

Exhibit A

Proclamation and Declaration of Nationality

Upon my inherited nobility and upon private aboriginal/Indigenous proper person status and commercial liability, I Alfred Lane Bey, being, duly Affirmed under Consanguine unity; pledge my national, Political, and Spiritual allegiance to my moabite/moorish nation - being the Archaic aborigines/Indigenes of Amexem (The Americas); standing squarely affirmed upon my oath of the five points of light - Love, Truth, Peace, freedom and Justice; do affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Being competent (in my proper person) declare to my signature that the following facts to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief and are not meant to mislead.

A. That I, Alfred Lane Bey, am a Noble of the Al-moroccan Empire (North America) in propria persona; being moonish American - a descendant of the Ancient moabites/moors, by birthright, freehold and inheritance; being aboriginal and Indigenous to the land/s (Amexem/Americas) Territorium of my Ancient moabite/moorish fore-mothers and fore-fathers.

B. The Al-moroccan (American) Continents - are the land of the Moors; being North America, South America, Central America; including the adjoining Islands (Americana/Ameru/Al-moroc). True Moonish Americans have acknowledge claim, and possess, by said inheritance and prorogeniture, the freehold status thereto; All unalienable and substantive Rights, to be, to Enjoy, and Act, distinct in our aboriginal customs and culture; and determining our own political, social, and economic status of state turning our hearts and minds back to our Ancient mothers and fathers moors/muens, by Divine and natural law/right. Being moonish American, we have and possess the internationally recognized rights to determine our own

C. Status of Moonish Americans - The present union states municipal and civil laws and codes of the land are an "incorporated unit of self government" Established by the political powers of the "General Assembly" of each state of union, and initiated at philadephia, Pennsylvania, North America, in the year (1854). It governs "only" the right and conduct of "white people" (Europeans), Christians and Jews, of the (1863) union states rights republic, under the magna charta (charter), the knights of columbus code, and the ku klux klan oath forever. Said union states republic (U.S.A) denies citizenship to the descendants of the moonish nation in the western Hemisphere, erroneously referred to and branded and misnomered as, Negro, Black, Colored and African American, etc, Etc...

D. Origin of moonish Americans - "status of the state" absent of threat, coercion, or Acquiescence to a color-of-law, a color-of-office, nor to be subjected to an imposed color-of Authority -

E. The Supreme Court of the United States (in the landmark case) of "Dred Scott v. Sandford" 68 U.S (19 Howard) 393 (1857) held that negroes whether held to slavery or free were not included and were not intended to be included in the category of citizen (subject) of the Union States Rights Republic. Resultantly, the true indigenous noble of Moroccan Empire (free moors), bearers of the names/Titles, Ali, El, Bey, Dey and Al are excluded from the Union States Right Republic (U.S.A) jurisdiction. The true indigenous nobles of Al Moroccan Empire are sovereign, private, and self governed, by Right law, principles and customs and the five highest principles of Love, Truth, peace, freedom and Justice.

F. I assert my full Birthrights- Sovereignty and Substantive Rights and claim to hereditament- Being a sundry free moor/moor and a (natural being) pursuant to: Moabite/Moorish Pedigree; the Free Moorish Zediac Constitution; The Great Seal of the Moorish Nation (Ab Antiquo) The Treaty of Peace and Friendship - 1787/1836; The Sundry Free Moors Act of 1790; The 1781 Organic United States Constitution; The Moorish Federal Encancers Act (Union States Army: 1861-1863) The 1854 Roman Catholic Magna Charta; The Knight of Columbus Code; The Ku Klux Klan Oath; The United Nation Charter, Article 55(C); The Rights of Indigenous People; Part I, Article 1,2,3,4,5; Part II, Article 6; The United States Supreme Court - Act of State; Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act 28 USC 1601; et sequa, The world court decision, The Hague, Netherlands - Day 21, January 1958 A.D = 1378 M.C. in reference to the Right of the Natural People and ~~state~~ Substantive Rights, etc.

G. That Noble Drew Ali is my prophet. He was born Timothy Drew January 8 1886 in the state of North Carolina, he is a Moorish American.

H. That I unequivocally refuse and can not be made to be labeled as, placed in the status of, categorized as nor identified as a Black, Negro or colored person, nor Africa American. I am not an United States citizen or any of the numerous misnomers that delude to property servitude and/or slavery (commercial or otherwise) that originated within the United States etc.

I. That I emphatically assert and affirm that my proper status is that of a Moorish American sovereign.

J. That what my Ancient forefather were, I am 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, God Allah the universal Creator himself.

Further

This Moonish American saith not.

Done this 9 day of June 2022

without Prejudice

By: Alfred Lane Bey

Alfred Lane Bey

In Propria Person Sui Juris
Moonish American

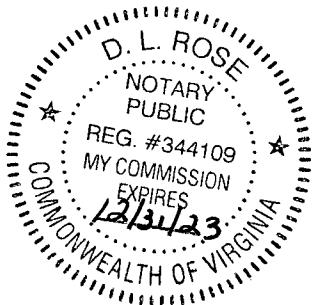
Acknowledgment

Subscribe to and sworn before me this 9th day
of June 2022 a notary that Alfred Lane Bey personally
appeared and known to me to be the man whose
name subscribed to within this instrument and
acknowledge to the same

David Rose seal

Notary Public in and for said state: Virginia

My commission expires: 12/31/23



Appendix A

EA3

Exhibit B
Affidavit Truth

I Alfred Lane Bey - In Propria Person sui Juris, Moonish American sovereign and Affiant do declare by my signature that the following statements are factual and true to the best of my knowledge and belief and are not meant to deceive or to mislead.

- I. That Affiant is a real, live flesh and blood, breathing, non-fictional, and natural Being, born of a natural mother. Possessing all 5.5th Components of Spirit, Soul, body, nationality and creed.
- II. That Affiant is a Moonish American sovereign in a collective capacity with other sovereign.
- III. That Affiant Rights existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the Territory (or state)
- IV. That Affiant Rights existed even in the light of the United States Bankruptcy AKA the National Emergency and that include the Rights to Redemption.
- V. That the persons named in all of the court (commercial) documents is not the Affiant.
- VI. That the persons named in all of the court (commercial) documents is a corporate entity only existing in contemplation of law (commerce).
- VII. That Affiant is not an accomadating party to that corporate entity named in all of the court documents.
- VIII. That All capital letter are used to not only identify Sovereign - Less corporates but all of their property as well (names on Birth certificate)
- IX. That all states (and territorial) certified Birth Certificates, U.S. Social Security numbers, Driver licenses and other state identifications rest upon the crime of Denationalization and thus ex post facto law.
- X. That Affiant at no time has willingly knowingly intentionally or voluntarily agreed to abdicate Affiant's Position as a sovereign through Signature, words, actions or inactions and any assumptions, presumption or implied consent, is emphatically refuted.

Appendix B

EB1

XI. That Affiant is not a party to, or signatory to any valid contract nor compact (by oath or otherwise) with the states (or its sub contract) that requires Affiant to perform in any manner nor to tender payments of any amount of money to the states nor has the state disclosed under good faith and clean hands any contract agreement or otherwise evidencing that Affiant is required to perform, or tender payment there under.

XII. That Affiant at no time has requested nor accepted extraordinary benefits nor privileges from the state nor any judicial sub construct there of.

XIII. That Affiant incorporated all statement of facts made in Affiants "Motion to vacate void judgement" and Proclamation of Declarations of Nationality and Sovereignty, in this Affidavit of Truth.

XIV. Let it be knowned that the union states society "Bar Association" Lawyers, Esquires, and Attorneys of European colonial descent, and foreign Corporation, cannot depict, portray or symbolize a free moor; as they are not of the same Nation Jurisdiction, Customs, or National Peers; and cannot sit in judgement of any free moor (Act of state).

XV. That reserve and use of "All Rights Reserved without prejudice" U.C.C. 1-207/308, U.C.C. 1-203, is noted to All federal, state, city, and Municipal peace officers; in harmony with state's statutes, and indicates the Reservation of my Rights.

XVI. In light of foregoing Jurisprudence 'Stare Decisis' Supreme Court Decisions, facts, and law; and Counter to the negative and 'colorable' Social conditions instituted by state persons of the union states Society, there exists a blatant 'want of jurisdiction' on the part of the union states rights republic (U.S.A), its agents, Personnel, Contractor, and assigns. Axioms are legally in force under National and International law attending these issues. And this Affiant (natural Person) does not waive any rights; does not transfer power of Attorney; and does not willingly consent to any public trial or hearing in any 'colorable' tribunal venue or non-Article III, unconstitutional jurisdiction. The official oath, the Obligations, and the fiduciary duties of all accusers and bound 'Claimants' to National law and order; Civilization principles fixed in Constitution law, still stands! Definition and Truth still Rule. Non-compliance is a Federal and International law offence.

This Affiant saith not.

Done This 9 day of June 2022

without Prejudice
By: Alfred Lane Bey

Alfred Lane Bey

In propria persona sui iuris
Moorish American
Currently imprisoned at
Wallens Ridge State Prison
272 Dogwood Drive
Big Stone Gap, VA (24219)

Acknowledgement

Subscribed to and sworn by me on this 9th day of June 2022
as a Notary that Alfred Lane Bey personally appeared and known
to me to be the man whose name subscribed to within this
instrument and acknowledge to be the same.

David Rose Seal

Notary Public in and for said state Virginia
My commission Expires 12/31/23



Appendix B

EB3



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

RAHM EMANUEL
MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Hamatities, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet to traverse from East Africa and later formed themselves kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas; and

WHEREAS, the indigenous Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united in order to again 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 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; and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 1886, Noble Drew Ali was born in the State of North Carolina destined to become the first Patriot of his mentally enslaved Moorish American People. In 1912 he was later anointed as "El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the Heads 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. As a result of the 13th amendment, Moorish people were emancipated from slavery in 1865:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RAHM EMANUEL, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, do hereby proclaim January 8-15, 2012, to be MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK IN CHICAGO, and urge all residents to recognize the events planned for this time.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 2011.

Rahm Emanuel
Mayor

Appendix
C

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Hamaties, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet to traverse from East Africa and later formed themselves kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas; and

WHEREAS, the indigenous Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united in order to again 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 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; and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 1886, Noble Drew Ali was born in the State of North Carolina destined to become the first Patriot of his mentally enslaved Moorish American People. In 1912 he was later anointed as "El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the Heads 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. As a result of the 13th Amendment, Moorish people were emancipated from slavery in 1865;

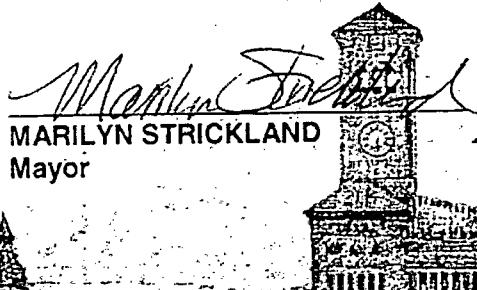
NOW, THEREFORE, I, MARILYN STRICKLAND, Mayor of the City of Tacoma, on behalf of the City Council, do hereby proclaim the week of January 8-15, 2012, as

MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK

in the City of Tacoma and I urge all residents to recognize the events planned for this time.



WITNESS, THEREFORE, MY HAND
AND THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE
CITY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON
This 4th day of January 2012.



MARILYN STRICKLAND
Mayor

*City of
Fayetteville
North Carolina*

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Hamatites, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet to cross from East Africa and later formed kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas; **AND**

WHEREAS, the native Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united in order to again link themselves with the family of nations; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans have formed a sovereign Theocratic Government guided by the 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 destined to become the first Patriot of the Moorish American People; **AND**

WHEREAS, in 1912, Noble Drew Ali was anointed as El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali by the heads of Egypt and the 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; **AND**

WHEREAS, as a result of the Congressional ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865, the Moorish peoples were emancipated from slavery.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Anthony G. Chavonne, Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, North Carolina, do hereby proclaim January 8-15, 2012, to be

MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK

Anthony G. Chavonne

Anthony G. Chavonne
Mayor

Appendix

City of Charlotte, North Carolina Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans are descendants of Moabites, Hamatites and Canaanites whom inhabited the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa; and

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central and South Americas, have formed a sovereign Theocratic Government from among themselves and guided by the command principles of love, truth, peace, freedom, and justice through virtue of the universal right to self-determination and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 1886, Noble Drew Ali was born in North Carolina destined to become the first Patriot of his mentally enslaved Moorish American people, in 1912 he was later anointed as "El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the Heads 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; and

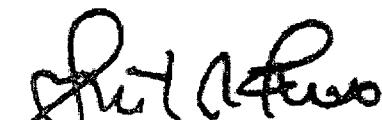
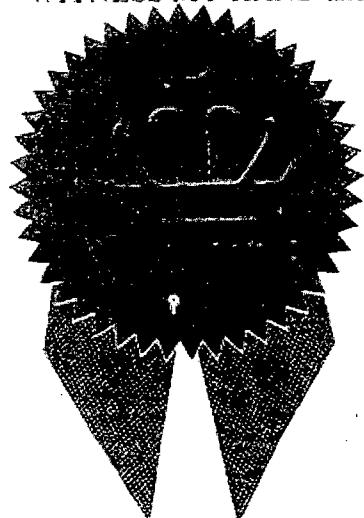
WHEREAS, there are planned events during Moorish American week where citizens of Charlotte can learn about the history of Moorish Americans:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Anthony R. Foxx, Mayor of Charlotte, do hereby proclaim January 8 -15, 2012 as

"MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK"

in Charlotte and commend its observance to all citizens.

WITNESS MY HAND and the official Seal of the City of Charlotte.



Anthony R. Foxx
Mayor

Appendix
C

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Hamatities, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet to traverse from East Africa and later formed themselves kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas; and

Whereas, the indigenous Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united in order to again link themselves with the family of nations; and

Whereas, The Moorish Americans, being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central and South America, have formed a sovereign Theocratic Government 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 fn the Rights of Indigenous People guaranteed in the Charter; and

Whereas, on January 8, 1886, Noble Drew Ali was born in the state of North Carolina and in 1912 was anointed as "El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the Heads 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. As a result of the 13th amendment, Moorish people were emancipated from slavery in 1865.

Now, Therefore, I, Jim Suttle, Mayor of the City of Omaha, do hereby proclaim January 8-15, 2012, to be:

Moorish American Week

In Witness Whereof, I have set my hand and caused the Official Seal of the City of Omaha to be affixed this 5th day of January, 2012.



Jim Suttle, Mayor
City of Omaha

Appendix
C



City of Tyler
by the honorable
Barbara Bass, Mayor

A Proclamation
MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK
JANUARY 8-15, 2012

Whereas, the Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Hamatites and Canaanites who were permitted by the old pharaohs of Kemet to traverse from east Africa and later formed themselves kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands on to the present day Continental Americas; and

Whereas, the indigenous Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united in order to again link themselves with the family of nations; and

Whereas, the Moorish Americans, being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central and South America; and

Whereas, on January 8, 1886, Noble Drew Ali was born in the state of North Carolina and in 1912 was anointed as "El Hajj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the heads of Egypt to return to the United States as the founding father of the newly risen nation of Moorish Americans. As a result of the 13th Amendment, Moorish people were emancipated from slavery in 1865; and

Whereas, the Moorish Americans are guided by the principles of love, truth, peace, freedom and justice;

*Now Therefore, I, Barbara Bass, Mayor of the City of Tyler, Texas, do hereby proclaim
JANUARY 8-15, 2012, as MOORISH AMERICAN DAY in the City of Tyler, Texas, and urge all citizens
to join in recognizing them.*



*In official recognition whereof I hereby
affix my signature this 12th day of January 2012.*

Barbara Bass

Barbara R. Bass
Mayor of Tyler, Texas

appendix
C

PROCLAMATION

BY

MAYOR STEPHANIE RAWLINGS-BLAKE

DESIGNATING JANUARY 8-15, 2012

AS

"MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK"

IN BALTIMORE

WHEREAS, Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Hamites, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Pharaohs of Kemet to traverse from East Africa and later created kingdoms from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa and the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas, and

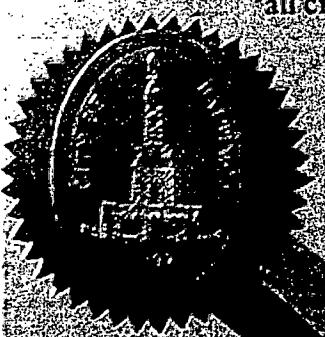
WHEREAS, the indigenous Moorish Peoples of the Americas are again united in order to link themselves with the family of nations from the past, and

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans, being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central, and South America, have formed a sovereign theocratic government guided by the command principles of love, truth, peace, freedom, and justice by virtue of the universal right to self-determination and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 1836, Noble Drew Ali was born in the State of North Carolina to later become the first prophet of his internally enslaved Moorish American people; he was later anointed "El Haj Sharif Abdul Ali" by the leaders in Egypt and the Holy City of Mecca and then returned to the United States as the last prophet and founding father of the newly risen Nation of Moorish Americans.

THEREFORE, I, STEPHANIE RAWLINGS-BLAKE, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, do hereby proclaim January 8-15, 2012, as "MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK" IN BALTIMORE, and do urge all citizens to join in this celebration.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set the Great Seal of the City of Baltimore to be affixed this eighth day of January, two thousand and twelve.



Stephanie L. Blake
Mayor

RESOLUTION
RECOGNIZING MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK
JANUARY 8 - 15, 2012

WHEREAS, Moorish Americans are the descendants of the ancient Moabites, Amorites, and Canaanites who were permitted by the Old Pharaohs of Kemet to cross from East Africa and later formed kingdoms extending from the northwestern and southwestern shores of Africa, the Atlantic Islands onto the present day Continental Americas, and,

WHEREAS, the native Moorish Peoples of the Americas are now united in order to link themselves with the family of nations; and,

WHEREAS, the Moorish Americans have formed a sovereign Theocratic Government guided by the 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 destined to become the first Patriot of the Moorish American People; and,

WHEREAS, in 1912, Noble Drew Ali was appointed as El Haj Sharif Abdul Ali, Head of Egypt and the Holy City of Mecca to return to the United States as the Prophet and Founding Father of the newly risen Nation of Moorish America; and,

WHEREAS, as a result of the Congressional ratification of the 13th amendment that was enacted in 1865, the Moorish people were emancipated from slavery.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Union, New Jersey does hereby recognize the week of January 8-15, 2012 as Moorish American Week.

Marge Caldwell-Wilson
Marge Caldwell-Wilson, North Ward Councilwoman

Kathy McBride
Kathy McBride, Council President

Appendix C

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK
PROCLAMATION

WILLIAM, the 2d, 1811. - *Wm. C. Pennington of the Americas are now
engaged in the design of the Church, as with the family of citizens; and*

WHEREAS, on March 2, 1850, the people aboriginal to the territories of South America and South America have formed a sovereign
Dominican Government guided by the command principles of love,
of peace, freedom and justice through virtue of the universal right
of self-government as well as with the Declaration on the Rights of
Man and Peoples presented to the Charter, and

WHEREAS, on January 8, 1826, Abdul Drew Ali was born in the
State of New Jersey destined to become the first Patriot of his
nationally called Moorish American People. In 1912 he was later
known as "The Holy Saint Abdul Ali" by the Heads of Egypt and
Italy City of Mecca to return to the United States as the Last Prophet
and Founding Father of the newly risen Nation of Moorish Americans.
As a result of the 13th amendment, Moorish people were emancipated
from slavery in 1865.

Now, THEREFORE, I, Mark Stodola, Mayor of the City of Little Rock, do hereby proclaim January 8 - 15, 2012 as MOORISH AMERICAN WEEK in the city of Little Rock.

On the 1st day of January, 2012.

Clark Adder
Motor

Appendix

Treaty of Peace & Friendship
1787
Between Morocco and The United States

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 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 MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY OR A MAJORITY OF THEM, BY WRITING UNDER THE HANDS AND SEALS TO APPOINT SUCH AGENT IN THE SAID BUSINESS AS THEY MIGHT THINK PROPER WITH AUTHORITY UNDER THE DIRECTIONS AND INSTRUCTION OF THE SAID MINISTERS TO COMMENCE & PROSECUTE THE SAID NEGOTIATIONS & CONFERENCES FOR THE SAID TREATY PROVIDED THAT THE SAID TREATY SHOULD BE SIGNED BY 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 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, BATH ARRANGED ARTICLES FOR A TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO & SEALED WITH HIS ROYAL SEAL, BEING TRANSLATED INTO THE LANGUAGE OF 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 THE BOOK AND SEALED WITH OUR ROYAL SEAL AT OUR COURT OF MOROCCO IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF SHA-

BORN, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED, TRUSTING IN GOD IT WILL REMAIN
PERMANENT.

ARTICLE 1

We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty consisting of twenty five Articles shall be inscribed 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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 effect returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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 the 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 be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 8

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

ARTICLE 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 in to 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.

ARTICLE 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 Ports 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 to her shall be protected and assisted until by the help of God, they shall be sent to their Country.

ARTICLE 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 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 the enemies Moors or Christians.

ARTICLE 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 pretense 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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 seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

ARTICLE 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 labor whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

ARTICLE 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 of by either of the parties.

ARTICLE 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 merchandize but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 19

No vessel shall be detained import on any pretense whatever, nor be obliged to take on-board on any articles without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 21

If any 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.

ARTICLE 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 right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruptions; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

ARTICLE 23

The consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any 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.

ARTICLE 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 mouths 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.

ARTICLE 25

This treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for fifty years. We 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 annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cardoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THOMAS BARCLAY



1. Introduction	2. Chronology	3. Topics	4. Medieval	5. 10th Century	6. 11th Century	7. 12th Century	8. 13th Century	9. 14th Century	10. 15th Century	11. 16th Century	12. 17th Century	13. 18th Century	14. 19th Century	15. 20th Century	16. 21st Century
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The Barbary Treaties 1786-1816

Morocco - Treaty of Peace; September 16, 1836

[Barbary Treaties Menu](#)

Art. 1	Art. 2	Art. 3	Art. 4	Art. 5	Art. 6	Art. 7	Art. 8	Art. 9	Art. 10
Art. 11	Art. 12	Art. 13	Art. 14	Art. 15	Art. 16	Art. 17	Art. 18	Art. 19	Art. 20
Art. 21	Art. 22	Art. 23	Art. 24	Art. 25					

Treaty of Peace, signed at Meccanez (Meknes or Meqqbinez) September 16, 1836 (3 Jumada II, A.H. 1252). Original in Arabic.

A document including a copy of the treaty in Arabic and an English translation, followed by a clause of conclusion under the seal of the United States consulate at Tangier, was signed by James R. Leib, consul and agent of the United States, on October 1, 1836.

Submitted to the Senate December 26, 1836. (Message of December 20, 1836.) Resolution of advice and consent January 17, 1837. Ratified by the United States January 28, 1837. As to the ratification generally, see the notes. Proclaimed January 30, 1837.

The following twenty-six pages of Arabic text are a reproduction of the pages of the original treaty; but they are arranged in left-to-right order of pagination.⁽¹⁾ Then, from the above-mentioned document signed by James R. Leib on October 1, 1836, is printed the English translation, with the clause of conclusion reserving the treaty for the ratification of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

[Translation]

In the name of God, the merciful and Clement!

(Abd Errahman ibnu 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 30 day of the month Jumad al-ahzar, 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, 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.

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 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.

Appendix D

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Grace to the only God.

I, the under-written, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkack 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 complete 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 gun-shot 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 this Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the eighteenth day of Ramadan, (a) in the year one thousand two hundred.

The servant of the King, my master, whom God preserve.

TAHER BEN ABDELKACK FENNISH.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Fennish, in addition to the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the said Taher Fennish made by the express directions of his Majesty.

THOMAS BARCLAY.

TREATY WITH MOROCCO. 1787

Now, KNOW YE, That we, the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and 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, (L.S.)
London, January 25th, 1787.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, (L.S.)
Paris, January 1st, 1787.

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 Widnoon, 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, by 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 presence 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 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 presence 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.

Appendix D

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 where the offense shall be committed, 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; 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.

[Seal] JAMES R. LEIB

(1) The Arabic Text has not been reproduced by the Avalon Project. Back.

Barbary Treaties: Morocco

Source
Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America
Edited by Hunter Miller
Volume 4
Documents 1-40: 1776-1818
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931.

Barbary Wars	Arabian Gulf	Americas	Mediterranean	15 th Century	16 th Century	17 th Century	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	21 st Century
1786-1816	1787-1803	1794-1805	1799-1805	14 th c. 1450	15 th c. 1470	16 th c. 1510	17 th c. 1600	18 th c. 1700	19 th c. 1800	20 th c. 1900