

Exhibit A

Proclamation and Declaration of Nationality and Sovereignty

I BOBBY HATHAWAY-Bey in propria persona sui Juris of Moorish descent and indigenous to these continental Americans do declare by my signature that the following facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and are not meant to deceive or to mislead.

A. That I am A Moorish-American-Sovereign.

B. That my Nationality is Moorish American.

C. That I am a Moorish-American because I am a descendant of the old Moroccan empire and born in the Americas.

D. That the Moorish-Americans are descendants of the Ancient Moabites whom inhabited the North-Western South-Western shores of Africa.

E. 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.

F. 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 African American. I am not an ~~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.

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

H. That what my ancient forefathers were I am today without doubt or contradiction. There is not no one who is able to change man from the descendant nature of his forefathers unless his powers extend beyond the Great God Allah the Universal Creator himself, further.

without Prejudice

Bobby D. Hathaway-Bey

By Bobby D. Hathaway-Bey

in propria persona sui juris

Moorish-American-Sovereign

Exhibit B

Affidavit of Truth

I BOBBY HATHAWAY BEY. IN PROPRIA PERSONA
SUI JURIS. MOORISH-AMERICAN SOVEREIGN and Affiant
do declare by my signature that the following state-
ments are factual and true to the best of my know-
ledge and belief and are not meant to deceive or to
mislead.

I. That Affiant is a complete flesh and blood man.
possessing all 5-5th components of spirit, soul, body
Nationality and Creed.

II. That Affiant is a Moorish-American Sovereign in
a collective capacity with other Sovereign.

III. That Affiant's Rights existed by the law of the
land long antecedent to the organization of the
territory (or state).

IV. That Affiant Rights exist even in light of the
United States Bankruptcy AKA The National
Emergency and that includes the right to Redemption.

V. That the persons named in all of the court
(commercial) documents is not the Affiant.

VI. That the persons named all of the court
(commercial) documents is a corporate entity only
existing in the contemplation of law (commerce).

VII. That Affiant is not an accommodating party to

that corporate entity named in all of the court documents.

VIII. That all capital letters are used to not only identify Sovereign-Less Corporates but all of their properties as well (Names on Birth Certificate)

IX. That all states (and territorial us) 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 Affiants position as a Sovereign through signature, words, actions or inactions and any assumptions, presumption or implied consent, is emphatically refuted.

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 constructs) 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 Affiants 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 thereof

XIII. That Affiant incorporates all statement of facts made in Affiant's "Motion to vacate void Judgment" and proclamation of Declarations of Nationality and Sovereignty, in this Affidavit of Truth.

without prejudice
By Bobby D. Hathaway-Bey
BOBBY D. HATHAWAY-Bey
in propria persona sui juris
Moorish-American-Sovereign
Currently imprisoned at
Wallens Ridge State Prison
272 Dogwood Drive
Big Stone Gap, Va. (24219)

Declaration of Truth

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, I Bobby D. Hathaway-Bey
(*in propria persona*) declare under penalty of
perjury that the following is true and correct.

Without prejudice
Bobby D. Hathaway-Bey
'in propria persona' Sui Juris
Moorish American Sovereign

Declaration of Verification. The Declarant swears
that the facts stated in this Habeas Corpus are true
to my knowledge and the stated on information and
belief are true to the best of my knowledge
and belief

August 14, 2022



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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Anthony G. Chavonne".

Anthony G. Chavonne
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

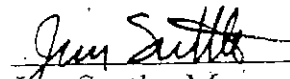
Whereas, The Moorish Americans, being aboriginal to the territories of North, Central and South America, have formed a sovereign Theocratic Government guided by the command principles of love, truth, peace, freedom and justice through virtue of the universal right to self-determination as well as with the Declaration of 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





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



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in memory of Sol Goldman

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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
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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 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 30 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, 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.

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 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.

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; 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 Menu

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.

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