

DIVINE RELIGIOUS HOLY SITE

Exodus 3:5 "Do not come any closer," God said. "take off your sandals, for the place where you are standing is holy ground."

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE LAND KNOWN AS
1305 ALBY STREET, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS REPUBLIC

MEROEKUSH

has been blessed and dedicated to the Most High God
in the name of THE HOLY SPIRIT THE LORD

NOVEMBER 12, 2021

Proverbs 23:10 Do not move an ancient boundary stone or encroach on the fields of the fatherless,
!1 for their Defender is strong; he will take up their case against you.

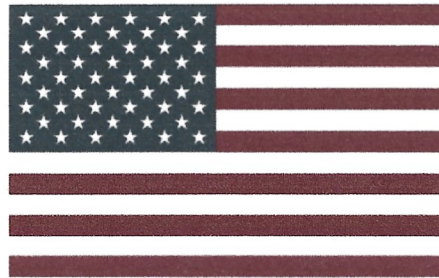
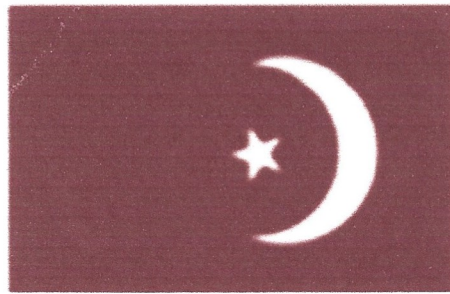


Yahashua Bin IsraEl
Yahashua Bin IsraEl, Chief Justice

H.A. Jabar OdoKhan EL
H.A. Jabar OdoKhan EL, Order of
Melchisedek (Genesis 14)

Kingdom of Shabazz

Proclamation



Declaration of Office of the Great Buffalo High Chief

Ecclesial Letters Patent No. 11021930

Proverbs 22:28 Do not move an ancient boundary stone set up by your ancestors.

Proverbs 23:10, 11 Do not move an ancient boundary stone or encroach on the fields of the fatherless, ¹¹ for their Defender is strong; he will take up their case against you.

WHEREAS,

Purpose

The purpose of this legal notice is to inform the broader community; all men, women, and children; and nations of the earth of the Holy and Divine Religious Site, the Office of the Great Buffalo High Chief, located on the land known as 1305 Alby Street, Madison County, Illinois Republic, North America; and

WHEREAS,

Ethiopian Empire Coronation

On November 2, 1930, Ras Tafari Makonnen was crowned His Imperial Majesty (HIM) Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, and his wife Menen Asfaw empress, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Ras Tafari Makonnen was a descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba assumed the title of King of Kings, Lord of Lords and Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Elect of God; and

WHEREAS,

Shashamane Land Grant

In 1948 Emperor Haile Selassie gave 500 acres (200 hectares) of land at Shashamene, 150 miles (225km) south of Addis Ababa, for Afro/ African

Americas (Blacks) to come back to their mother land and to assist in its development; and

WHEREAS,

North American Aboriginal Title Ceremony

Emperor Haile Selassie I came to America for seven diplomatic trips in 1954, 1963, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1970, and 1973, during which time he traveled to many states and made many "business deals. During his visit to Washington in 1954 he donated elephant tusks that would later reside at City Hall.

On June 18, 1954 during his trip to Oklahoma, he received a new title, "Great Buffalo High Chief", recognizing and respecting his authority and constitution in the Americas and the Authority of the Ethiopian Empire. He was given and honored with a native American headdress /war bonnet.

The book "50th Anniversary of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I First Visit to the United States", reads, "On Friday, June 18, 1954, Selassie touched down at Searcy Field airport in Oklahoma. The author, Ras Nathaniel, writes:

The Stars and Stripes and the green, gold, and red banner of Ethiopia hung from two new flag poles erected for the occasion at the Searcy Field airport. As the A&M band played, Haile Selassie I, who stood five feet four inches tall, emerged from the plane dressed in a field marshal's sun tan dress uniform with nine rows of campaign ribbons (including the U.S. Legion of Merit) and carrying a very long leather swagger stick.

His Imperial Majesty (as protocol required the Emperor to be called) gave a smart salute to his audience before being officially welcomed by President Willham, Stillwater's Mayor A.B. Alcott, Oklahoma Lieutenant Governor James E. Barry, and Ambassador Simonson.

The Emperor had requested an opportunity to see "an Indian," and Acee Blue Eagle, a well-known Native American artist from Okmulgee, in full headdress and buckskin clothing, presented Selassie with a war bonnet and gave him the name "Great Buffalo High Chief."; and

WHEREAS,

Ethiopian Research Council

During these years, Malaku lived close to the future king, serving as both. In 1921, when Tafari was selecting young Ethiopian men and women to be educated abroad, Malaku Bayen, his nephew, page and personal attendant was among the first to be chosen.

The three students arrived in America in April 1922, carrying with them a personal letter of introduction to President Warren G. Harding from Ras Tafari, heir apparent to the Ethiopian throne. He graduated from Muskingum College in 1928.

Malaku Bayen was one of the first Ethiopian nationals to earn an American degree. The autumn of 1928 he applied and was admitted to the Medical School at Howard University, one of the nation's most prestigious black educational institutions.

Bayen wrote in 1939, *"I select Howard University for my studies, in order that I might have a closer contact with my people."* In fact, he continued, *"it was this idea that helped me to break my engagement to the daughter of our Minister of Foreign Affairs and to be married to an American girl (Dorothy Hadley) of the Black Race, in 1931."*

In 1930, Bayen took Trinidadian-born Hubert F. Julian, the Harlem aviator, to Ethiopia. A year later he arranged to have Dr. John West, a physician from Washington, D.C., sent to his country to serve there as a public health official. In 1932, Bayen was instrumental in obtaining a position in the Ethiopian school system for Cyril Price, and in 1934 he played a prominent role in assisting John C. Robinson of Chicago to be appointed as an instructor in aviation.

The Ethiopian Research Council (ERC) was founded in 1934 in Washington, D.C. by a group of Ethiopian and American professionals and scholars. The Council is the brainchild of Dr. Melaku Bayen, a surgeon, one of the twelve founding members & the guiding light of ERC strategies until his death; he was the first Ethiopian to graduate with an Medical Doctorate from an institution in the USA. The distinguished Professor William Leo Hansbury was elected as the first Director of the Ethiopian Research Council in 1934 while the suave William Steen handled the day to day affairs of the ERC as Executive Secretary demonstrating his unusually outstanding skills in administration and public relations as well as his love of Ethiopia and Ethiopian causes.

Professor Hansbury's was a distinguished professor of history at Howard University, who received the coveted Haile Selassie I Prize in Literature (then the African equivalent to the European Noble Prize) in 1963. Before he died in 1965, he completed a manuscript on ancient Ethiopian history which was later published by Howard University Press in 1974 under the title *Ethiopia: The Pillar of Civilization*. Professor Hansbury was the founder of the African Studies Program at Howard, which later became the first Black Studies Department in the United States and the world.

The Ethiopian Research Council has the unique purpose of disseminating information on the history, culture, civilization, and diplomatic relations of Ethiopia in ancient and modern times. Ethiopia is the seat of one of the oldest living civilizations in the world. It possessed civil and social institutions of a high order of development long before Europe had emerged as a nation state, and in the heyday of the Classical Age it was universally regarded as one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth. Believing that the culture of this ancient and long-lived nation deserves a wider currency than contemporary thought and scholarship have accorded it, the Ethiopian Research Council (ERC) has set itself to the performance of the following important task:

- (a) An annual convention.
- (b) Publication of the journal *Ethiopia's Morning Star*.
- (c) Ethiopian Research Council Awards & Honors.

(d) Working with educational institutions in Ethiopia and abroad, ERC encourages and assists talented Ethiopian youths to get access to higher education abroad.; and

WHEREAS,

Ethiopian World Federation, Incorporated

In response to the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, an African American delegation was sent to England in the summer of 1936 to confer directly with Haile Selassie I, who received them at his residence Fairfield House in Bath. The mission consisted of three prominent Harlem figures, all leaders of the black organization known as the United Aid for Ethiopia: Reverend William Lloyd Imes, pastor of the prestigious St. James Presbyterian, Philip M. Savoy, chairman of the Victory Insurance Company and co-owner of the New York Amsterdam News, and Mr Cyril M Philp, secretary of the United Aid.

The delegation stressed to the monarch the necessity of sending a special emissary to America to direct the collection of all contributions and to help awaken flagging Afro-American support for the Ethiopian cause. Impressed Haile Selassie decided to dispatch an envoy to the United States.

He selected his personal physician, Dr. Malaku Emanuel Bayen, for the new position. Beyan had married an African American activist, Dorothy Hadley, and together they created a newspaper called *Voice of Ethiopia* to simultaneously denounce Jim Crow in America and fascist invasion in Ethiopia.; and

WHEREAS,

Emperor Haile Selassie honors abolitionist

In October of 1963 during a state visit to the United States, Haile Selassie I laid a unique silver wreath at the Lincoln Memorial, on the National Mall in Washington D.C., as a tribute to abolitionist U.S. president Abraham Lincoln. Later the Emperor Haile Selassie laid a wreath at Martin Luther King Jr.'s grave site in Atlanta, Georgia in 1969; and

WHEREAS,

The Crown Council of Ethiopia Honors African American Veterans

H.I.H. Prince Ermias Sahle-Selassie Haile Selassie, grandson of H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia placed a wreath of red, yellow and green flowers at the

African American Civil War Memorial on September 12th, the first day of the 3rd Ethiopian Millennium – (Ethiopia still follows the original Egyptian Calendar.) Surrounded by a group of Ethiopian religious and military officials, and other leaders in the Ethiopian, African American and Ethiopian World Federation community, H.I.H. Prince Ermias spoke eloquently about the debt Ethiopians owe to the African American community for their support during Mussolini's Fascist invasion of Ethiopia, and their struggle for civil rights enabling Ethiopian Americans to participate in American society with dignity.; and

WHEREAS,

The Crown Council of Ethiopia has Honored "African-Americans"

H.I.H. Prince Ermias made an impassioned speech invoking the historical ties between Africans in the Diaspora, and a commitment to make the future more peaceful and prosperous for Africa and the world. Photos were displayed of African American pilots *Herbert Julian*, aka "*The Black Eagle*," and *Colonel John Robinson* who both commanded Ethiopian Air Forces against the Italians; *Dr. Melaku Bayen*, the first Ethiopian medical school graduate in the US, who founded the Ethiopian Research Council with diplomat *Dr. Ralphe Bunche* and historian *Dr. William Leo Hansberry* at *Howard University*; *H.I.M. Haile Selassie* presenting an Ethiopian Cross to Pastor and Congressman *Adam Clayton Powell Jr.* at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem; and jazz great *Duke Ellington* performing in Ethiopia; and

WHEREAS

Washitaw DougdaMoundyah

In the book *Return of the Ancient Ones* Empress said she was waiting for the king to return to take his kingdom and that she wanted to welcome home with open arms.

In 1993, The Washitaw Indigenous Nation of Mound Builders received its United Nations number: 215/93. To date, the Empress, as one of the living heirs of Henry Turner, has recovered the title to 68,883 acres of land comprising most of the northern part of the 'said state of Louisiana. The Washitaw never drew boundaries, We are the original inhabitants of all the lands from wherever you find mound sites you find part of the Empire in so called north America

The area from Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, from Canada down to the gulph of Mexico, including East and west Floridas and the Pecos River, encompasses the domain of the Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah, a land mass over 30 million acres.

This is one of the regions that the United States claim as part of the Louisiana Purchase. It's the same region Abraham Lincoln coined as, The Egypt of the West.

Shawnee, Powhatan, Waco, Tawakoni, Tonkawa, Karankawa, Quapaw, and Mosopelea are usually seen as marginally southeastern and their traditional lands represent the borders of the cultural region; and

WHEREAS

Southern Illinois is little Egypt!

Traditionally the term “Little Egypt” refers to the bottom 16 counties of southern Illinois. The counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, and Randolph were considered the strict geographic area that made up “Little Egypt.” Southern Illinois. Southern Illinois (also known as "Little Egypt") is the southern third of the state of Illinois. The southern part of Illinois has a unique cultural and regional history.

“Princes shall come out of Egypt,

Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God.”

Psalm 68: 31

The name “Little Egypt” came from the early settlers of the region, who thought the area resembled the Nile in Egypt due to the low-lying topography, fertile marshes, and flooding from the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Thus, the names of both the city Cairo and the County Alexander were named after the ancient Egyptian places.

Additionally, the theory is that the name arose in the 1830s when cold weather caused a very poor harvest in the northern part of the state. The winter between 1830 to 1831 was known as “The Winter of Deep Snow” and spring arrived late that season. Later that September, an early frost ruined most of the season’s crops. It was a very bad year for the folks in northern Illinois. Due to lack of food, droves of people from the north headed to the bountiful south to buy grain, corn, and other supplies.

During the trek, Northerners associated themselves to the children of Jacob who in a time of famine were forced to head south to Egypt in search of food for their families during biblical times. Fleeing to the Carbondale region had essentially saved their lives and was deemed “Little Egypt.” This story was supposedly documented in an article written by Judge Andrew Duff.

Another theory claims that the reference may derive from the similarity between the land of the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys and Egypt’s Nile Delta. In 1818, a huge parcel of land was purchased between the two joining rivers. The developers called it, “Cairo.” Today, the city that sits at the peninsula where the Ohio River joins the Mississippi continues to be named “Cairo,” but locals do pronounce it differently than the famous city in Egypt.

Originally settled by European settlers from France, they called the area Little Egypt. Settlers would migrate from the Upland South area and traveled by the Ohio River. At one time they were affiliated with the southern agricultural rural and economic culture.

NOW THEREFORE, BE RESOLVED, by the power vested in me by THE HOLY SPIRIT THE LORD, I Yahashua Bin Ervin Don Shabazz IsraEL, do hereby proclaim, declare, announce, and recognize, the land known as 1305 Alby Street Alton, Madison County, Illinois, Washitaw County AFAM, North America

as a Religious Holy site and dedicated as the Shrine of HIM Haile Selassie I, the Ethiopian Empire in the west; the Office of- the Imperial Garden of- the Chiefdom of the “Great Buffalo High Chief”, Shashamane Al Maghreb, also known as the Domain of MeroeKush.

IN TESTIMONY THEREOF, I Chief Justice Yahashua Bin Ervin Don Shabazz IsraEL on behalf of the Zionst Temple of 1875 for Orphans and Widows, on this 21st day of April 2022, have signed and have set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Zionst Temple of 1875 for Orphans and Widows, Washitaw County AFAM.

Proverbs 23:10, 11

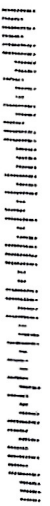
¹⁰ Do not move an ancient boundary stone
or encroach on the fields of the
fatherless,
¹¹ for their Defender is strong;
he will take up their case against you.

Proverbs 22:28

²⁸ Do not move an ancient boundary stone
set up by your ancestors.

Ecclesial Patent No. 11021930





ZIONST TEMPLE

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