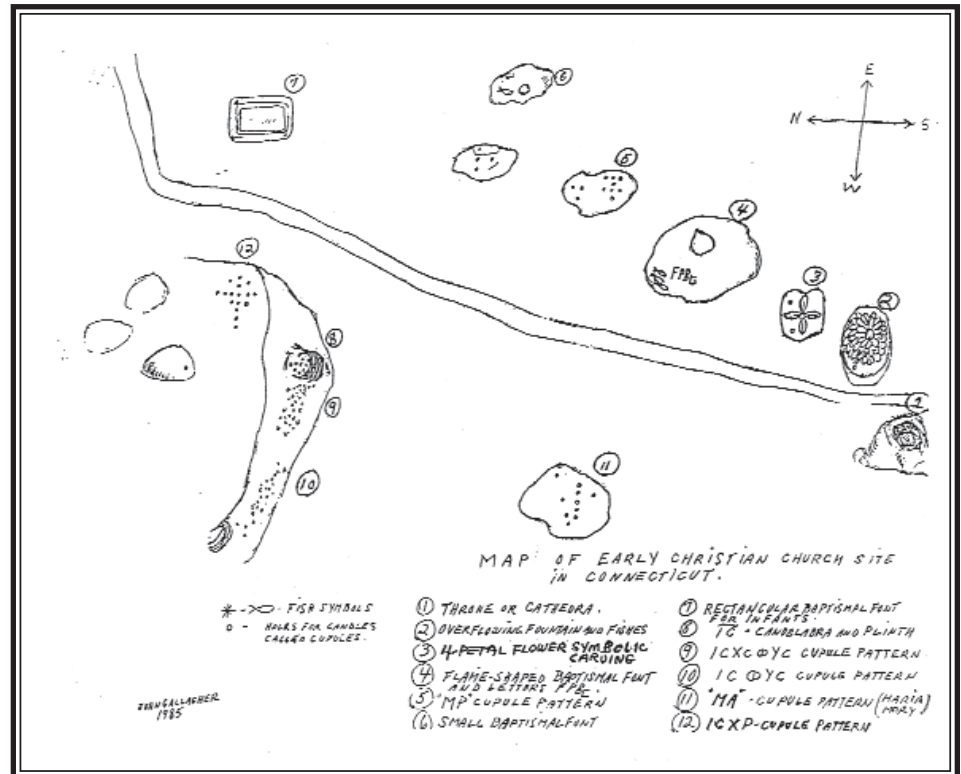
Constantinople is Istanbul, now part of modern Turkey. Flanking the mosaic of the Blessed Mother Mary and the mosaic of Christ are the letters MP OY or *Meter Theou*, "Mother of God," in Greek. On the mosaic of Christ are the Greek letters IC XC. In Byzantine Greek form with a ligature above it, the translation is *Iesous Christos*, or "Jesus Christ." These examples date from the 9th Century, but the others can be seen in Rome's 5th Century Santa Maria Maggiore, as well as from other churches of the period.

Found also at the Connecticut site are two extremely impressive baptismal fonts; one rectangular, the other in the shape of a flame, representing the Holy Spirit. The flame-shaped baptismal font is carved into a large rock outcrop which also contains the letters FPBC, probably an abbreviated form for the Latin words *Fons Pro Baptismus Catechumen*, or "Font for the Baptism of Catechumens."

Incised into the flame-shaped baptismal font are nine holes for candles. Eight holes, when containing lighted candles at Easter, could have represented the eighth day after the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the beginning of the New Era, also signifying a second (spiritual) birth for baptized Christians. The flame shape represents the Holy Spirit received at Baptism. The ninth hole in the middle of the font stands for the Paschal candle, symbolic of Christ. Here the elderly were baptized by effusion, or the pouring of water over their heads.

The rectangular baptismal font a short distance away was used for the ablution of infants who were lowered into its waters by a priest while baptizing them in the name of the Holy Trinity. The three times they were lowered into the font represented the three days Jesus remained in the tomb before his resurrection; the rectangular baptismal font represented Christ's tomb. A similar ceremony probably occurred at the nearby cove, where adults were baptized by being lowered into the waters three times, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

A beautifully crafted symbolic carving representing overflowing water and fishes protruding from the waters lies nearby. It is symbolic of the newly baptized Christians (who were known as "little fishes") emerging from the waters of eternal life after being baptized.



Another carving forms a rock seat or throne in which the bishop or abbot sat while conducting a "confirmation" ceremony, presiding over the newly baptized Christians and the Baptismal ceremony itself. Carved into one of the rocks is a four-petaled flower signifying the Christ and the newly baptized Christians.

Like Jesus, believed to have

flowered from the stem of Jesse and David, the newly baptized Christians were intended to bloom and flower into holy Christianhood. Such imagery was suggested by an Old Testament passage announcing the arrival of Jesus from the house of Jesse and David: "He will flower from the rod (Nazareth) and the stem (house) of David and Jesse."

Runestone Museum

Kensington Runestone is going to Sweden

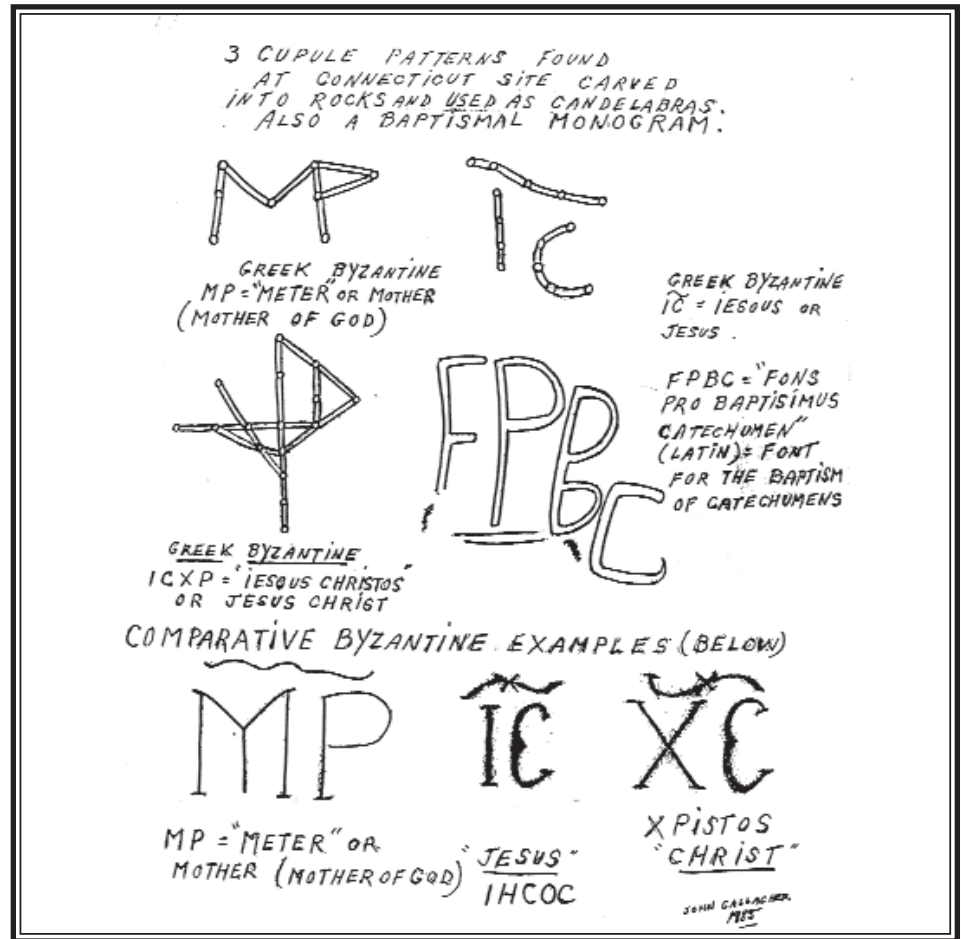
The Runestone Museum of Alexandria, Minnesota is pleased to announce that the Kensington Runestone traveled to Stockholm, Sweden in fall to take part in an exhibit of Swedish Runestones. Invitation by directors of the Statens Historiska Museum in Stockholm, Sweden, was prompted by their review of extensive new research on the stone.

Richard Nielsen of Houston, Texas, Scott Wolter of Chanhassen, Minnesota, and Runestone Museum Executive Director, LuAnn Patton traveled with the Kensington artifact to present their findings at a conference organized by the Statens Historiska Museum on October 23rd. The focus of the Swedes' research was on the geological aspects of the stone, as well as various aspects of the written language featured in the inscription.

It is truly gratifying to realize that the Kensington Runestone has at long last become a serious object of study by Scandinavian scholars after more than a century of official ridicule and indifference. Found in 1898 by Swedish immigrant farmer, Olof Ohman and his son, Edward, for years thereafter the runestone was at the center of an on-going controversy. A translation of its carved text reveals that Scandinavians arrived in Minnesota about seventy years before Columbus left Spain for the New World.

High-tech research over the past three years renewed interest in the question of its authenticity, however. Scholars, researchers, and professionals from all over the world travel to Minnesota's Runestone Museum to learn first-hand about this intriguing artifact. The Kensington Runestone will remain in Sweden until January, 2004. Meanwhile, its exact replica remains on display in Alexandria museum.

For further information, please contact LuAnn Patton, Executive Director of the Runestone Museum and coordinator of the testing team for further information; telephone (320) 763-3160; e-mail bigole@rea-alp.com



An inscription, carved in two languages, has also been recovered from the site. A scholar requesting anonymity believes one is in Mic-Mac, an Indian tongue of Nova Scotia, while the other is Greek as was spoken in Cyrene, Libya. In his translated interpretation of the inscription, the Lord is the eternal father of his children, mankind; the Redeemer has ascended into Heaven, and sits at the right hand of the Father. A word appearing in the text, Chrismon, or ICYTH-XPICTOC ("Jesus, Son of God, the Messiah") is an abbreviated form in accord with the Byzantine and North African Church of the Vandal period.

A Roman Catholic priest of New York City, Father John O'Connor, has identified the Guilford inscription as a paraphrase of the Epistle of Saint Paul to the Romans (Chapter 8, Verses 14-17 and also Verse 34). The writing style is 5th Century Greek, just when the Vandals invaded North Africa, where Lybian Cyrene was one of the oldest Christian bishoprics. Some 100 miles or more to the East, also in Libya, lay Adrimachidae from which some of the Christians who made the Connecticut carvings are believed to have originated,

based on linguistic affinities between the Greek spoken there and that represented in the Guilford text.

Others who contributed to the inscription, as the Figui Decipherment or inscription proves, were from Morocco. Since the Vandals' powerful navy controlled the western Mediterranean, these and other early Christian groups from North Africa must have endured an arduous journey to the sea coast of Morocco, before attempting to cross the Mid-Atlantic Ocean. Inscriptions, acrostics and symbolic carvings found at the Connecticut site are evidence for the arrival of these Orthodox Christians from the persecution of Arian Vandals in Lybia. Ruins of the church they built confirm their land-fall in America a thousand years before the official arrival of Christianity with Christopher Columbus in 1492. n

John Gallagher is a historical detective. He has a B.A. in history from Fordham University, New York City, NY. He is the former epigrapher consultant for the American Institute of Archaeological Research in New Hampshire. He has written several articles on the early explorations into North America.

JOHNSON and GRAHAM'S Lessee

v.

WILLIAM M'INTOSH.

Supreme Court of United States.

*562 The cause was argued by Mr. Harper and Mr. Webster for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Winder and Mr. Murray for the defendants.

*571 Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court.

The plaintiffs in this cause claim the land, in their declaration mentioned, under two grants, purporting to be made, the first in 1773, and the last in 1775, by the chiefs of certain *572 Indian tribes, constituting the Illinois and the Piankeshaw nations; and the question is, whether this title can be recognised in the Courts of the United States?

The facts, as stated in the case agreed, show the authority of the chiefs who executed this conveyance, so far as it could be given by their own people; and likewise show, that the particular tribes for whom these chiefs acted were in rightful possession of the land they sold. The inquiry, therefore, is, in a great measure, confined to the power of Indians to give, and of private individuals to receive, a title which can be sustained in the Courts of this country.

*574 In the establishment of these relations, the rights of the original inhabitants were, in no instance, entirely disregarded; but were necessarily, to a considerable extent, impaired. They were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it, and to use it according to their own discretion; but their rights to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, were necessarily diminished, and their power to dispose of the soil at their own will, to whomsoever they pleased, was denied by the original fundamental principle, that discovery gave exclusive title to those who made it.

While the different nations of Europe respected the right of the natives, as occupants, they asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves; and claimed and exercised, as a consequence of this ultimate dominion, a power to grant the soil, while yet in possession of the natives. These grants have been understood by all, to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy.

The history of America, from its discovery to the present day, proves, we think, the universal recognition of these principles.

Johnson's Lessee v. McIntosh, 21 US 543 - Supreme Court...

In this first effort made by the English government to acquire territory on this continent, we perceive a complete recognition of the principle which has been mentioned. The right of discovery given by this commission, is confined to countries "then unknown to all Christian people;" and of these countries Cabot was empowered to take possession in the name of the king of England. Thus asserting a right to take possession, *577 notwithstanding the occupancy of the natives, who were heathens, and, at the same time, admitting the prior title of any Christian people who may have made a previous discovery.



THESE ARE MUURISH/MOORISH LANDS!

A Landmark of the Aboriginal Muurs/ Moors, which was taken at Toltec Mounds in Scott, Arkansas; on the Summer Solstice of 2013. This is the hidden meaning of the Great Seal of the United States on the One Dollar Bill. This is the Eye of Ra/ Heru watching over his Muurish/ Moorish Children.

PUBLIC LAW 97-280—OCT. 4, 1982

96 STAT. 1211

Public Law 97-280
97th Congress

Joint Resolution

Authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim 1983 as the "Year of the Bible".

Oct. 4, 1982

[S.J. Res. 165]

Whereas the Bible, the Word of God, has made a unique contribution in shaping the United States as a distinctive and blessed nation and people;

Whereas deeply held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures led to the early settlement of our Nation;

Whereas Biblical teachings inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas many of our great national leaders—among them Presidents Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, and Wilson—paid tribute to the surpassing influence of the Bible in our country's development, as in the words of President Jackson that the Bible is "the rock on which our Republic rests";

Whereas the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of voluntarily applying the teachings of the Scriptures in the lives of individuals, families, and societies;

Whereas this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

Whereas that renewing our knowledge of and faith in God through Holy Scripture can strengthen us as a nation and a people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate 1983 as a national "Year of the Bible" in recognition of both the formative influence the Bible has been for our Nation, and our national need to study and apply the teachings of the Holy Scriptures.

Year of the
Bible.

Approved October 4, 1982.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 165:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 128 (1982):

Mar. 31, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 21, considered and passed House.

National Declaration for Every Bloodright Heir of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation

I am a Uaxashaktun Muur of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation pursuant to the following facts:

- I. As a collective consensus of people in ancient consanguinity, we Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs came together to form a nation under the "right of self-determination", as guaranteed and protected within the United Nations Charter Treaty of 1945, Articles 55 a-c and 56; Treaty Series 993, and as located in 3 Bevans 1153.
2. The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation has been recognized with irrevocable recognition as guaranteed and protected within the Convention on Rights and Duties of States Treaty Inter-American of 1933, Articles 1 through 16; Treaty Series 881, and as located in 3 Bevans 145.
3. The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs are not subjects of Morocco and its King, and neither were we subjects of its Sultan and his dominions circa 1787 and afterwards, but are recognized as Muurs of these American lands with most favored nation status, and with free ingress, egress and transgress in regards to this geographical American landmass; as guaranteed and protected within the Moroccan Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 and 1836, Articles 6 and 14; Treaty Series 244-1 and 244-2, and as located in 9 Bevans 1278 and 1286.
4. The Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs are tied to the American Continent by jus sanguinis, ancient autochthonous blood, indigenous lineage and genetic heritage as written in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; Article 31, and the Organization of American States American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 28; Clause 2.
5. The Ancestors of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs left several ancient landmarks, burial sites and archaeological human activity sites such as: The 5th Century A.D. Mauretanian Berber/ Moroccan Church of Connecticut, with landmark of church recorded by Berber Monks in Fiquig, Morocco calling this land Asqu Shamal; the 4th Century A.D. Tifinagh Berber writing at Narrows Rock Shelter of Arkansas, the 5th Century B.C. Bourne Stone of Massachusetts, the 8th Century B.C. Pontotoc Stele of Oklahoma, the Anubis Cave of Oklahoma, the Davenport Stele of Iowa, the Los Lunas Decalogue Stone of New Mexico, the Newark Holy Decalogue Stone of Ohio, the Watson Brake, Poverty Point and Louisiana State University Campus Mounds of Louisiana, the Toltec Mounds of Arkansas, the Serpent Mound of Ohio, the 40 KYO (Thousand Years Old) ancient Pygmy Skulls Burial Grounds of Eastern Tennessee, the 50 KYO (Thousand Years Old) Topper Site of South Carolina, the 130 KYO (Thousand Years Old) Cerutti Mastodon Site in California, and the 250 KYO (Thousand Years Old) Hueyatlaço Archaeological Site in the Valsequillo Basin near Puebla, Mexico. These ancient landmarks, burial sites and archaeological human activity sites are protected according to The Most High Creatress'/ Creator's Law recorded in Deuteronomy 19:14 and 27:17, Proverbs 22:28 and 23:10, and Matthew 5:17-18; signed into Federal Law as Public Law 97-280.
6. We of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation have returned back to our Blood Birthright of consanguinity due to descending from common roots of our Ancestors being first in time in the Americas ab antiquo, and have returned to the inheritance of our family estate being the Americas and its natural resources. This right is protected according to The Most High Creatress'/ Creator's Law recorded in Leviticus 25:10 and Micah 4:4, and signed into Federal Law as Public Law 97-280.
7. I am who I am according to Blood and History, and Divine, Natural and Federal Law. So, I hereby respectfully demand that you honor my rights to be who I am.

Written By:
Kan Maccu B'alam,
Draconus Rex Draconorum,
Grand Chief of the Uaxashaktun Ak Pakal Muurs Nation,
Toriano ObaShango-El™, A.R.R.
W/o Prejudice, UCC I-103, I-308, 9-311; *et al*

