

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 23-6740
(1:23-cv-00105-MR)

DEVON ARMOND GAYLES

Petitioner - Appellant

v.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Department of Public Safety

Respondent - Appellee

O R D E R

The court grants leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

For the Court--By Direction

/s/ Nwamaka Anowi, Clerk

FILED: December 27, 2023

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
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(1:23-cv-00105-MR)

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v.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Department of Public Safety

Respondent - Appellee

JUDGMENT

In accordance with the decision of this court, a certificate of appealability is denied and the appeal is dismissed.

This judgment shall take effect upon issuance of this court's mandate in accordance with Fed. R. App. P. 41.

/s/ NWAMAKA ANOWI, CLERK

PER CURIAM:

Devon Armond Gayles seeks to appeal the district court's order denying relief on his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition. The order is not appealable unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A). A certificate of appealability will not issue absent "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). When the district court denies relief on the merits, a prisoner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that reasonable jurists could find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong. *See Buck v. Davis*, 580 U.S. 100, 115-17 (2017). When the district court denies relief on procedural grounds, the prisoner must demonstrate both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right. *Gonzalez v. Thaler*, 565 U.S. 134, 140-41 (2012) (citing *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)).

We have independently reviewed the record and conclude that Gayles has not made the requisite showing. Accordingly, we deny Gayles' motion for a certificate of appealability and dismiss the appeal. We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before this court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

DISMISSED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE DIVISION
CASE NO. 1:23-cv-00105-MR

DEVON ARMOND GAYLES,)
Petitioner,) ORDER
vs.)
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
Respondent.)

)

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by the Petitioner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 on April 18, 2023. [Doc. 1].

I. BACKGROUND

Devon Armond Gayles (the “Petitioner”) is a prisoner of the State of North Carolina. The Petitioner was convicted of second-degree murder and possession of a firearm by a felon on March 13, 2013. [Doc. 1 at 1]. The Petitioner was sentenced to term of imprisonment of 219-275 months along with a consecutive term of imprisonment of 88-118 months. [Id.].

The Petitioner filed a direct appeal of his judgment of conviction, which the North Carolina Court of Appeals denied on April 1, 2014. [Id. at 2].

On June 13, 2014, the Petitioner filed a post-conviction Motion for Appropriate Review ("MAR") in the Buncombe County Superior Court, which was denied on August 6, 2014. [Id. at 3; Doc. 1-2 at 9].

The Petitioner subsequently filed a second and successive Motion for Appropriate Relief in the Buncombe County Superior Court on June 1, 2015, which was denied on July 7, 2016. [Doc. 1-2 at 8]. The Petitioner filed an "Alternative Writ of Habeas Corpus for Averment of Jurisdiction" in the Buncombe County Superior Court, which was denied on August 2, 2018. [Id. at 3-4; Doc. 1-2 at 7]. On January 6, 2020, the Petitioner filed a "Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum" in the Rutherford County Superior Court, which was denied on June 3, 2020. [Id. at 4; Doc. 1-2 at 6].

The Petitioner filed his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in this Court on April 18, 2023. [Doc. 1].

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Habeas relief may be granted to a state prisoner if the state court's last adjudication of a claim on the merits "resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States[.]" 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1). Alternatively, relief may be granted if the state court's last adjudication of a claim on the merits "resulted in a decision that was based

on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(2).

A petitioner is required to specify all the grounds for relief available to him and to state the facts that support each ground for relief. Rule 2(c), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254. Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases directs the district court to properly examine habeas petitions and dismiss the petition when it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief. Rule 4, 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254.

III. DISCUSSION

The Petitioner raises the following grounds in his § 2254 petition: 1) the state court lacked *in personam* and subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate a natural person, namely a Moor; 2) the state court denied and deprived the Petitioner of his pre-existing constitutionally secured right to due process; 3) the state court erred by not placing the Petitioner's proper identification/status on the face of its unconstitutional warrant and indictment; and 4) the state court violated the "Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787/1836..." [Doc. 1 at 5-14].

The Petitioner alleges that the state court lacked power to act, that its orders and judgments were void, and that it is an "unconstitutional, private corporation, not delegated by Congress." [Id.]. The Petitioner claims that he was denied due process as an "Aboriginal/Indigenous Natural Person, namely a Moor." [Id. at 7]. The Petitioner requests that all "fraudulent instruments as per bill of indictment" and complaints from his state criminal proceeding be dismissed and that he be released from custody. [Id. at 14].

The Petitioner's allegations are vague and conclusory and he fails to set forth any factual basis sufficient to raise a valid claim. The Petitioner's challenge to the state trial court's jurisdiction due to his status as a Moorish American National has been repeatedly rejected by the courts as frivolous.

See United States v. Spaulding, 323 Fed. Appx. 236 (4th Cir. 2009)(unpublished)(rejecting argument that court lacked jurisdiction over defendant because of his Moorish American National status); United States v. Burris, 231 Fed. Appx. 281, 282 (4th Cir. 2007)(unpublished)(rejecting "as patently frivolous" the argument by criminal defendant that court lacked jurisdiction because of his status as Moorish American National); United States v. Toader, 409 Fed. Appx. 9, 13 (7th Cir. 2010)(unpublished)(affirming district court's rejection of criminal defendant's jurisdictional challenge due to status as Moorish National as frivolous). Because the

Petitioner raises frivolous claims and fails to set forth any valid claim of relief, the petition shall be dismissed.¹

The Court notes that Petitioner's Petition is signed "P.Y. El Yahia Bey" who is identified as "Prince Yasin El Yahia Bey, In Proper Persona Suijuris [sic], Public Minister – CAA 22241, Authorize Representative". This appears in the blank for "Signature of Petitioner", not in the location for the signature of an attorney or representative of the Petitioner. It is unclear whether this is some name the Petitioner is assuming for the purposes of this action, or this is some non-attorney purporting to act on Petitioner's behalf. The Court need not resolve this ambiguity, as either way the Petition is dismissed as frivolous. The Court, however, cautions the Petitioner against seeking to pursue any matter under a pseudonym or securing representation by someone who is not an attorney licensed in this Court.

Pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or

¹ The § 2254 petition also appears to be subject to dismissal as untimely and in violation of the one-year statute of limitations required for filing a habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)-(2).

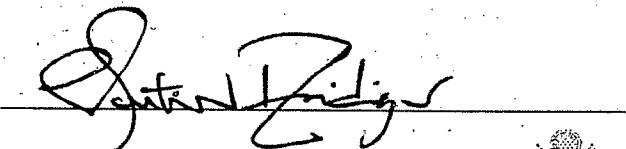
wrong); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that:

1. The Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus [Doc. 1] is **DISMISSED**.
2. Pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: July 11, 2023



Martin Reidinger
Chief United States District Judge





*State of North Carolina
General Court of Justice
28th Judicial District*

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

BUNCOMBE COUNTY
ASHEVILLE, NC 28801

STEVEN D. COGBURN, CLERK
EX OFFICIO JUDGE OF PROBATE

McKinley Wooten, DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

ALAN Z. THORNBURG
SENIOR RESIDENT JUDGE

MARVIN P. POPE, JR.
RESIDENT JUDGE

J. CALVIN HILL
CHIEF DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Mr. Devon A. Gayles (#1363653)
c/o: Caledonia Correctional Institution
PO Box 137
Tillery, NC 27887

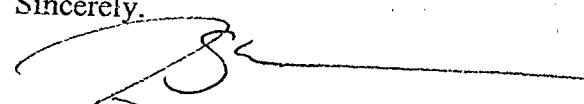
7 May 2020

Re: Notice and Demand; Writ of Discovery, et al.

Mr. Gayles,

I am writing to inform you we have received a copy of your letter/notice dated 7 February 2020. It was received by our office on 7 May 2020. The Writ of Discovery and Affidavit of Fact, that you reference, are located in your Buncombe County Court file, 11 CRS 64748. These documents have been submitted to the Superior Court judge's office for review.

Sincerely,


Ryan Stone
Assistant Clerk of Superior Court
Buncombe County Clerk of Superior Court

cc:/ Charlotte A. Gayles
1007 Terrace Wood Dr.
Englewood, OH 71418



002407

Keep this part for your records.

CP 575 B (Rev. 1-2013)

Return this part with any correspondence so we may identify your account. Please correct any errors in your name or address.

CP 575 B

0243974126

Your Telephone Number (513) 227-9236 Best Time to Call 513-227-9236 DATE OF THIS NOTICE: 07-12-2018
EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 66-6044228
FORM: SS-4 NOBOD

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
CINCINNATI OH 45999-0023

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DEVON ARMOND GAYLES TR
DEVON A GAYLES EL TTEE
1007 TERRACE WOOD DR
ENGLEWOOD OH 45322

WA729749

EXHIBIT D

File No. 11CR 064748			
WARRANT FOR ARREST			
Offense M: 878090 W: 729749 J: I MURDER-2ND DEGREE			
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA VS.			
Name, Address, Telephone Number of Defendant GAYLES, DEVON ARMOND 73 J R LN CANDLER, NC 28715 (H) 828-275-0519 (W)			
Race B	Sex M	Date of Birth 11/07/1975	Age 36
Social Security Number 384-78-9474		Drivers License No. & State 38756261 NC	
Name of Defendant's Employer			
Offense Code I. 0940 (F)	Offense in Violation of G.S. 14-17		
Date of Offense DV: NV: Y 12/24/2011			
Date of Arrest & Check Digit No. (As Shown on Fingerprint Card)			
Complainant (Name, Address, or Department, Telephone No.) (CP) ANTHONY JOHNSON (VI) ANTHONY BYRON CARTER			
Witnesses (Names, Addresses, Telephone Numbers)			
<p>THIS ACT WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW REFERENCED ON THIS WARRANT. YOU ARE DIRECTED TO ARREST THE DEFENDANT AND BRING HIM WITHOUT UNNECESSARY DELAY BEFORE A JUDICIAL OFFICIAL TO ANSWER THE CHARGES ABOVE.</p> <p>THIS WARRANT IS ISSUED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED UNDER OATH BY THE COMPLAINANT OR COMPLAINANTS LISTED.</p>			
Signature FREEMAN, J BRANDON		Location of Court	
<input type="checkbox"/> Offense Which Requires Fingerprinting Per Fingerprint Plan Date Issued 12/24/2011		MAGISTRATE	Court Date Court Time

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
In the General Court of
District Court Division
BUNCOMBE County

TO ANY OFFICER WITH AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION TO EXECUTE A
WARRANT FOR ARREST FOR THE OFFENSE CHARGED BELOW:

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, FIND THAT THERE IS PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE
ON OR ABOUT THE DATE OF OFFENSE SHOWN AND IN THE COUNTY NAME
THE DEFENDANT NAMED ABOVE DID UNLAWFULLY, WILLFULLY

AND FELONIOUSLY WITH MALICE KILL AND MURDER ANTHONY BYRON CARTER

EXHIBIT

R

1 Page

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City, State, ZIP+4
Asheville, NC 28801-2611

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Clark of Superior Court
600 Court Plz.
Asheville, NC 28801



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2. Article Number (Transfer from reverse side)

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X

K. Hanse

Agent
 Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name)

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C. Date of Delivery

JUN 15 2020

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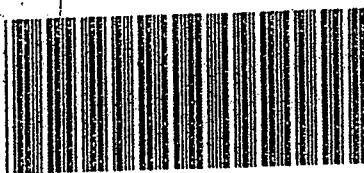
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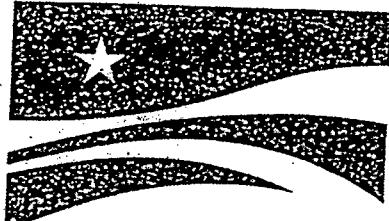
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NORTH CAROLINA

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**Charles P. Gilliam
Register of Deeds**
Wake County Justice Center
300 South Salisbury Street, Suite 1700
Raleigh, NC 27601

New Time Stamp

\$25 Non-Standard Fee

Additional Document Fee

Additional Reference Fee

This Customer Group

 # of Excessive Entities

 # of Time Stamps Needed

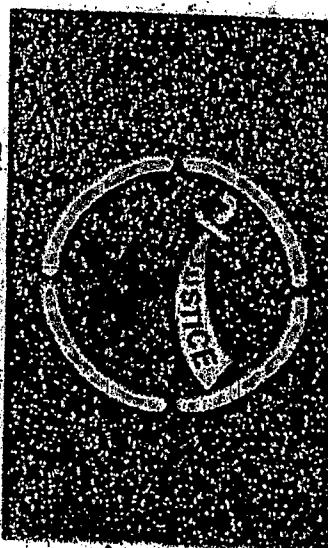
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19 # of Pages J

"There Is No God But The Great God"

The Moorish American National Government

(Continental American Territories)



The Grand National Seal

The Moorish Flag

The Grand National Emblem

The Moorish American National Government



The Grand National Seal



The Grand National Emblem



I.S.L.A.M.

Moorish Americans - Northwest Amexem

Judicial Notice and Proclamation

To All Elected United States Republic Officials and Public Servants of Federal, State, City, and Municipal Governments, Personnel and Corporate Entities: Concerning the Constitution and all Statutory and Civil Law Codes of the Land, etc., Know All Men by These Presents:

Upon my inherited Nobility, and upon my Private Aboriginal / Indigenous, Proper Person Status and Commercial Liability, I, Devon A. Gayles - El, being duly Affirmed under Consanguine Unity; pledge my National, Political, and Spiritual Allegiance to my Moabite / Moorish Nation - being the archaic Aboriginals / Indigenes of Amexem (the Americas); standing squarely affirmed upon my Oath to the 'Five Points of Light' - 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 the historical, lawful, and adjudicated Facts contained herein. Being competent (In My Own Proper Person) to Attest to this Affidavit 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, to wit:

That I, Devon A. Gayles - El, Am a Noble of the Al Moroccan Empire (North America) In Propria Persona (my own proper self); being Moorish American - a Descendant of the Ancient Moabites / Moors, by Birthright, Freehold, Primogeniture and Inheritance; being Aboriginal and Indigenous to the Land /s (Amexem / Americas) Territorium of my Ancient Moabite / Moorish Fore-Mothers and Fore-Fathers - to wit:

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). I have, acknowledge, claim and possess, by said Inheritance and Primogeniture, the Freehold Status thereto; all Unalienable 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 / Muurs, by Divine and Natural Right. Being Moorish American, we have and possess the internationally recognized Rights to determine our own '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.

Moors / Moorish Americans / Muurs Have, Proclaim and Possess the Unalienable, Substantive Rights and Birthright - Inheritance to our Al-Moroccan Names and Nationality by Nature's Laws, Divine Law, Primogeniture, and by the recognized Laws of the Nations of the Earth (International). Being the true, Ancient, Aboriginal / Indigenes of the Land (America) - North, being the heart-land of the Moroccan Empire. Moors / Muurs are the 'De jure' Freeholders by Birthright, Inheritance and Primogeniture Status; and have, Claim and Possess the Secured Rights to Travel upon the Public Roadways, Byways and Highways of our Continental United States (the Organic Land) absent of foreign 'colored' or imposed excise taxation constructs in encl. by the racketeering States' Legislators, to abridge and steal Rights belonging to the Natural Peoples. These Substantive Rights are supported by, and asserted by, Royal Law; Moorish Law; Moslem / Muslim Law; The Law of the Great Peace; The Laws of Nature; Divine Law; Nature's God; The Laws of Nations; The Free Moorish Great Seal Zodiac Constitution; and Affirmed by Articles IV and VI of the Constitution Covenant of 1774 - 1781 A.D. = 1201 M. C., as lawfully adopted for The United States Republic, establishing its Republican Form of Government. Said Constitution established the Peoples' 'Supreme Law of the Land' to secure the Rights of the People, and to keep Government bound and in check by Official Oath, and by Official Bond. Down from the Ancients Ones, our Primogenitors, comes the Supreme Law of the Land!

Egypt. The Capital Empire of the Dominion of Africa. The Inhabitants of Africa are the Descendants of the Ancient Canaanites from the Land of Canaan. The Moabites from the Land of Moab who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa; they were the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire. With their Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren who sojourned from the Land of Canaan seeking new homes. Their Dominion and Inhabitation extended from North-East and South-West Africa, across the great Atlantis even unto the present North, South and Central America and also Mexico and the Atlantis Islands; before the great earthquake, which caused the great Atlantic Ocean.

The 'Great Seal Pyramid' is the 'National Emblem and Insignia' of The Moorish Nation / Empire of North America (geographical location). The Great Pyramid is also the archaic symbol for Civilization on the planet Earth. The honorable Moors' acknowledgement of our 'Great Seal' indicates those Heirs who own up to, who support, and who proclaim, our 'Free National Government'. Moors who are 'Active' and NOT 'Passive' in the Social, Civilization, Culture and Custom matters, involving Law, Order and Governmental Principles, are hereby entreated to support this Affirmation: Moors / Muurs who strive toward this end, with honor, are entrusted by Noble Drew Ali, to help in the great humanitarian work of uplifting ourselves, our fellow-man, and humanity at large. We seek, at all times, to be conscious of the works, instructions, and acts necessary to teach, preserve and defend the Birthrights of All Moorish Americans (Al Moroccans), etc.

The Noble Moors / Muurs (Heirs Apparent) are the Natural Members / Citizens of the Ancient Al Moroccan Empire (North America) and are duty-bound to recognize and to support our 'Great Seal' Sovereign Moorish Government and Nation of the Natural People, and command the enforcement of our Constitution. Thus, such organized communication Orders are referred to as "The Great Seal National Association of Moorish Affairs". The Free Moorish Nation - inclusive of all the Aboriginal / Indigene Tribes and Provinces of the Natural People, etc., are the rightful bearers of the Names and Titles, Ali, El, Bey, Dey, and Al. The Free Moors / Muurs, by Freehold Inheritance, retain all Substantive Rights and Immunities; enjoy the exercising of Substantive Rights, and operate upon consummated, Right-Law, Isonomi - Principles; having vested Constitution - secured Rights and Immunities from TAXATION; and from Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction by, and of, the Union States Rights Republic (U.S.A.), pursuant to, but not limited to, the United States Republic Supreme Court, and the 'Acts of State' to wit:

"Every Sovereign State (People) is bound to respect the independence of every other Sovereign State (People) and the courts of one country (People) will not sit in judgment on the acts of the government of another, done within (the same or) its own territory..."

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 Eighteen fifty-four (1854). It governs 'ONLY' the rights and conduct of "WHITE PEOPLE", Christians and Jews, of the Eighteen sixty-three (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 Rights Republic denies citizenship in the United States Republic (U.S.A.) to the descendants of the Moorish Nation in the Western Hemisphere, erroneously referred to, and 'branded' and mislabeled as, Negroes, Blacks, Coloreds, and African Americans, etc., etc. In addition, the Supreme Court of the United States (in the landmark case) of "Dred Scott v. Sandford" 60 US (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' (subjects) of the Union States Rights 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. The True Nobles of the Al Moroccan Empire are Sovereign, 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 (Standard) - Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Justice. The True Al Moroccan Noble Indigenes of 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 States 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 -Seventeen Eighty-Seven (1787) - superseded by the Treaty of Eighteen Thirty-Six (1836); Resolution 75: Journals of The House of Representatives; United States - April 17, 1933 A. D. - 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. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 19, U.N. Doc. A/4354 (1959); The United Nations "Universal Declarations on Human Rights" Article XV, General Assembly Resolution 217 A. (III) of 10, December 1948 A.D.; "Executive Order 13107"—United States Republic, North America - The implementation of Human Rights Treaties; The National Constitution for the Continental United States, Article 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, Truth A-1 Classified; The United States Copyright Certificate Number AA222141, Clock of Destiny; The Moorish Nationality and Identification Card; Moorish Holy Temple of Science / Moorish Science Temple Identification Card, etc.

Furthermore, I Assert My full Birthrights - Sovereignty and Substantive Rights and claim to Hereditaments - Being a Sundry Free Moor / Muur and a (Natural Being) pursuant to: Moabite / Moorish Pedigree; The Free Moorish Zodiac 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 Financiers Act (Union States Army: 1861 -1863); The 1854 Roman Catholic Magna Charta; the Knights of Columbus Code; The Ku Klux Klan Oath; 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 Convention on International Road Traffic -Day 19, September 1949, The World Court Decision, The Hague, Netherlands - Day 21, January 1958 A.D = 1378 M.C. In reference to the Rights of the Natural People and Substantive Rights, etc., the following are pertinent Supreme Court Decisions, (Stare Decisis) to wit:

1. *The Right to Travel*: The Right to Mode of Conveyance; The Right to Locomotion are all Absolute Rights, and the Police can not make void the exercise of Rights. *State v. Armstead*, 60 s. 778, 779, and 781:

2. *The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and Fundamental Right of which the public and Natural Beings cannot be deprived.* *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago* 337 Illinois 200, 169 NE 22, ALR, *Ligare v. Chicago* 139 ILL. 46, 28 HE 934, *Boone v. Clark* 214 SW 607, 25 AM Jur (1st), Highways, sec. 163:

3. *The Right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person, citizen cannot be deprived without "due process of law" under the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution.* *Kent v. Dulles* 357 US 116, 125:

4. *The Right of a citizen to Travel upon the public highways and to transport one's property thereon, either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege, which a City may prohibit or permit at will, but a common Right, which he / she has under the Right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.* *Thompson v. Smith* 154 SE 579:

5. *State Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc.* *Michigan v. Duke* 266 US, 476 Led. At 449; which driving and speeding are not. *California v. Farley* CED. Rpt. 89, 20 CA3rd 1032 (1971):

6. *The state is prohibited from violating Substantive Rights.* *Owens v. City*, 445 US 662 (1980); and it can not do by one power (eg. Police Power) that which is, for example, prohibited expressly to any other such power (eg. Taxation / Eminent Domain) as a matter of Law. *US and UT v. Daniels*, 22 p. 159, nor indirectly that which is prohibited to it directly. *Fairbanks v. US* 181, US 283, 294, 300:

7. *Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed no other duty to the public (eg. the State); he / she and his / her auto, having equal right to and on the roadways / highways as horses and wagons, etc.; this same right is still Substantive Rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration, are not threats to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses.* *Christy v. Elliot*, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905—1910: *California v. Farley* 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971).

8. Under the United States Republic's Constitutional system of Government and upon the individuality and intelligence of the citizen, the State does not claim to control one's conduct to others, leaving one the sole judge as to all that affects oneself. *Mugler v. Kansas* 1213 US 623, 659-60:

9. Where Rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule - making or legislation, which would abrogate them. *Miranda v. Arizona* 384 US 436, 125:

10. The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. *Miller v. Kansas* 230 F2nd 486, 489:

11. For a crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti). There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional Right. *Sherer v. Cullen* 481 F. 945:

12. If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. *Louisville v. Motley* 211 US 149, 29S. CT 42, "The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt".

13. "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of parties". *Griffin v. Matthews*, 310 F Supra 341, 342 (1969); and "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties". *Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R.*, 323 US 310, 313.

Whereas, In light of the 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, contractors, and assignis. Axioms are legally in force under National and International Law attending these issues. And this Affiant (Natural Person - *In Propria Persona*) 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 Oaths, 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 Rules. NON-COMPLIANCE is a Federal and International Law offence.

Whereas, there is no question that a 'Bench Appearance Summons', Detention, Arrest and Ticket or Citation issued by a Police Officer or others for traveling with no driver's license, foreign driver's license, not having current registration, or mandatory insurance, etc., which carries a fine or jail time, is a penalty or sanction and is indeed "converting a right into a crime"; thus violating Substantive Rights. It is reasonable to assume that these Supreme Court judicial decisions are straight and to the point, that there is no lawful method for government to put restrictions or limitations on Rights belonging to the People.

That the Organic United States Republic Constitution (derived from Ancient Moabite / Moorish Law) remains 'The Supreme Law of the Land'. And all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of The United States Flag of Peace, pursuant to United States Code, Title 4, Chapter 1. Any law that is Repugnant to the Constitution, shall remain forever 'colorable' and is Null and Void. *Marbury v. Madison* 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176 (1803). Any Municipal Officer, Person, Personnel, Employee or Contractor who violate the Rights of the People or Citizens are subject to suit in their personal and / or official capacity to wit:

Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 13 §241 of United States Codes of Law:

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, commonwealth, Possession, or district in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or...

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with the intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured -

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section, or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an

attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 13 §242 of United States Codes of Law:

Whoever, under 'color' of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, that are prescribed for the citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section, or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Therefore, in preservation of 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples' and the Preservation of the Rights of the People, in accord and defence of the Constitution for the United States Republic of North America and its Republican Form of Government - being the 'Supreme Law of the Land'; and primal to the contractual liabilities, Oath - bound Obligations, and Fiduciary Duties of the Officers of the Courts - Federal, State, City, and Municipal, etc., I hereby, Demand the enforcement of the De jure Laws of the United States, and all Treaties made under the Authority of The United States, in accord with Article VI of the Constitution; The Bill of Rights; The Declaration of the Rights of the Child; The Rights of Indigenous Peoples; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; The United Nations Charter, Article 55(c); The United States Supreme Court - 'Acts of State'; The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act 28 USC 1601; et Sequa., The Convention on 'International Road Traffic' - Day 19, September 1949, The World Court Decisions, The Hague, Netherlands, Day 21, January 1958 A.D = 1378 M.C.; and "Executive Order 13107" - United States Republic, North America: The Implementation of Human Rights Treaties; The National Constitution for the Continental United States, Article III, Section 2; Amendment V - Liberty Clause; Amendment IX, etc., etc. 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 absent of a verified and lawful Indictment, sanctioned by an assembled Grand Jury; and that I be availed all lawful Constitutional - secured safeguards, established by the Supreme Law; with documented proper Jurisdiction and Venue confirmed and in place.

Wherefore all parties of interest are Authorized by this Writ, pursuant to National and International Law, to honor all Substantive Rights and Constitutional Immunities reserved for, and to, this Aboriginal / Indigenous Free and Sovereign Moor / Muur. All Officials are to enlist all available, and appropriate measures to ensure, and assure, that all My Substantive Rights and Constitutionally - secured Rights and Immunities are not violated, not breached, nor abridged. The Sovereign, Natural Being, named herein, is not to be Arrested nor held for Detention under any 'colorable' circumstances! You are to notify the active Ministers of the Aboriginal / Indigenous Moorish Nationals of the Territory (Organic Land). The Natural Person named herein is NON-OBLIGATORY and thus Exempt from Customs, Tariffs, Taxation, 'Owner in Fee' permit-deception Constructs, and from any other hindrance or restriction of His or Her Freedoms, Allodial Properties, Compensations, Rights of Travel, or Freedom of Movement on, in, or within, any member or non-member States of the United States Union, etc. The Moor / Muur (bearer of this Indigenous Peoples' Document) is to be treated with all due Respect and 'Due Process' Rights under the Law. All available and appropriate measures are to be taken to prevent injustice, harm, false arrest, trumped - up charges, or attack on the Natural Being's Person, Property, Personality, Conveyances, Freedoms, and / or Dignity.*

Explicit Reservation and use of 'All Rights Reserved Without Prejudice' U.C.C. 1-207 / 308, U.C.C. 4-103, is Noted To All Federal, State, City, and Municipal Peace Officers; in harmony with State's Statutes, and indicates the Reservation of My Rights. Whereby I may Reserve My Substantive Rights and Constitutional - secured Rights and Immunities to 'NOT' be Compelled to perform under any Contracts or Agreements that I have not entered into knowingly, voluntarily, willingly, or unintentionally. I do not accept any actual or implied 'Liabilities' associated with any 'COMPELLED - BENEFITS' of any 'unrevealed' or deceptively-imposed commercial contracts. I, furthermore, do not sanction any 'unconstitutional' rules or policies, nor acts of Misprision committed by any U.S. Government or State Officials, at any level, claimed by any of them, in the

name of the United States Republic, nor do I assent to any implied colorable policies made by alleged representatives, as being sanctioned by the People and Citizens. Consider any formerly-assumed constructs alleged to be related to me as being misrepresentations and thusly 'Cured' forthwith. Let it be known...

Represent means to 'Depict' to 'Portray', to 'Symbolize' and to 'Stand for'. Let it be known 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, Customis, or National Peers; and cannot sit in judgment of any Free Moor (Acts of State). Europeans are not Indigenes to the Land (Americas) - Moors are Aboriginal! Union States Lawyers and Attorneys operate in Demo - political format, which is contrary to Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States. Moors operate in a Republican Form of Government, conjoined with Isonomi Principles - being in harmony with the Constitution. Moors respect Constitution Principles. The unconstitutional Tribunals operating under the Union States Society conflicts with, and is repugnant to, "Due Process" under Constitution Principles, and functions primarily in 'colorable' procedures. Therefore, no 'Fair', 'Just' trial, or remedy is availed to the Natural Peoples of the Land, through such 'colorable' processes! These violating acts constitute a 'Conflict of Interest', a 'Conflict of Law' and clearly establishes the 'Federal Questions' of 'Diversity of Citizenship'; a Conflict of Identity; and of Nationality etc. Thus, a clear 'Averment of Jurisdiction' is also hereby proclaimed and advanced. Only Moors can 'Present' and 'Depict' themselves as being Moors / Al Moroccans, and Aboriginal / Indigenes of the Land! Thus, only Moors can 'Present' 'Self'!

I, Devon A. Gayles - El, A real, live flesh and blood, breathing, non-fictional, and Natural Being, born of a natural Mother, do solemnly, sincerely, and squarely Affirm that the foregoing facts contained in this Constructive and Actual Judicial Notice and Proclamation, by Affirmed Affidavit, are true, to the best of my knowledge, Culture, Customs and Beliefs; being actual, correct, not misleading, etc.; and being the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.

Hib (Love), Haqq (Truth), Salaam (Peace), Hurrayatun (Freedom), Adl (Justice),
All Rights Reserved Without Prejudice; U.C.C. 1-207 / 308, U.C.C. 1-103.

I Am: Devon A. Gayles - El 1430
Natural Person - In Propria Persona - Authorized Representative; All Rights Reserved

Aboriginal / Indigenous, free Sovereign Moor - Natural Person of the Land; 'In Propria Persona' (Not Pro Se Nor Colorable)

Moors - The Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples and True Inhabitants of the Lands (Territories) - North America, Central America, South America, and the Al Moroccans / Ameras / Americas)

By Special Appearance, before me on Day 7th of February, 2010 CCY
= 1430 M.C., in Honor, the Divine Being, Devon A. Gayles - El, Affirms that He / She is the Natural Person / Divine Being herein named, existing in His / Her own Proper Person; meeting the 'law of evidence' as required and defined in 'Identify'; affirmed by Lawful, Substantive Right; by Birthright; and respectively acknowledged - being lawfully qualified and competent to execute this Document. I therefore place my hand and seal thereto.

Chronos:
Day: 7th

Month: FEBR VARY Year: 1430 M-C.Y.

I Am: Devon A. Gayles - El 1430
Vizir / Minister - Natural Person - In Propria Persona - Authorized Representative; All Rights Reserved
Free Moor / Muur
Northwest Africa / Northwest Africa / North America

Witness: Burre L. Hanson - El 3600
Natural Person - In Propria Persona - All Rights Reserved

Witness: Yusef La Shaeer - Dey 3600
Natural Person - In Propria Persona - All Rights Reserved



Moorish National Republic Federal Government

• - Societas Republicae Ex Al Maurikanos - •

Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World

Northwest Amexem / Northwest Africa / North America / 'The North Gate'

• - 'Temple of the Moon and Sun' - •

The True and De jure Natural Peoples - Heirs of the Land

• - I.S.L.A.M. - •

LEGAL NOTICE!

• - NAME DECLARATION, CORRECTION - •

PROCLAMATION AND PUBLICATION

I, Devon A. Gayles - El, being a direct descendant of the Ancient Canaanites / Moabites, assert my Birthright Claim of Right and of Title. Standing squarely and duly Affirmed, I do Declare, and Proclaim, upon Divine Law; upon Nature's Law; upon Universal Law; upon my Moorish Birthrights; upon International Law; and by Treaty and Constitutional Law; Declare, Proclaim and say:

I, Devon A. Gayles - El, being previously misclassified and misidentified by persons of the Union States Society, U.S.A - doing business at North America, was falsely - designated under the colorable, Ward-ship name, DEVON ARMOND GAYLES, and do hereby refute the said Misclassifications and Frauds; making it known to the Public; and Publish my Corrected Free National Name, Attribute and Title. I Declare and Affirm my true, 'Proper Person Status and Estate' and assertively Reclaim my Rightful Social and Cultural Life of the State. My Declaration, Correction, Proclamation and Publication are in sanguineous and harmonious accord with my Moorish Nation of Northwest Amexem / North America - acknowledging my Birthrights. Having Lawfully, Dutifully, and Legally Obtained and Proclaimed my Moorish Nationality and Birthrights, Name and Title; in harmony with, in association with, and in Accord with Divine Law; the archaic Customs; and the Laws, Rules, and Usages of "The Moorish Divine and National Movement"; being Aboriginal and Indigenous, and bound to the North American Continent by Heritage, by Primogeniture; by Birthright; by Natural Birth; by Freehold; and by Heirship Inheritance.

My Right of Claim is 'Declared' for the Public Record, and I am returning the European cognomen, brands, and fictitious misnomer(s) back to the Colonial possessors of their construct and pedigree. I am now Rightfully and correctively Declaring, Publishing, and Proclaiming my own Free National Name; Affirming my Actual, Rightful, and Civil 'In Full Life' Status; Conjoined to my Moorish American Consanguine Pedigree and National Honor. Let it be Declared, Known, Published, and Resolved that: I Am: Devon A. Gayles - El, 'in Propria Persona' Sui Juris, Sui Heredes, In Solo Proprio. (*being in my own proper person*), by birthright; and by Heirship Inheritance and WITHOUT IMPOSITION OF THE FOREIGN, IMPOSED COLOR-OF-LAW, COLOR OF AUTHORITY, NOR BY ANY ASSUMED OR COLORABLE JURISDICTIONS OR DUE PROCESSES of the foreign Union States Society persons doing business at North America / Northwest Amexem; pursuant to, but not limited to:

1. FREE MOORISH-AMERICAN ZODIAC CONSTITUTION:
(Zodiac Constitution and Birthrights of the Moorish Americans) - being Ali, Bey, El, Dey and Al, affirmed and supported by Article two (2), Paragraph two (2).
2. UNITED STATES REPUBLIC: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:
Moorish American Credentials: Copyright AA 222141- TRUTH A-1.
3. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT: SUPREME LAW - Acts of State.
4. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: Article III (3), Section two (2).
Amendment V (5) (Liberty Clause) and Amendment IX (9) (Reservation of the Rights of the People).

Devon A. Gayles - El ³⁶⁰
Recorded
on
06/11/2010 12:47:33
Book - 017151 page 102063-0201

5. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RESOLUTION NUMBER SEVENTY-FIVE (75): Dated April 17, 1933 A.D. TITLED, "MOORISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE USE OF THEIR NAMES".
6. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS [Article Fifteen (15)].
7. RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - UNITED NATIONS: GENERAL ASSEMBLY - Part I, Article 4, Article 5

International Law: Moorish - Americans, being the rightful Heirs and Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of the Land, have and exercise the divine and natural rights to proclaim our Attributes, Names, Titles and Nationality.

Moors / Muurs have and exercise our divine and natural rights to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct People and to full guarantees against genocide or any acts of violence, including the removal of our natural birthed seed or offspring from our families and communities under any pretext. In addition, Moors have the individual rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.

Moors / Muurs have and exercise the divine and natural rights to revitalize, use, develop, and to transmit to our future generations their histories, their languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and person. States shall take effective measures, whenever any rights of Moors / Muurs may be threatened, to ensure this right is protected, and also to ensure that they can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Wherefore, I, Devon A. Gayles - El, being Heir to the Land and 'Part and Parcel' named herein, by Birthright, by Freehold, by Primogeniture, and by Heirship Inheritance, stand with assured competence, and make a Lawful and Legal Entry of Affidavit and Public Notification of Nationality Proclamation; Name Correction Claim; Declaration; Affirmation, and Application - Herewith made known and Published for the 'Public Record'

I Am: *Devon A. Gayles - El* ³⁶⁰

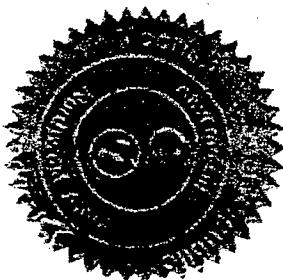
A Free and Sovereign Moorish American Nation, In Progeny Descending from the Moors
In Solo Province; Northwest America; Northwest Africa North America - The Moorish
Temple of the Moon and Sun. All Rights Reserved.

Witness: *Burne L. Hause - El* ³⁶⁰

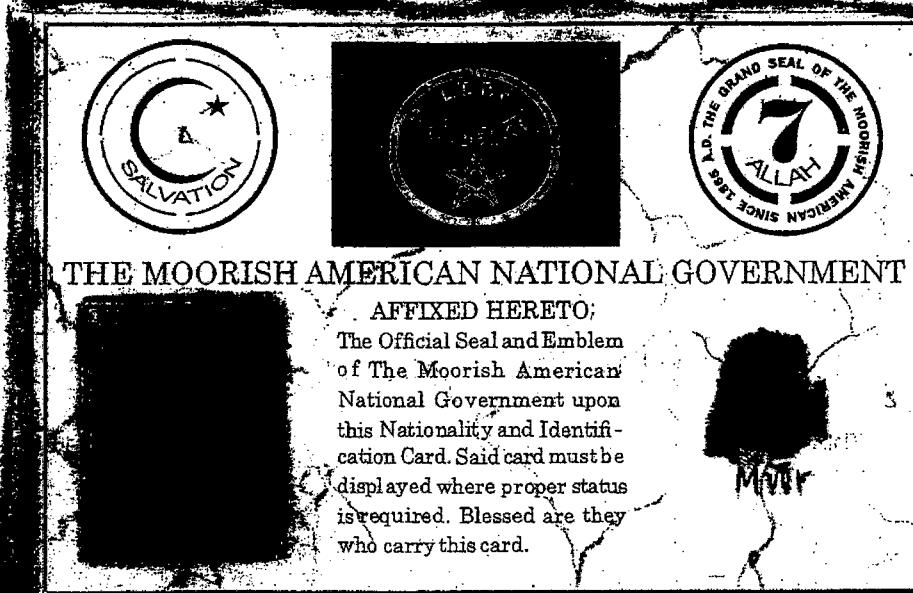
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Temple of the Moon and Sun. All Rights Reserved.

Witness: *Grace Le Hause - Dey* ³⁶⁰

A Free and Sovereign Moorish American Nation, In Progeny Descending from the Moors
In Solo Province; Northwest America; Northwest Africa North America - The Moorish
Temple of the Moon and Sun. All Rights Reserved.



"Moor, by Freehold Inheritance, retain all Substantive Rights and Immunities from TAXATION and from Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction by, and of, the Union States Republic (U.S.A.)."



NATIONALITY AND IDENTIFICATION CARD

I am

Drew Ali
Thru the inalienable birthright of Nationality, now appearing in Propria Persona Sui Juris, I have proclaimed my free national name of Moorish American. I am a Citizen of Moorish America, an Ordained Government prepared in due time by The Great God, empowered as a clean and pure nation, indigenous to the Continental American Territories. I am in accord with the National Laws of our Divine Constitution bearing the high principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. We honor all the Divine Prophets: Jesus, Muhammad, Buddha and Confucius thru Noble Drew Ali. With the Proclamation, Come to link yourselves with the families of nations. I do hereby declare I am a Moslem in the Old Order of Islamism, the world's first religious Creed, founded by our Ancient Forefathers for the redemption of mankind on earth.

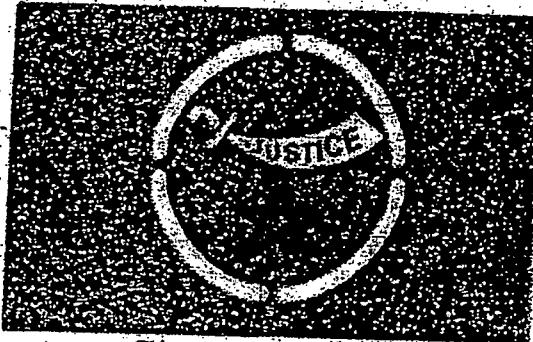
{Moorish Consulate: 901. 251. 1982}

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"There Is No God But The Great God"
The Moorish American National Government
Continental American Territories



The Grand National Seal



The Moorish Flag



The Grand National Emblem

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



The Grand National Seal



The Grand National Emblem

The Honorable American National Government
Constitutional American Territories



AFFIDAVIT:
of
TRUTH

DECLARATION OF NATIONALITY
for United Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah
Muurs

Prince Yasin El Yahia Bey : Defacto/ Incorrect DEVON ARMOND GAYLES®®
ALL CAPS BRAND NAME; Ex Rel: Devon A. Gayles El

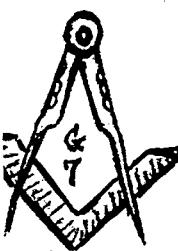


SELF

I, Prince Yasin El Yahia Bey, In Propria Persona; Sive generis, Sive juris; declare that I AM a Free and Sovereign Individual of this land of the Ancient Mound Builders, Known by the Indigenous name: Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah.

I willingly and Knowingly exercise my rights to a nationality as a member of the Gayles-El Tribe Moors of North America. I further reserve all of the fundamental freedoms and Almighty God given rights of every human being upon this earth. Any and all past and present political affiliation implied by the operation of law or otherwise with foreign entities are hereby, now and forever, dissolved and revoked.

• Signed and Witnessed this 7th day of the month of May
of the year (cycle) 2022 C.C.Y. (1442 M.C.Y.)



LAW

The Moorish American National Government



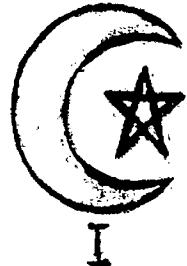
The Grand National Seal



The Grand National Emblem

I Am:

Prince Nabin El Tahar Bey 120°
ABORIGINAL / INDIGENOUS MUVR



A Free and Sovereign Moorish American National,
In Propria Persona, Sri Juris, Sri generis, In Solo
Proprio; Northwest America, Northwest Africa,
North America, The Northgate Temple of the
Moon and Sun; All Rights Reserved.

Witness:

El Thomas, Lash LaRUE

MUVR / Moor

A Natural Person, In Propria Persona, Moorish
American; North America; All Rights Reserved.

Authentic®
Images

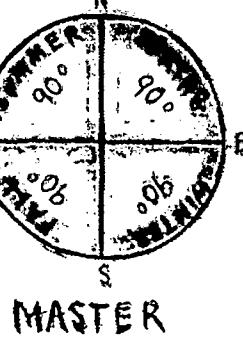


Witness:

Dwight B. Douglas

MUVR / Moor

A Natural Person, In Propria Persona, Moorish
American; North America; All Rights Reserved.



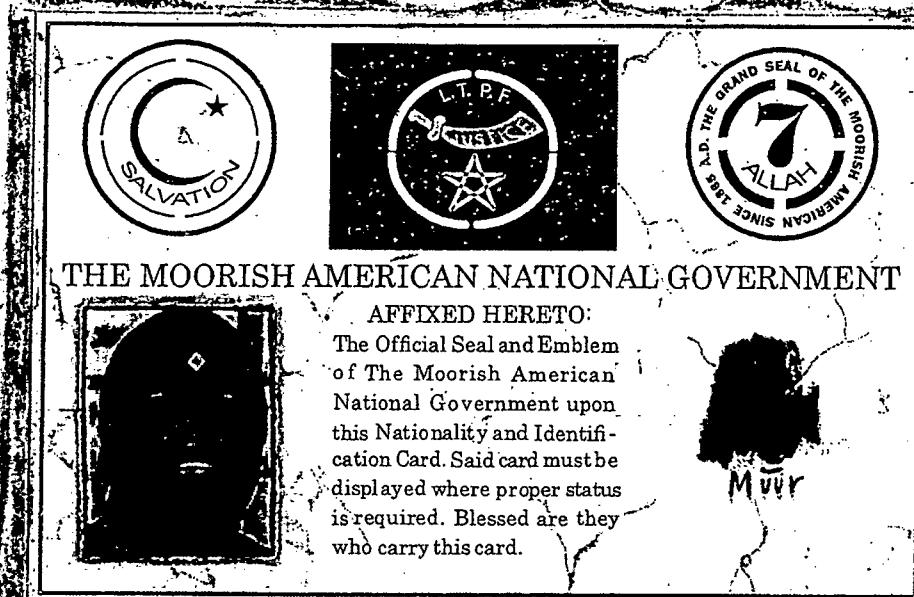
Gayles-El Tribe



SEAL

Muvs of the North Gate

MUVR, by Free-hold Inheritance, retain all Substantive Rights and Immunities from TAXATION and from Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction by, and of, the Union States Republic (U.S.A.)"



NATIONALITY AND IDENTIFICATION CARD

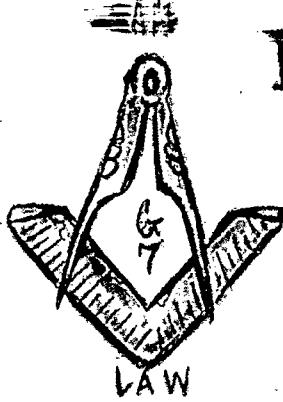
I am Prince Yasin El Yahia Bey P.Y.E.Y.Bey

Thru the inalienable birthright of Nationality, now appearing in Propria Persona Sui Juris, I have proclaimed my free national name of Moorish American. I am a Citizen of Moorish America, an Ordained Government prepared in due time by The Great God, empowered as a clean and pure nation, indigenous to the Continental American Territories. I am in accord with the National Laws of our Divine Constitution bearing the high principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice. We honor all the Divine Prophets: Jesus, Muhammad, Buddha and Confucius thru Noble Drew Ali. With the Proclamation, Come to link yourselves with the families of nations. I do hereby declare I am a Moslem in the Old Order of Islamism, the world's first religious Creed, founded by our Ancient Forefathers for the redemption of mankind on earth.

(Moorish Consulate: 901. 251. 1982)

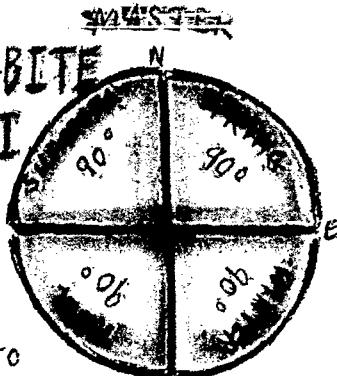
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Authentic
IMAGES



IROQUOIS NATION

MOABITE
SENECA
WASHITAW
HODOD
DECLARATION OF STATUS
BAJI
ALI



All Moorish American Sovereign Natural
Unalienable Rights Reserved; In accordance to
United States Code of Law, Title 22, Chap. 2, Sec. 141 APEPT

Title and

NAME/Nomen:

Public Minister / Noble

Prince Yasin El' Yahia Bey 720°
{ In Propria Persona, Suu Juris, }
All Rights Reserved,



NATIONALITY:

Mūr / Moor namely Moorish American (Washitaw)
(Moorish American National 1865 A.D.)
of the Iroquois League, Seneca Nation

Date of Birth:

Seventh moon of Norem, cycle of 1995 c.e.y.
(1395 M.C.Y.)

Race:

Asiatic, Melanic Blood-line descendant of
the Ancient Mound Builders and Mothers
and Sons of Civilization of the Human Beings
namely Mūrs on Earth (Qi), Anunnagi of
Alvhum (Saryfaat);

Country of:

Northwest Amerem / Northwest Africa /
North America / The North Gate / Crest of
Asia / Al Moroccan Empire Land of the Moors

JUSTICE

Moorish Empire: Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmeyndyah;
Al Moroccan (Monocan) Empire; The
West African Empire of Mali;

Nation:

Seneca, Onondaga
Cayugas, Tuscarara
Iroquois Nations

Municipality:

North Carolina Republic, America

Tele Ancestry:

Bajis, Wazzy, Nubian, Was
Tenebra, Moabite, Gayles
Members of the North Gate, Moors;

Authentic
Images

seal

St

Gayles-El
Tribe
Moors

The North Gate

Moorish Natural National
and Permanent Representative
Moorish Divine and Na
t of the World and
s-EL Tribe Moors of North
(with Diplomatic Standings)
ificate No. recorded with

U.S. Dept. of

Overseas, July 215/1993 (O.P.N.) - (NIS)

SEAL



Morocco (Al Moroc)



United States

Moorish Divine and National Movement of the World

Northwest Amexem / North Africa / North America / North Gate

Societas Republicae Ea Al Maurikahos

True and Dejure Al Moroccans (Americans)

The Aboriginal / Indigenous Natural People of the Land

~ I.S.L.A.M. ~

LEGAL NOTICE!

NAME DECLARATION, CORRECTION,
PROCLAMATION AND PUBLICATION

I, Prince Yasin El Yahia Bey, being a direct descendant of the Ancient Canaanites/Moabites, assert my Birthright Claim of Right and of Title, Standing squarely and duly Affirmed. I do Declare and Proclaim, upon Divine Law upon Nature's Law; upon Universal Law; upon my Moorish Birthrights; upon International Law; and by Treaty and Constitutional Law; ~~Declare, Proclaim and say:~~

Authentic
I.C.P.A.S.

I, Prince Yasin El Yahia Bey, being previously misclassified by persons of the Union States Society, V.S.A. - doing business at North America, was falsely designated under the



1007 Terracewood Dr.
 Englewood via, U.S.A. (Zip Exempt)
 POSTAL ZONE 45322, NON-DOMESTIC
 1-(513)-227-9236

MOORS OF AMERICA

Office of Vital Statistics

~ CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH / EXISTENCE ~

This Certifies that Prince Yasin El'Yahia Bey (Moor) was born on 11-01-1975
 in Havdenosavnee Territory, North West Amexem

TO

R. Huddleston Bey (Choctaw)

FATHER NAME

STATUS

GAYLES

MUORS

AND

G. Gayles El

MOTHER NAME

(Cherokee) (Seneca)

STATUS

Arthritic
 I.M.A.C.S



As recorded and sealed in the

GAYLES-EL TRIBE MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA, etc.

Vital Statistic Director

Signed by:

Acting: Charlotte A. Gayles, P.O.A.

Colorable, defacto / incorrect; wardship name, DEVON ARMOND GAYLES > ALL CAPS NAME; Ex Relatione: Devon A. Gayles El, and do hereby refute the said Misclassifications and Frauds; making it known to the public; and Publish my Corrected Free National Name, Attribute and Title, I Declare and Affirm my true, Proper Persona Status and Estate and assertively Reclaim my Rightful Social and Cultural Life of the State. My Declaration, Correction, Proclamation and Publication are in sanguineous and harmonious accord with my Moorish Nation of Northwest America / North America - acknowledging my Birthrights, Having Lawfully; Dutifully, and Legally Obtained and Proclaimed my Moorish Nationality and Birthrights, Name and Title; in harmony with in association with, and in Accord with Divine Law; the ancient customs; and the Laws, Rules, and Usages of "The Moorish Divine and National Movement," being Aboriginal and Indigenous, and bound to the North American Continent by Heritage, by Primogeniture; by Birthright; by Natural Birth; by Freehold; and by Heirship Inheritance.

My Right of Claim is Declared for the Public Record, and I am returning the European ^{MUHAMMAD} ^{LEY} cognomen, brands, and fictitious mishomers back to the Colonial possessors of their construct and pedigree, I am now Rightfully and correctively Declaring,

Publishing, and Proclaiming my own Free National Name; Affirming my Actual, Rightful, and civil 'In Full Life' states; Conjoined to my Moorish American Consanguine Pedigree and National Honor, let it be Declared, Known, Published, and Resolved that : I Am : Prince Yasin El'Yahia Bey, 'In Propria Persona' Sui Juris, Sui Heredes, In Solo Proprio (being in my own proper person), by birthrights/ and by Heirship Inheritance and WITHOUT IMPOSITION OF THE FOREIGN, IMPOSED COLOR-OF-LAW COLOR OF AUTHORITY, NOR BY ANY ASSUMED OR COLORABLE JURISDICTIONS OR DUE PROCESSES of the foreign Union States Society persons doing business at North America / North West America; pursuant to, but not limited to :

1. FREE MOORISH - AMERICAN ZODIAC CONSTITUTION : (zodiac Constitution and Birthrights of the Moorish Americans) - being Ali, Bey, El, De, and Al, affirmed and supported by Article two (2) Paragraph two (2)
2. UNITED STATES REPUBLIC : DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE : Moorish American Credentials ; Copyright AA 222141 TRUTH A-1
3. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT : SUPREME LAW- Acts of States.

4. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION: Article III (3),
Section two (2), Amendment V (5) (Liberty clause)
and Amendment IX (9) Reservation of the Rights
of the People).

SKY AUTHENTIC IMAGES
5. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: RESOLUTION NUMBER
SEVENTY-FIVE (75) - Dated April 14, 1933 A.D. TITLED,
"MOORISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND
THE USE OF THEIR NAMES."

6. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - UNITED
NATIONS - HUMAN RIGHTS (Article Fifteen (15)).

7. RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - UNITED NATIONS;
GENERAL ASSEMBLY - Part I Article 5.

International Law: Moorish - Americans, being the rightful
Heirs and Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of the
Land, have and exercise the divine and natural rights to proclaim
our Attributes, Names, Titles and Nationality.

Moorish / Moors have and exercise our divine and natural
rights to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct People

and to full guarantees against genocide or any acts of violence, including the removal of natural birthed seed or offspring from our families and communities under any pretext. In addition, Moors have the individual rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person, property, and personalities.

Moors / Moors have and exercise the divine and natural rights to revitalize, use, develop, and to transmit to our future generations their histories, their languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places, and persons. States shall take effective measures, whenever any rights of Moors / Moors may be threatened, to ensure this right is protected, and also to ensure that they can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Wherefore,  Prince Yasin El'Yahia Bey, being Heir to the land and 'Part and Parcel' named herein, by Birthright, by Freehold, by Primogeniture and by Heirship Inheritance, stand with assured competance, make a lawful and legal Entry of Affidavit and Public Notification of Nationality

Proclamation; Name Correction Claim; Declaration;
Affirmation, and Application — Herewith made Known
and Published for the 'Public Record.'



I Am:

Dwight B. Douglas 720°
Bey 720°

Aboriginal / Indigenous Moor, All Rights
Reserved; In Propria Persona;

Witness: El-Thomas, Cash LaRue

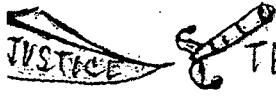
Natural Person, Free Moor,
All Rights Reserved

Witness: Dwight B. Douglas

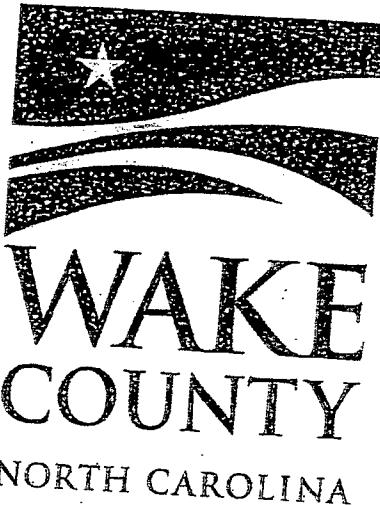
Natural Person, Free Moor,
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English B. Douglas
Master of the Moorish
Language
Sovereign

SEAL



THE MOORISH DIVINE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD
Aboriginal / Indigenous Moors of



BOOK: 018063 PAGE: 02094 - 02112

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**Charles P. Gilliam
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300 South Salisbury Street, Suite 1700
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19 # of Pages 5

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, BEN- JAMIN FRANKLIN AND THOMAS JEFFERSON THEIR MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, GIVING TO THEM OR A MAJORITY OF THEM FULL POWERS TO CONFER, TREAT & NEGO- Tiate 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 & CONFER- ENCES 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 AU- THORIZED GO 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 AN- NEXED 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 OR- DERED 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-

BAN, 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 inserted in this Book and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose Approbation it has been made and who is duly authorized on their part, to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

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 bread 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 Untied 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 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 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 Untied 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 hi affects; 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 months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgences, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

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.

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 Untied 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.

MOORISH AGREEMENTS MADE WITH THE USA GOVERNMENT.

Moroccan Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States and the Moors Treaty of Peace and Friendship, with additional article; also Ship-Signals Agreement. The treaty was sealed at Morocco with the seal of the Emperor of Morocco June 23, 1786 (25 Shaban, A. H. 1200), and delivered to Thomas Barclay, American Agent, June 28, 1786 (1 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in Arabic. The additional article was signed and sealed at Morocco on behalf of Morocco July 15, 1786 (18 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in Arabic. The Ship-Signals Agreement was signed at Morocco July 6, 1786 (9 Ramadan, A. H. 1200). Original in English.

Certified English translations of the treaty and of the additional article were incorporated in a document signed and sealed by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, Thomas Jefferson at Paris January 1, 1787, and John Adams at London January 25, 1787.

Treaty and additional article ratified by the United States July 18, 1787. As to the ratification generally, see the notes. Treaty and additional article proclaimed July 18, 1787.

Ship-Signals Agreement not specifically included in the ratification and not proclaimed; but copies ordered by Congress July 23, 1787, to be sent to the Executives of the States (Secret Journals of Congress, IV, 869; but see the notes as to this reference).

[Certified Translation of the Treaty and of the Additional Article, with Approval by Jefferson and Adams)
To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known- Whereas the United States of America in Congress assembled by their Commission bearing date the twelfth day of May One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty four thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them or a Majority of them full Powers to confer, treat & negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make & receive propositions for such Treaty and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled for their final Ratification, And by one other (commission bearing date the Eleventh day of March One thousand Seven hundred & Eighty five did further empower the said 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 Instructions of the said Ministers to commence & prosecute the said Negotiations & Conferences for the said Treaty provided that the said Treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And Whereas, We the said John Adams & Thomas Jefferson two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the Hand and Seal of the said John Adams at London October the fifth, One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five, & of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris October the Eleventh of the same Year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, Agent in the Business aforesaid, giving him the Powers therein, which by the said second Commission we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath arranged Articles for a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which Articles written in the Arabic Language, confirmed by His

said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco & seal'd with His Royal Seal, being translated into the Language of the said United States of America, together with the Attestations thereto annexed are in the following Words, To Wit.

In the name of Almighty God,

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

1. We declare that both Parties have agreed that this Treaty consisting of twenty five Articles shall be inserted in this Book and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our Court, with whose Approbation it has been made and who is duly authorized on their Part, to treat with us concerning all the Matters contained therein.
2. If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever, the other Party shall not take a Commission from the Enemy nor fight under their Colors.
3. If either of the Parties shall be at War with any Nation whatever and take a Prize belonging to that Nation, and there shall be found on board Subjects or Effects belonging to either of the Parties, the Subjects shall be set at Liberty and the Effects returned to the Owners. And if any Goods belonging to any Nation, with whom either of the Parties shall be at War, shall be loaded on Vessels belonging to the other Party, they shall pass free and unmolested without any attempt being made to take or detain them.
4. A Signal or Pass shall be given to all Vessels belonging to both Parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at Sea, and if the Commander of a Ship of War of either Party shall have other Ships under his Convoy, the Declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.
5. If either of the Parties shall be at War, and shall meet a Vessel at Sea, belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a Boat with two or three Men only, and if any Gun shall be Bred and injury done without Reason, the offending Party shall make good all damages.
6. If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored, and in like Manner, if any Moor not a Subject of these Dominions shall make Prize of any of the Citizens of America or their Effects and bring them into any of the Ports of His Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under His Majesty's Protection.
7. If any Vessel of either Party shall put into a Port of the other and have occasion for Provisions or other Supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

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.

8. 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.

9. If any Vessel of either of the Parties shall have an engagement with a Vessel belonging to any of the Christian Powers within gunshot of the Forts of the other, the Vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; And if any American Vessel shall be cast on shore on the Coast of Wadnoon (1) 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.

10. 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 their enemies Moors or Christians.

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

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

21. 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 agreeable to that Will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the Validity thereof.

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

23. 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

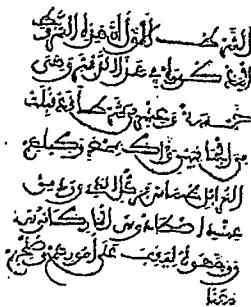
Parties, Nine Months shall be granted to all the Subjects of both Parties, to dispose of their Effects and retire with their Property. And it is further declared that whatever indulgences in Trade or otherwise shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the Citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

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

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

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

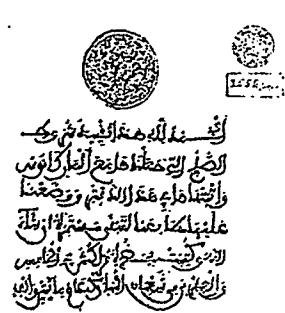
Treaty of Peace and Friendship in Arabic



Morocco is one of the first countries to recognize the independence of the United States as the Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdullah issued a declaration in 1777 allowing American ships access to Moroccan ports. In 1787 a Treaty of peace and friendship was signed in Marrakech and ratified in 1836. It is still in force making it the longest unbroken treaty in the U.S history.

The U.S had also its first consulate in Tangier in 1797 in a building given by the sultan Moulay Sliman. It is the oldest U.S diplomatic property in the world.

Below is the Treaty called the "Marrakech Treaty" in its original form as was written in 1786.



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

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

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

SALVATION



ASIA



OUR GOD



ZODIAC CONSTITUTION

By C.M. Bey/CAA222141/LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 1946-52

THIS IS THE ZODIAC CONSTITUTION FOR THE MOORISH NATION REFERRED TO AS NEGRO, AFRICAN, INDIAN, WEST INDIAN AND COLORED PEOPLE, ALSO "WHITE" PEOPLE AND JEWS.

ARTICLE I

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, THE CODE OF MATHEMATICS SEALING FROM ZERO TO NINE(0-9), AND THE SCIENCE OF GEOMETRY(G), COMPRIZE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LIVING FOR THE SEVEN SEAS BY THE 12 SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND THE SCIENCE OF GEOMETRY(G), FOR ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY SIX YEARS. TO THE AMAZON DUTCH-GERMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD FATHERS OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1739, AND THE SISTERHOOD MAGNA CHARTA, EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, AND UNION SOCIETY OF WHITE SUPREMACY, IN 1863 NORTH AMERICA

THE TWELVE JURYMEN OF THE 50 UNION STATES SOCIETY AND ALSO THE NINE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WERE FOUNDED UPON THE MOORISH NATION'S 12 SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC CONSTITUTION AND MATHEMATICS SEALING FROM ZERO TO NINE(0-9). THUS, WITHOUT OUR MOORISH CONSTITUTION, THE MAGNA CHARTA, EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, UNION SOCIETY OF THE MYTH OF WHITE SUPREMACY, DEFINITELY COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FOUNDED IN 1863.

ARTICLE II

ZODIAC CONSTITUTION BIRTHRIGHTS OF THE MOORISH AMERICANS (THE BEYS AND ELS).

SINCE THE 12 JURYMEN OF THE 50 UNION STATES MAGNA CHARTA DOCUMENT OF WHITE SUPREMACY AND THE NINE JUDGES OF THEIR SUPREME COURT WERE FOUNDED UPON OUR MOORISH ZODIAC 12 SIGNS, MATHEMATICAL CONSTITUTION, THE LAWMAKERS HAVE JURISDICTION OVER THE FREE MOORS, THE BEYS AND ELS, IN THE INHERITED LAND OF THE MOORISH NATION, NAMELY; MOORISH.

ARTICLE III

TAX AND MILITARY EXEMPTION FOR MOORISH AMERICANS (THE BEYS AND ELS).

THE MOORS, REFERRED TO AS NEGROES, DEFINITELY CAN NEVER BECOME MEMBERS AND CITIZENS OF THE UNION SOCIETY OF THE 48 STATES. THEREFORE, THEY CANNOT BE FORCED OR DRAFTED INTO THE UNION U.S.A. ARMY OR MILITARY SERVICE TO FIGHT FOR THE MAGNA CHARTA CODE OF WHITE SUPREMACY AGAINST THEMSELVES.

THE LAWMAKERS OF THE 48 STATES UNION ORDER CANNOT FORCE THE MOORS, (THE BEYS AND ELS), TO PAY TAXES BECAUSE TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS A SUPREME VIOLATION OF THE MOORISH ZODIAC CONSTITUTION BIRTHRIGHTS OF ISLAM. WHEN THE UNION LAWMAKERS DENOUNCE THEIR IMMORAL MAGNA CHARTA CODE, AND RESORT TO THE MOORISH ZODIAC CONSTITUTION, THEN THE MOORS ARE COMPELLED TO PAY TAXES BECAUSE EVERY ONE OF THE NATION WILL BE EQUALLY

REPRESENTED BY IT. THERE IS NO ROOM FOR THE SCIENCE OF MASONRY (THE ZODIAC), OR MYSTIC GOD RELIGIOUS WORSHIP, RACE, COLOR, IGNORANCE, WAR, CRIME, SLAVERY, AND HUMAN INJUSTICE.

ARTICLE IV

ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT AND PROTECTION OF MOORISH AMERICANS

EVERY LAWMAKER, THE HEADS OF INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISE OF THE 50 STATES UNION ORDER, ARE OBLIGATED MEMBERS AND CITIZENS OF THE MAGNA CHARTA CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND TEMPLE SYSTEM OF CHRIST, THE KING OF THE JEWS, MEANING; JURY OVER THE WEALTH AND CULTURE OF THE LIVING MOORISH NATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

THEREFORE, BY THE MOORISH ZODIAC CONSTITUTION, THE MOORS (BEYS AND ELS), CAN DEMAND ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT, FOOD, CLOTHING, SHELTER, MEDICAL CARE, EQUAL RIGHTS, RESPECT, AND PROTECTION FROM MOB VIOLENCE, RAPE AND INJUSTICES. OTHERWISE WITHOUT BEING OBLIGATED TO THE UNION CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS SYSTEM OF THE ORDER CHRIST, THE "WHITE" SON, IDOL-GOD.

ARTICLE V

IMMORAL MARRIAGE LICENSE CODE AGAINST THE ZODIAC LAW OF NATURE.

TRUTH CANNOT BE ALTERED AND THEREFORE NEEDS NO APOLOGY, NOR DOCTRINE, BECAUSE IT IS THE SUPREME MENTAL DOCTOR ITSELF FOR THE ENTIRE HUMAN FAMILY. WOMAN AND MAN.

- 1) THUS, THE TRUTH IS: THE SISTERHOOD CHRISTIAN DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (D.A.R.), ESTABLISHED THE MARRIAGE LICENSE, STATES RIGHTS CODE TO PREVENT THE MOORISH MEN AND WOMEN FROM MARRYING INTO THEIR MAGNA CHARTA SOCIETY OF WHITE SUPREMACY.
- 2) DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK THAT WOMEN AND MEN ARE ALREADY MARRIED BY THE SUPREME LAW OF NATURE AND THAT A MARRIAGE LICENSE IS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW OF NATURE?

THE NATURAL LAW UNION BETWEEN WOMAN AND MAN SPELLS LOVE AND THE REPRODUCTION OF A CHILD, IN WHICH A MARRIAGE LICENSE PLAYS NO PART IN.

- 3) DEFINITELY, THERE CANNOT BE ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN/OFFSPRING FROM WOMEN AND MEN BECAUSE WOMAN IS THE SUPREME GATE OF CREATION, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN, BY THE LAW OF NATURE. WHICH SPELLS I.S.L.A.M. OR (I, SELF, LAW, AND, MASTER). THE CARPENTER AND THE GRAND ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN FAMILY, "ADAM", MEANS; THE POSITIVE FORCES IN WOMEN AND SONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVOLUTION, OR THE REPRODUCTION OF CHILDREN BY THE LAW OF NATURE. THE POPE, PRIEST, THE PREACHER, AND JUDGES OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY DEFINITELY CANNOT PROVE THAT THEIR "ADAM" AND "EVE" HAD A MARRIAGE LICENSE. DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK THAT THE MARRIAGE LICENSE CODE IS AN ACT OF SELLING WOMEN AND MEN BACK TO THEMSELVES?

THE UNION, MAGNA CHARTA MARRIAGE LICENSE CODE UNFORTUNATELY AND UNCONSCIOUSLY CAUSED THE "WHITE" WOMAN TO BE CUT OFF FROM THE HUMAN FAMILY (THE MOORISH NATION). IN OTHER WORDS, THE "WHITE" WOMEN ARE SUPREME SOCIAL SLAVES AGAINST THEIR WILL AND DESIRE. THIS HAS CAUSED THEIR CHILDREN TO INHERIT A TENDENCY OF CRIME, HATRED, INSANITY, AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.

ISLAM SUPREME STANDARD OF THE ZODIAC MARRIAGE LAW CULTURE.

OF DOUBT. THE MOORISH NATION OF 150,000,000 (1951), OF THE U.S.A. SHALL NOT BE DESTROYED FOR LACK OF TRUTH AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION OF THE MOORS.

ARTICLE VII

THE MOORISH AMERICANS FREEDOM AND LEGAL RIGHTS IN THE CHRISTIAN UNION COURTROOM

IN THE CHRISTIAN UNION COURTROOM, THE MOORS CANNOT BE FORCED TO REMOVE THEIR REE FEZ FROM THEIR HEADS, NOR CAN THEY BE FORCED TO RAISE THEIR HAND AND TAKE AN OATH OVER THE CHRISTIAN BIBLE. NEITHER CAN MOORS (THE BEYS AND ELS), EMPLOY 'WHITE' OR "NEGRO" LAWYERS TO REPRESENT THEM. THE REASON FOR THIS IS THAT "WHITE" PEOPLE AND THEIR "NEGRO" SLAVES DEFINITELY CANNOT REPRESENT FREE MOORISH AMERICANS.

THE NEGRO IS THE PROPERTY OF THE UNION SLAVE HOLDERS. THE MOORS MUST RESPECT THE COURT BY SAYING "I AFFIRM". HERE, THE COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER THEM. WHICH AUTOMATICALLY MAKES THEM QUALIFIED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES BY THEIR ZODIAC CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND THEIR MATHEMATICAL NUMBER NINE (9). THE NUMBER NINE (9) CORRESPONDS WITH THE LETTER L, BASED ON THE NINE MONTHS FROM CONCEPTION TO BIRTH, WHICH MAKES YOU, YOURSELF, THE GREAT "I AM". THE FIRST AND THE HIGHEST LAW OF SELF PROTECTION AND SELF PRESERVATION IN HARMONY WITH YOUR ZODIAC 12 SIGNS, UNCHANGED CONSTITUTION MORAL LAW OF 360 DEGREES SQUARED BY YOUR NUMBER NINE (9).

THE MOORISH ZODIAC CONSTITUTION IS REFERRED TO IN CHRISTIAN MYTHOLOGY AS "THE HOLY KORAN" OR "AL KORAN", MEANING, THE EARTH, THE MOON, THE SUN, AND THE SEVEN PLANETS OF THE CHRONOLOGY ZODIAC RECORD OF THE MOORISH NATION OF THE NORTH GATE; NORTH AMERICA. THE NAME "MOHAMMED", PROPHET, RELIGION, GOD, CHURCH, TEMPLE, AND MOSQUE, WERE ESTABLISHED BY THE DUTCH-ANGLO SAXON PRIESTHOOD FRANCISCAN FATHERS OF THE NORTH, WHO OVERTHREW THE MOORISH SOCIETY OF ISLAM, BETWEEN 1789 AND THE UNION OF 1863. THE MOORS, (THE BEYS AND ELS), MUST NEVER ATTEMPT TO TEACH OR LECTURE IN THE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS; NAMELY: CHURCH, TEMPLE, MOSQUE, SCHOOL, AND HALL. THIS IS A VIOLATION OF THE UNION SOCIETY STATES RIGHT MAGNA CHARTA CODE OF MARY AND CHRIST. THE TRUTH OF THE MOORISH ZODIAC CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND MORAL HUMAN PRINCIPLES DEFINITELY CONFLICTS WITH THE CHRISTIAN UNION CUSTOMS AND DOCTRINE OF THE MAGNA CHARTA FROM EVERY ANGLE. NOR, DO NOT CRITICIZE THE "WHITE" PEOPLES' BELIEF IN THE RELIGION OF THEIR SON AND WOMAN IMAGE. NOR, DO NOT EVER ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE "WHITE" PEOPLE TO ACCEPT THE MORAL TRUTH AND PRINCIPLES OF YOUR 12 SIGNS ZODIAC CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, BECAUSE THE MAGNA CHARTA IS A LATIN PHRASE MEANING; "MAGNATE CHARTA OF 'WHITE' PEOPLES' BEGINNING", WITH THE COLONIES OF OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS IN 1848 AND 1854. IF THE LAWMAKERS OF THE 50 UNION STATES SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA SHOULD ATTEMPT TO IGNORE THE CONSTITUTION, IT WOULD BE AN ACT OF SUPREME VIOLATION OF THEIR OWN MAGNA CHARTA CODE. **PEACE!!!**

**© THE ZODIAC CONSTITUTION FOR THE MOORISH
AMERICANS (BEYS AND ELS). ©**

United States Constitution: Article III Section 1 and Section 2

Section 1.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Section 2: 1

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority: - to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; - to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; - to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; - to Controversies between two or more States; - between a State and citizens of another State; - between citizens of different States; - between citizens of the same State claiming lands under the Grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or Subjects.

24

United States of America Constitution: Article VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the Several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AS RATIFIED BY THE STATES

Preamble to the Bill of Rights

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON
WEDNESDAY THE FOURTH OF MARCH,
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINE

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

(Note: The first 10 amendments to the Constitution were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights.")

Amendment I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

C.M. Bey's Copyright Certificate AA222141 refers to:

TITLE 22. FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE PAGE 254

Chapter 2: Consular Courts

Section 141. Judicial authority generally. To carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with certain foreign countries, the ministers and consuls of the United States in China, Siam, Turkey, Morocco, Muscat, Abyssinia, Persia, and the territories formerly a part of the former Ottoman Empire including Egypt, duly appointed to reside therein, shall, in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them, respectively, by the provisions of such treaties, respectively, be invested with judicial authority described in this chapter, which shall appertain to the office of minister and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein, and so far as, the same is allowed by treaty, and in accordance with the usages of the countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations. (R. S. §§ 4083, 4125, 4126, 4127; June 14, 1878, c. 193, 20 Stat. 131.) R. S. § 4083 from Act June 22, 1860, c. 179, § 1. 12 Stat. 72; Act July 28, 1866, c. 296, § 11, 14 Stat. 322; Act July 1, 1870, c. 194, § 1, 16 Stat. 183. R. S. § 4125 from act June 22, 1860, c. 179, § 21, 12 Stat. 76. R. S. § 4126 from Act June 22, 1860, c. 179, § 28, 12 Stat. 78. R. S. § 4127 from Act June 22, 1860, c. 179, § 29, 12 Stat. 78. United States Court for China, see chapter 3 of this title.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787, the Moorish Zodiac Great Seal Constitution and the United States of America Constitution, Article VI
Special attention! Excerpts: AA 222141 - 142 and 143

Title 22 Chapter 2 Section 142

General jurisdiction in Criminal cases.

The officers mentioned in Section 141 of this title are fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner provided for in this chapter, all citizens of the United States charged with offenses against the law, committed in such countries, respectively, and to sentence such offenders in the manner in this chapter authorized; and each of them is authorized to issue such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution. (R. S. § 4084.)

Title 22 Chapter 2 Section 143

General jurisdiction in Civil cases.

Such officers are also invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person; and they shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract, at the port where, or nearest to which, it was to be executed, and in all other matters, at the port where, or nearest to which the damage complained of was sustained, provided such port be one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls. Such jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others, provided for by such treaties, respectively. (R. S. § 4085.)

The State Records of South Carolina

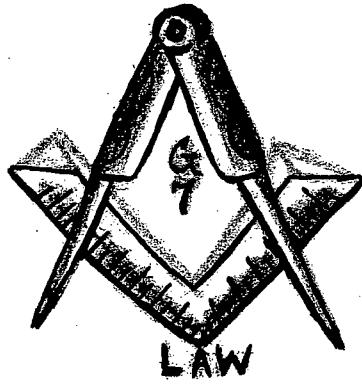
Journals of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1789-1790 MICHAEL E. STEVENS, Editor, CHRISTINE M. ALLEN, Assistant Editor Published for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History by the University of South Carolina Press Columbia, SC 8557 Copyright ©1984 by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History First Edition Published in Columbia, SC by the University of South Carolina Press Manufactured in the United States of America ISBN 0-87249-944-8 20 JANUARY 1790 (page) 363 (continued from previous page) thereto, Our Committee are Mr. Hugh Rutledge, Major Pinckney & Mr. Deas. House Journal 4 January 1790- 20 January 1790.

A petition was presented to the House from Sundry Free Moors, Subjects of the Emperor of Morocco; and residents in this State, praying that in case they should Commit Any Fault amenable to be brought to Justice, that they as Subjects to a Prince in Alliance with the United States of America, may be tried under the same Laws as the Citizens of this State would be liable to be tried, and not under the Negro Act, which was received and read.

[The humble Petition of Francis, Daniel, Hammond and Samuel, (Free Moors) in behalf of themselves and their wives Fatima, Flora, Sarah and Clarinda, Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioners some years past had the misfortune while fighting in the defence of their Country, to be captured with their wives and made prisoners of War by one of the Kings of Africa. That a certain Captain Clark had them delivered to him on a promise that they should be redeemed by the Emperor of Moroccan Ambassador then residing in England, in order to have them returned to their own Country: *Instead of which* he brought them to this State, and sold them for slaves. Since that period they have by the greatest industry been enabled to purchase their freedom from their respective Masters: And now prayeth your Honorable House, That as free born subjects of a Prince now in Alliance with these United States; that they may not be considered as subject to a Law of this State (now in force) called the negro law: but if they should unfortunately be guilty of any crime or misdemeanor against the Laws of the Land, that they may have a just trial by a Lawful Jury. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.] Ordered That it be referred to a Committee, the following Gentlemen were accordingly appointed, Mr. Justice Grimke, General Pinckney & Mr. Edward Rutledge.

Mr. Edwd. Rutledge reported from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Free Moors, which he read in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerks Table where it was again read for information. Ordered That it be taken into immediate Consideration which being read through was agreed to and is as follows Viz. Report That they have Considered the same and are of opinion that no Law of this State can in its Construction or Operation apply to them, and that persons who were Subjects of the Emperor of Morocco being Free in this State are not triable by the Law for the better Ordering and Governing of Negroes and other Slaves. Resolved That this House do agree with the Report.

"Knowing Yourself Is The Beginning Of All Wisdom."



The Gayles-EL Tribe Moors of North America™

MASTER

AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH: In Support of
Writ of Mandamus
(Re: Case No: 1:23-cv-00105 MR)

Revised:

March 9th, 2024 C.E.

Petitioner:

Devon A Gayles EL, Authorized Representative, Natural Person:
In Propria Persona; Ex Relatione DEVON ARMOND GAYLES ©
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED: V.C.C. 1-207/1-308; V.C.C. 1-103;
Not a Corporate Person or Entity, Misrepresented by Fraudulent
Construct of ALL CAPITAL LETTERS

Mailing Location:

527 Commerce Drive

Elizabeth City, North Carolina

(Zip Exempt) Non-Domestic

v.

Respondent:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Dept. of Adult Corrections)

COMES NOW, Devon A Gayles El, Natural Person, In Propria Persona
Svijuris (not to be confused with, nor substituted by, prose
by unauthorized hands of another) I am Proclaimed,
Declared, and Recorded Aboriginal Indigenous Mūvr of
the Empire Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah-Royal Blood-
line (UNITED NATIONS: Indigenous People Project Number 215/1999)
bearing one free National Name of Mūvirish/Moorish American
and not to be misconstrued as a Religious Organization
subjected to the United States. Possessing Free-hold by
Inheritance and Primogeniture Status; (See, Title 22, Chap. 2,
Sec. 141-145) Standing Squarely Affirmed, aligned and bound
to the Zodiac Constitution, with all due respect and honors
given to the Constitution for the Washitaw De Dugdahmound-
yah Mūvrs of Amexem, and the Constitution for the United
States Republic, North America. Being a descendant of
Monokhans/Moroccans and born in North America, with
the blood of the Ancient Moabites from the Land of
Moab, who inhabited and settled in North West Africa /
North Gate. Our dominion and inhabitation extended from
Northeast and Southwest Africa, across the Great Atlantis,
even into the present North, South and Central America
and the Adjoining Islands - bound squarely affirmed to
THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1787 A.D. and 1836 A.D.
between Morocco and the United States. (see, Bevines Law
Book of Treaties, etc.) the same displayed under Treaty

Law, Obligation, Authority as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic). (See: 5 U.S.C.S., sec. 1501 (1) - The Freely Association of the Republic)

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP
OF 1836 A.D. Between Morocco and United States

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."

I, Devon A Gayles ED, petitions this court to issue a Writ of Mandamus to order the Petitioner's Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum be remanded back to the lower court, for ALL UNCONSTITUTIONAL Orders or Actions associated with

it / them , to be dismissed and expunged for the record on its face and merits; or, otherwise , be brought before a legitimately (Article III) - delegated, and competent " Court of Law" of International jurisdiction / venue. All Agents, State and Federal Officials, Contractors are to be thoroughly informed of the Law of the Land (Constitution) and their obligation to uphold the same and to no longer be excused without action on the part of the Sheriff for violating the same. And to be made cognizance of the recompense of colorable actions or their part, by not adhering to the Law; And to enforce the Default Judgment filed as the Writ of Discovery was not honored. I, Devon A Gayles Et, demand Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4th) and Fifth (5th) Amendments of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic / De jure).

I, Devon A Gayles Et, demand the United States Federal Courts stop these abuses of the colorable authority, office, and Law as it pertain to the Petitioner; And for this United States Federal Supreme Court view this Petitioner (In my Proper Person) as a Moorish / Muurish American National (Natural Born Native of the Land) and not as a (BRAND) NEGRO, BLACKMAN (person), COLORED, AFRICAN - AMERICAN, or any other SLAVE TITLE or " nom de guerre " imposed upon me for misrepresentation ' Actions ' or other acts of ' Misprision ' that a misdirected society may ' believe ' to be true.

JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction/Venue are hereby placed in one Supreme Court, pursuant to Article III Section 2 for The United States Republic, and the several States, under the Constitution, Article VI; and reaffirmed by obligatory Official Oaths. (see: Title 28 USC § 1254(a) and 1251)

"The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; - to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; - to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdictions - to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; - to controversies between two or more states - between a state and citizens of another state; - between citizens of different states; - between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court, shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact,

with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

CAUSE OF ACTION

A Moor/Mur and Public Minister / Devon A Gayles El while occupying his home in Cincinnati, Ohio was detained by Policeman / Prosecuting Witness, Officer Anthony Johnson, employed by the police department of Asheville, North Carolina assited by Cincinnati & Sheriff's department who stated that Devon A Gayles El was in violation of statute 14-14 which is private policy (being classed as law);

The STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT is an unconstitutional, private corporation, not delegated by Congress, under Article 3, Section 2 of the Constitution; and that the Officers does not, and did not provide "Due Process" protected and secured for the People, by the Amendments 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the United States Constitution, to which the Judges and Officers in every State is bound (by Official Oath) to support and to uphold. Any statutory regulation, ordinance, or laws of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Officers of STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA commanded that the Petitioner be imprisoned by way of threat, duress, and coercion with a "man-of-straw"/ misnomer word, misrepresented as implying my name, and typed upon the Order/Instrument, and was improperly spelled, "DEVON ARMOND GAYLES", in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. That misnomer and CORPORATE NAME > DEVON ARMOND GAYLES is clearly (an artificial - person / entity); is not me, the Natural Person; is a deliberate grammatical error, intended for injury to me; and is clearly not of consanguine relationship to me or to my nationality, in any form, truth; or manner, nor to my Moorish Family Bloodline. Therefore, this is in violation of my secured rights to my name and nationality; a violation of International Law; and a violation of the Obligations of the Officers of the Court; and a violation of their fiduciary duties and Official Oaths to uphold and to support Article 6 of the United States Constitution; and thus, violating my Substantive Rights, and the Articles of Part I of The Rights of Indigenous People as follows:

"Indigenous People have the right to a full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and International Human Law,"

Article 5 of the Rights of Indigenous People

"Every Indigenous individual has the Right to a Nationality."

Article 15 of the Declaration of Human Rights

"everyone has a right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his name."

Therefore, Officer Anthony Johnson and the State is/was with the 'want of jurisdiction' by knowingly and willingly conspiring (under a Color of Authority) to deny this Moor, Devon A Gayles El, (after this Petitioner made a reservation of rights and stating for the record; name, correct spelling of name/nomen and national status) his Inalienable Rights, the right to Name and Nationality of his choosing, etc. The State/Judge/Accuser(s) alleged and assumed the Petitioner of being a Corporate Ward-Ship 14th Amendment Artificial Negro Person / Black citizen, which resulted in an unlawful arrest-of-rights, immunities and liberties; which is in direct contradiction to, and a violation of, the Fourth (4th) Amendment of the Constitution for the United States (Republic); violating Article 6 of the Constitution, by

way of violating The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED-THRITY-SIX (1836) A.D.; Congressional Resolution #75, Philadelphia Pennsylvania; a violation of Article 19 of 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights' of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Eight (1948) A.D. - General Assembly, United Nations; a violation of 'The Declaration of Rights of The Child' of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine (1959) A.D., and violating 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples'; and that the Officers of THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Knowingly committed "fraud" against the Petitioner, Devon A Gayles El, by abusing their authority, in that they failed to correct a known violation, and did not aid in preventing said such abuse of authority, while having (by law) the obligation to do so; and violated the Fifth Amendment of The Bill of Rights of Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-One (1991) A.D.; impeding the Peoples' right to due process under the law, and equal protection of the law, Article 1 Section 10 of The Constitution for the United States of America (Republic) which secures this Petitioner the right to contract and conspiracy to commit fraud against this Petitioner and against the United States Republic.

EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT WARRANT THE SUPREME COURT'S DISCRETIONARY POWERS

Moors/Muors are not citizens of the Union, States society, but are the People of the Continental United States, being PART and PARCEL of the government to which the Union of States are obligated. The Constitutions of the two Nations, in conjunction with Treaties, are the working tools for adjudication in jurisdictional arguments, procedures and venue; Therefore, where provisions are not made to address Foreign Relations and Intercourse in a Consular Court, as prescribed by law, then no jurisdiction exists.

Since the State of North Carolina did not have proper jurisdiction or venue, then no lawful or legal trial should have been held. (see, Article 3 and 6 of the Constitution for the United States, Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Morocco and United States of 1787/1836 and Title 22, Chapter 2, Section 141-143 and 28 U.S. Code § 1331).

With Moors/Muors, any non-federal sanctioned court (INFERIOR) is improper jurisdiction. If a court is not operating with Constitutional Law and Treaty, it is "Color of Law" and fraudulent. Therefore, any colorable or negative law (Non Organic Constitution) is in blatant violation of the Constitution and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of

1787/1836. The Treaty of 1787 is the Law of the Land just as the Constitution and is binding on all the judges of the State - Article 6 of the Constitution for the United States of America: "All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or the Laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding..."

I, Devon A Gayle Esq, a public minister, is / was entitled to lawful due process At law. Lawful government does not and cannot mandate anything on the People. Government authority and power is limited by the Constitution. State Government are empowered to PROTECT the rights of the people, NOT use authority (Sovereignty) allotted them through the Constitution, to violate the same.

Therefore, the State of North Carolina and its agency, /
agencies, person or persons operated beyond their
jurisdiction or Delegation of Authority, which is a
violation of the Constitution and the Treaty of Peace
and Friendship of 1787, and by these Officials using
Color of Authority they violated my right to due
process of Law (Amendment 3 of the United States
Constitution) and Article 3, Section 2 of the Con-
stitution for the United States : "The judicial power
shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising
under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States,
and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under
their authority; - to all cases affecting ambassadors,
other public ministers and consuls; - to all cases
of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; - to con-
troversies to which the United States shall be a
party; - to controversies between two or more states;
- between a state and citizens of another state;
- between citizens of different states; - between
citizens of the same claiming lands under grants
of different states, and between a state, or the
citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers
and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party,

the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exception, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Therefore, if a Moor (Al Moroccan) is tried in any State Court without States and Constitution entered into evidence, then proceedings are unlawful. Constitutions and Treaties limit the Authority of judges, and determine whether or not a court has jurisdiction in a particular case. So if a Union State judge adjudicates a case against a Moor / Mvr, outside of Constitutional law, then they have violated and abridged the rights of that natural person. (see, Article 6, of the United States of America of a General and Permanent Character - Title 22, Chapter 2, Section 141-143. Every judge in every State is bound by oath to uphold the Constitution with all Treaties in force. This is why adequate relief cannot be obtained by way of the lower (Administrative) courts and why The Supreme Court's discretionary powers is petitioned, due to original and appellate jurisdiction dealing with Constitutional and Treaty issues rest with the Supreme Court of the United States Republic.

CONCLUSION

- 1) It is a sin for any group of people to violate the Constitutional Laws of a Free National Government.
- 2) The Delegates, which comprise the majority of Aboriginal and Indigenous Freeholders, by Birthright, Inheritance, and Primogeniture, and declared 'for the record' and known by the consanguine/pedigree of their /our Forefathers, as Moors / Moors; and the European Colonial Settlers of the United States of America, did, on the fifteenth day of November in the year Seventeen Seventy-seven (1777), and in the second year of the Independence of The United States of America, agreed to certain Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; wherein they did declare that the style of the Confederacy shall be the United States of America.
- 3) All parties to the Articles of Confederation of 1778 did also agree that Article 9 shall set forth the procedure for resolving a dispute brought before the Congress of the United States by a freely associated compact state of the United States of America.

4) All parties to the Articles of Confederation of 1778 did also agree that no Congress shall thereafter Article 9 of the Articles of Confederation unless it has received confirmation to do so by every State in the Union (Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation).

5) The United States, pursuant to an "Act" of the States sitting in Congress under the Articles of Confederation of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Eight (1778) A.D. authorized a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, did ordain and established a Constitution for the United States. The Constitution for the United States was declared to be a "revision" to the Articles of Confederation of 1778 (REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS, Wed., Feb. 21, 1787 (Journals of the Continental Congress, vol. 38)).

6) The Constitution for the United States was established by the People of the United States of America, not by the States in their sovereign capacity (In re Opinion of the Justices, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412) and was ratified by the People sitting in Convention of the Original 13 States of the United States of America (United States Constitution, 7:11).

- 7) The Constitution for the United States is a Compact which constitutes a binding trilateral Contract between the People, the freely associated compact States of the United States of America, and the United States (e.g. Article 10 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution of the United States) (In re Opinion of the Justices, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 344, 5 A.L.R. 1412).
- 8) By the wording of Article 6 of the Constitution for the United States, the Congress is required to review its legislation from time to time to determine if the legislation was made pursuant to the provisions of that Constitution,
- 9) The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (Article 9 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States).
- 10) The parties to the Compact also agreed that the Powers not delegated to the United States under the U.S. Constitution are reserved to the States or to the People (Article 10 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States).

- 1) On February 24, 1855, the Congress of the United States created the United States Court of Claims. The Court of Claims was authorized to execute the mandates of Article 9 of the Articles of Confederation of 1778 and Article 1 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States (10 Stat. 612, Sec. 1, Sec. 7).
- 2) The Congress of the United States also enacted the "Bowman Act" of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 485) and the "Tucker Act" of March 3, 1887 (25 Stat. 505) to clarify the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Under these Acts, either House of Congress may submit any claim or matter to the United States Court of Claims for investigation and determination of facts. The Court was to report its findings back to Congress for Congressional determination.
- 3) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon the United States Claims Court by P.L. 97-164 and its subsequent United States Court of Federal Claims by P.L. 102-572; and Congress of the United States is barred by Article 9 and Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation and by Article 1 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States to limit its investigations to moneyed claims.

14) The continual refusal of the United States Congress to resolve the Petitions of Grievances that were submitted to it, by the several States of the Union, violates the "Good Faith" agreement that all grievances submitted would be expeditiously resolved as mandated by the Articles of Confederation of 1778.

15) Between the years of 1866 and 1868 (and other years); several States for Redress of Grievances. These Petitions have passed from Congress to Congress for over one hundred years, with the Congress refusing to take any action to resolve the disputes as required by Article 9 of the Articles of Confederation of 1778 and Article 1 of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution for the United States. These Petitions challenged the procedure by which the Congress used to amend the Constitution for the United States. The Amendments in question are the unlawfully, ratified 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments (hereinafter referred to as the "Three Dead Badges of Law").

16) The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall

be the Supreme Law of the Land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of laws of any state to the contrary, notwithstanding." see Clause 2.

(8) Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed. Defines "Law of the Land." - When first used in Magna Charta, the phrase probably meant the established law of the Kingdom, in opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. *Janes v. Reynolds*, 2 Tax 251; *Beasley v. Cunningham*, 171 Tenn. 334, 103 S. W. 2d 18, 20110 A.L.R. 306. It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution - *Mayo v. Wilson*, 1 N.H. 53.

(9) Clause 3, clarifies the scope of this requirement when it states that "... All judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound to support this Constitution..."

(10) The 5th Amendment require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

21) The Unconstitutional charges that were applied to this Petitioner were not in pursuance of the Constitution for the United States of America, wherein it does guarantee, and this Petitioner does declare the equal protection of the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" in the 4th and 5th Amendments, which includes the right to due process as evidenced in positive law and stare decisis, to wit; Due Process of law is not necessarily satisfied by any process which the Legislature may prescribe. See; Abrams v. Jones, 35 Idaho 532, 207 P. 724.

22) "Due Process of law" in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction; and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as these maxims prescribe for the cases to which the one in question belong." Cooley, Const. Lim., 441.

23) The Petitioner claims full and equal protection of the law in Marbury v. Madison 5 U.S 137 - The Constitution of these United States is the Supreme Law of the Land. Any law, that is repugnant to the Constitution, is null and void of law."

24) The unconstitutional charges being applied to the Petitioner are repugnant to the Constitution because they deny a right

established and guaranteed in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 16th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Amendments, and in United States Supreme Court 'Stare Decisis' so noted above, where State of North Carolina Superior Court has no authority to adjudicate contrary.

- 25) The unconstitutional charges under which the Petitioner is being forced to answer are non constitutional on their face and unconstitutional when applied to the Petitioner because they do not have an enacting clause or single subject title, thereby denying due process of law.
- 26) "Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life, liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved."
- 27) Due Process as defined in H. C. Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, "Whatever difficulty may be experienced in giving to those terms a definition which will embrace every permissible exertion of power affecting private rights, and exclude such as is forbidden, there can be no doubt of their meaning when applied to judicial proceedings. They then

mean a course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles, which have been established in our systems of jurisprudence for the enforcement and protection of private rights."

28) "To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution - that is by the law of its creation - to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction obeying service of process within the state or his voluntary appearance. *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 93 U.S. 733, 24 L.Ed. 565."

29) "If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law. *Teigler v. Railroad Co.*, 58 Ala. 599.

30) These phrases in the Constitution do not mean the general body of the law, common and statute, as it was at the time the Constitution took effect; for that would seem to deny the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal the law. They refer to certain fundamental rights which that system of jurisprudence, of which ours is a derivative, has always recognized. *Brown v. Levee Com'rs* 30 Miss. 468."

- 31) All orders or judgment issued by a judge in a court of limited jurisdiction must contain the findings of the court showing that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, not allegations that the court has jurisdiction. *In re Jennings*, 68 Ill. 2d 125, 368 N.E. 2d. 364 (1977) ("In a special statutory proceeding an order must contain the jurisdictional findings prescribed by statute.")
- 32) *In Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill. App. 3d 300, 681 N.E. 2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are void under law, and are of no legal force or effect. *In Interest of M.V.*, 288. Ill. App. 3d 300, 681 N.E. 2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) ("Every act of the court beyond that power is void").
- 33) The Petitioner assert, *Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County*, 268 Ill. App. 3d. 485, 644 N.E. 2d 496 (4th Dist. 1994) ("Special Statutory jurisdiction is limited to the language of the act conferring it, and the court has no powers from any other source". . .)
- 34) The "language of the act" the complainants confer upon "has no powers from any other source" *Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County*. *Ibid*, no evidence on its face of valid law, as it lacks the mandatory enacting clause.

35) That the purpose of thus prescribing an enacting clause - "the style of the acts" - is to establish it, to give it permanence, uniformity, and certainty; to identify the act of legislation as of the general assembly; to afford evidence of its legislative statutory nature; and to secure uniformity of identification, and thus prevent inadvertence, possibly mistake and fraud. *State v. Patterson*, 4 S.E. 350, 352, 98 N.C. 660 (1887); 82 C.J.S. "Statutes," § 65, p. 104; *Joiner v. State*, 158 S.E. 2d 8, 10, 228 Ga. 367 (1967).

36) "That the almost unbroken custom of centuries has been to preface laws with a statement in some form declaring the enacting authority; The purpose of an enacting clause of a statute is to 'identify' it as an act of legislation by expressing on "its face the authority behind the act." 73 Am. Jvr. 2d. "Statutes." § 93, p. 319, 320; *Preckel v. Byrne*, 243 N.W. 823, 826, 62 N.D. 356 (1932).

37) That for an enacting clause to appear on the face of a law, it must be recorded or published with the law so that the People can readily identify the authority for that particular law.

38) That "It is necessary that every law should show on its authority by which it is adopted and promulgated, and that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law." People v. Dettenthaler, 77 N.W. 450, 451, 118 Mich. 595 (1898); citing Swann v. Brock, 40 Miss. 270;

39) The State of North Carolina Superior Court (a court of limited jurisdiction), lacks the power to act and have proceeded beyond the strictures of the statutes, and that the statutes being applied are created from revised statutes and codes of a foreign and unidentified source, as they fail to show from what authority in law they exist, where they fail to show on their face, the mandatory enacting clause.

40) Said revised statutes and codes fail to show a necessary and mandatory enacting clause on their face, giving them lawful force and effect, Said revised statutes and codes are private codes and statutes and are not law, do not compel this Petitioner to perform and do not apply to him, and fail to show "authority for the court to make any order." Levy, Industrial Common, *Ibid*, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, *Ibid*.

41) The Petitioner demand all rights under the common law based upon the status as a matter of due process of law and to determine what legal rights the Petitioner has in this court and what rights will be denied, if any.

42) The Petitioner is not legally or lawfully subject to the limited jurisdiction of the State of North Carolina and is being held against his will (by way of hostage taking).

43) This Petitioner has no legal or lawful knowledgeable contract with North Carolina Superior Court, or with the State of North Carolina, or with any other segment of the United States of America that can grant jurisdiction over human rights; or over political, economic, social and cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples.

44) The Petitioner is Aboriginal / Indigenous within the meaning of the description of the Draft Declaration of the Inter-American Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at Article 1 Definition: "In this Declaration Indigenous Peoples are those who embody historical continuity with societies which existed prior

to the conquest and settlement of their territories by Europeans...”

45) Indigenous People are separate and distinct; alien to this administration; and have a separate and distinct status from the administrations of the colonial occupiers of the land; as recognized in the Declaration on Principles of International Law of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States; wherein it does say under the Principles of Equal Rights and self determination of Peoples (B.5); “The territory of a colony or other Non-Self Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the State administering it...”

46) Colonial legislatures were divested of their legislative powers, and required to transfer jurisdiction and all powers over the cultural rights of indigenous and minority peoples to those peoples and prohibited from making any law that effects the rights of indigenous people to fully and effectively enjoy their right to self-determination in Article 5 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. See, Article 5 to wit: "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non - Self Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire. . ."

46) Colonial courts were divested of, and required to, transfer the judicative power and all power to the people of this territory, *ibid.*

47) See "The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man" (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Colombia, 1948 at Article 3, Article 17, Article 26).

48) The United States of America is required to obey the requirements of the Declaration on the Principles of International Law and to obey the principles of international law enumerated therein.

4a) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties requires that the United States of America fulfill its obligations incurred thereunder.

5b) The United States of America is a member of the United Nations, and is bound by the Charter of the United Nations to promote and protect the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

5c) The State of North Carolina through its commercial agencies and misrepresented Instruments, has committed "fraud" to accomplish what is called in legal contemplation, "Capitis Diminutio Maxima", which is that my natural name has been murdered and I was resurrected as a non-natural, created entity subject to regulation and denied the protections of national and international law. This constitutes Fraud and denies due process of the law and the freedom from the Practices and Policies of Apartheid described in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid Adopted and opened for signature, ratification by General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 at Articles 1, 2 and 3, and the right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or agreement not entered into voluntarily, intentionally and knowingly.

52) Executive Order Number: 13107, 63, Federal Register, 68, 991 (1998) - Implementation of Human Rights Treaties, which states "It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement" its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party "including the ICCPR, the CAT and the CERD." ASHEVILLE MUNICIPAL COURT, by way of its Officers, violated 'Due Process' and, conspired to deprive rights of the Petitioner; and did neglect to prevent deprivation of rights at Title 18, U.S.C. 241 and Title 18, U.S.C. 242.

53) Maine v. Thiboutot 448 U.S 1, 100 S.Ct 2502 - Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right from liability. For they are deemed to know the law.

54) Judicial officers have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over subject matter.

55) This court shall take mandatory Judicial Notice of the adjudged decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of Bradley v. Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871), 351, 352 that officers of the court have no immunity when they have

no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. And further in Bradley v. Fisher on page 352 and 352 is as follows: "Where there is clearly no jurisdiction over the subject matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority, and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." This evidence of Bradley v. Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871).

- 56) Either subject-matter jurisdiction exists, or it doesn't. Subject-matter jurisdiction as to all of the requisite elements of subject-matter jurisdiction.
- 57) Under the U.S. Supreme Court Rulings, Hagans v. Harbine, jurisdiction cannot be sustained by a lower court, or entertain and decided any claim of conflict.
- 58) I, Devon A. Gayles El, In Propria Persona, never waived myinalienable rights and never accepted the court appointed Attorney (Sam Craigs) to re-present me or my property, nor did I sign ANY waivers of rights and Power of Attorney forms voluntarily, intentionally and knowingly giving Burncombe County Municipal Superior Court jurisdiction over my person, knowing that any plea through an Attorney is to admit subjugation to the jurisdiction of the court, as an Attorney is, at law, an officer of the court.

59) "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation which would abrogate them. *Maranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 433, 125."

60) "If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. *Louisville v. Motley*, 211 U.S. 149, 295. Ct. 42. "The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt."

61) "In light of my status the complaint against me should have been brought before an Article III court as per the rules governing the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787. "Therefore, in accord with the official oath of the officers of this court et al., that all fraudulently presented improperly serviced instruments as per bill of exchange / suit / complaint # (W:729749) be dismissed, discredited and expunged from the record, etc.

62) "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties" > *Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R.*, 323 U.S. 310, 313."

63) "The State cannot diminish rights of the People."¹¹
Hurtado v. California, 110 US 516.

RELIEF

- 1) The Enforcement of the following: Article 3 and 6 of the United States Constitution Republic / The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 / 1836 A.D., classifies Moorish Americans as Federal Citizens Possessing Freehold by Inheritance Status - Truth A-1. See: Article 3, Section 2 of "The Constitution for the United States of America."⁴
- 2) I, Devon A Gayles El, demand Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4) and Fifth (5th) Amendments of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic).
- 3) I, Devon A Gayles El, do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby requests the United States Supreme Court to fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moorish American) and carry out their Judicial Duty in Good Faith; by ordering State of North Carolina, et al., to be brought

before the Law to answer for their criminal and unjust actions..

4) ALL UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations - Summons / suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange : Number : (HCR 064748) and any other 'ORDER' or 'ACTION' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on its face and merits; or otherwise, be brought before a legitimately - delegated, and competent 'Court of Law' of International jurisdiction / venue.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the law of the UNITED STATES CODES that the above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and honorable intent.

Day 9th, March 2024 = 1444 M.C.

I Am : Devon A. Gaptiker

In Propria Persona Suijoris;
Public Minister, Free Moor // Moor
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED: VCC: 1-201/
1-308; VCC: 1-103;

"No change in ancient procedure can be made which disrupts those fundamental principles, which protect the citizen in his private right and guard him against the arbitrary action of the government." Ex Parte Young, 209 US 123.



I Am: Public Minister: 360°
By: Devon A Gayles EI 360°
AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Devon A Gayles EI
In Propria Persona, Muvr;
Chief of the Gayles EI
Tribe Moors / Muors;
All Rights Reserved

Attachments:

U. S. DISTRICT COURT AND
U. S. COURT OF APPEAL ORDER(S)

CLERK OF BUNCOMBE CO. SUPERIOR COURT

RESPONSE TO WRITS, etc.

LEGAL NOTICE OF STATUS



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