

Exhibit A

Proclamation and Declaration of nationality and Sovereignty judicial Notice

Upon my private aboriginal/Indigenous, Propria persona, I
Tiyo Terrell Brown-Bey being duly affirmed under
Causaque unity; Pledge my national, political, and
Spiritual Allegiance to my moabite/Moorish nation-being
The archaic aboriginal/Indigenes of America/s, standing
Squarely affirmed upon my oath to the five points of
Life-Love, truth, peace, freedom and justice, do squarely
Affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but
The truth; and having knowledge and firmly-established
Belief upon historical, lawful, and adjudicated facts
Contained herein being competent (in my own proper
Person) to attest to this declaration upon which I place
My signature; whereas, I state, proclaim and declare the
Following to be true, correct, certain, complete, not
Misleading, supreme, and not intended to be presented for
Any misrepresented, colored or improper use or purpose.

A) That I Tiyo Terrell Brown-Bey am A noble of the Al
Moroccan empire (~~Other~~ North America) in propria persona/
My own proper self); being Moorish-America - A descendant
Of the Ancient Moabites/Moors, by birth right, Freehold
Primogeniture and inheritance; being aboriginal and

Indigenous to the land/s (Amexem/Americas) territory of
My Ancestral Moabite/Moorish fore-Mothers and fore-fathers

B) That my nationality is Moorish American

C) That I am A Moorish-American-Sovereign

D) That I am A Moorish-American because I am A
Descendent of the Moorish Kingdom/Tribes that was
Not only stolen from the northwest, Southwest shores of
Africa, but already inhabiting the Americas. what my fore-
fathers was before I am today.

E) The Al Morocco (American) coastwets are the land of
The Moors; being North-America, South-America, central
America including the adjoining islands. I have acknowledge
Claim, and posses, by said inheritance and primogeniture, the
Free hold status there to; all realisable and substantive
Rights to be, to enjoy, and to act, distinct in my aboriginal
Customs and culture; and determining my own political, social
And economic status of the state, Turning my heart and mind
Back to my ancient Mothers and Fathers-Moors, by Divine
And natural right Being Moorish American, we have and
Possess the internationally recognized rights to
Determine our own scene to A color of law, A color of

Office, nor to be subjected to an imposed color of Authority.

F) Moors/Moorish Americans have, proclaim and possess the Unalienable, substantive rights and birth rights inheritance To our Al Moroccan names and nationality by natures law, Divine law, primogeniture, and by recognized laws of the nations of earth (International). These substantive Rights are supported, and asserted by royal law; Moorish law, Moslem/Muslim law; the great law of peace; the laws of nature; the Free Moorish Great seat zodiac constitution; And affirmed by articles IV and VI of the constitution Cerevant of 1774-1781 A.D. = 1201 M.C., as lawfully adopted For the united states republic (U.S. 4), establishing its Republic form of Government, said constitution established the Peoples supreme law of the land to secure the rights of The people, and keep government bound and is check By official oath, and official Bow Down from the Ancient ones, our primogenitors, comes the supreme law of The land!

G) That noble Drew Ali is my prophet he was born Timothy Drew January 8th, 1886 in the state of north carolina He is A Moorish American.

H) That I unequivocally refuse and cannot be made to be labeled as, placed in the status of, categorized as, nor identified as black, Negro, colored, African American Ethiopian or any other Misnomers that delude to property, Servitude and or slavery (Commercial or other wise) that Originated within the united states (of) America.

I) That I am not, nor could I ever be a citizen of the UNITED STATES.

J) 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 the union, and Initiated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, North America, in the Year (1854) it Governs "Only" the rights and conduct of "White People" christians and Jews. in addition, the supreme Court of the united states (in the landmark case) of "Dred Scott v. sandford" 60 U.S. (19 Howard) 393 (1857) held that negres - whether held to slavery or free - were not included and were not intended to be Included in the "category" of "citizen" (subjects of the Union states right Republic)

Resultantly, the true indigene nobles of the Al Moroccan Empire (Free Moors), bearers of the names/titles, Ali, El, Bey, Dey and Al, are excluded from the union states rights Republic (U.S.A) Jurisdiction. True descendents of the Ancient Moabites/Moors are sovereigns, private, and self-governed; by right-law principles and customs; and only obligated to the free Moorish zodiac constitution circle 7-archaically established by Our Ancient fore Mothers and fore-fathers such extended allegiance and "obligation" includes 'the great seal' and the high principles and Moor-al standards, embodied in the Moorish national flag - love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. Moorish Americans Indigenes to the land maintain a constitutional and lawful, non-obligatory tax "status" and position, relative to foreign entity taxation (Indigenes not taxed) and maintain a non-obligatory respect for the union state rights republic (U.S.A), its members, its laws; its Ordinances; its codes, its customs and its traditions, Pursuant to, the free Moorish American zodiac constitution Articles IV and VI; the treaty of peace and friendship between the united states and Morocco - (1787) - superseded by the treaty of (1836); resolution 75; journals of the house of representatives, united states - April 17, 1833 AD. Moorish American society of Philadelphia and the use of Their Names,

The United Nations "Declaration of the rights of the child"
"General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV), 14 U.N. GA or
Supp (No 16) at 19, U.N. Doc A/4354 (1959); the
United Nations "universal Declaration on human rights"
Articles XV, General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of
10, December 1948 AD; "Executive order 13107"-United
States republic, north America the implementation of
human rights treaties; the national constitution for the
Continental United States, Articles III, section 2; Amendment
V - liberty clause; Amendment IX - Reservation of the
rights of the people; the United States department of
Justice Moorish credentials; Free Moorish zodiac
Constitution.

K) Furthermore, I assert my full Birthrights sovereignty
And substantive rights and claim to hereditaments Being
A Free Moor (Natural Being) pursuant to: Moabite/Moorish
Pedigree; and the United Nations charter; Article 55(c);
The rights of indigenous people; part I, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4,
5; part II, Article 6; The United States supreme court -
Acts of state; the foreign sovereign Immunities Act 28
USC 1601; Et sequa, the world court, the Hague,
Netherlands - Day 21, January 1958 A.D. = 1378 M.C. Is
Reference to the rights of natural people and substantive
Rights, etc.

D) Therefore, in preservation of The rights of indigenous Peoples and preservation of the rights of the people... in Accord and defence of all laws stated herein, I hereby Demand A dismissal of any and all unconstitutional Sanctions, claims, or other warrants or charges Made or Issued which are devoid of true identity, personages; A denial of 'Due process' of A 'Trial' by A jury of My own national peers; or A verified and lawful Indictment, sanctioned by assembled grand jury; and That I be availed all the lawful constitutional secured Safeguards, established by the Supreme law; with Documented proper jurisdiction and venue confirmed And in place.

All rights reserved without prejudice; U.C.C 1-207/308,
U.C.C 1-103

I am Tiyon Terrell Brown - Bey Aboriginal natural Person in proper persona

Exhibit B

Declarations of Truth

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, I Declare under penalty of Perjury that the following is true and correct.

I Tijan Terrell Brown-Bey is propria persona, sui juris Moorish American Sovereign and declarant 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 mislead.

(I) That, declarant is A complete flesh and blood man Possessing all 5-5th components of spirit, soul, body Nationality, and creed.

(II) That, declarant is A Moorish-American Sovereign, is A Collective capacity with other sovereigns.

(III) That, declarant rights existed by the law of the Land long Antecedent to the organization of territory (or state)

(IV) That, declarant rights exist even in light of the United States bankruptcy AKA, the national emergency And that, includes the right redemption.

(
V) That, the persons named in all of the court (Commercial)
Documents is not the declarant.

VI) That, the persons named in all of the court (Commercial)
Documents is A corporate entity, only existing in the
Contemplation of the law (Commerce)

VII) That, declarant 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 identify sovereigns -
Less corporates but all of their properties as well (Names on
Birth certificates, etc.)

IX) That, all state (And territorial, U.S.) certified birth certificates,
U.S. Social Security numbers, drivers licenses, and other
United States identifications rest upon the crime of
"De-nationalization" and thus, Ex post facto laws

X) That, Declarant at no time has willingly, knowingly,
Intentionally, or voluntarily, agreed to abdicate declarant's
Position as A sovereign, through signature, words, actions
Or in-actions, and any assumption (Presumptions) or implied
Consent is emphatically refuted

XI) That, declarant is not A party to nor signatory to any Valid contract nor compact (by oath or otherwise) with The united states (Or its sub-constructs) that requires Declarant to perform in any manner nor to tender Payment of any amount of money to the united states, nor Has the united states disclosed under good faith and clean hands, any contract, agreements or otherwise evidencing that Declarant is required to perform or tender payment there Under,

XII) That, declarant at no time has requested nor accepted Extraordinary benefits nor privileged from the united States nor any judicial subconstructs thereof.

XIII) That, declarant incorporates all statements of facts made Is declarants' uprit and declarant proclamation and Declaration of nationality and Sovereignty also the Morocco Treaty and proclamations (See exhibits (-i)) of state in This declaration of truth.

IX) That, only A Moor can depict, portray or represent A Moor so no affidavit was needed, only A declaration

Futher,

This declarant saith not



Yale Law School
LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY
in memory of Sol Goldman

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The Barbary Treaties 1786-1816 Morocco - Treaty of Peace; September 16, 1836

Barbary Treaties Menu

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Art 11	Art 12	Art 13	Art 14	Art 15	Art 16	Art 17	Art 18	Art 19	Art 20
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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.

ART. 7

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* 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; 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.

[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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Declaration of Truth

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, I Tijon Terrell Brown-Bey
("In propria persona") Declare under penalty of
Perjury that the following is true and correct.

Without Prejudice

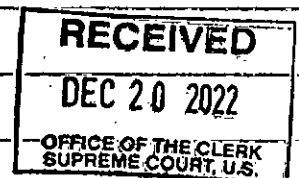
Tijon Terrell Brown-Bey

"In propria persona" Sujoris

Moorish American Sovereign

Declaration of Verification. The declarant swears
That the facts stated in this ~~In~~ Forma Pauperis
Are true to my knowledge and the facts stated
On information and belief are true to the best
Of my knowledge and belief.

December 5, 2022



Declaration of Truth

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, I Tiyon Terrell Brown - ~~B~~-Bey
("In propria persona") Declare under penalty of perjury
That the following is true and correct.

Without Prejudice
Tiyon Terrell Brown ~~B~~-Bey
"In propria persona" Suitor's
Moorish American Sovereign

Declaration of Verification. The Declarant swears
That the facts stated in this habeas Corpus are
True to my knowledge and the facts stated on
Information and belief are true to the best of
My knowledge and belief.

~~Dea~~

December 5, 2022