



Southern Cherokee Nation and The Red Fire People (State of SCNRFP),
a Recognized International Independent Sovereign Neutral Nation and State
Office of Chief Gees-Due OO-Neh-Gah Usti

01 January 2020

State of SCNRFP Title Statement of Fact:

State of SCNRFP, we are the Lower Cherokee Peoples also known as the Chickamauga Cherokee (Chicomogie), Tsigamogi, Cherokee, Nation De Cherokee....

We have maintained our ratified treaties today which provides about 9 million acres of officially recognized boundary lands. WE have added foreign territories to our nation and state. We have in addition placed one segment of land that was illegally encroached back into post aboriginal title, thus within our sole jurisdiction and boundary. These lands are not in boundary or jurisdiction of any other sovereign, but rather independent.

Our traditional land holdings on the southern boarder generally follows the Chattahoochee river. If one draws a line from the Alabama boarder at Gadsden across Georgia, then north to Curahee Mountain to the South Carolina line you have marked the traditional limits of our territory into Central Georgia. Refer to map below.

It is well documented in the treaty of 1785 the extent of our boundaries and specifically a sovereign. The Chickamaugan wars were a very difficult time for the lower town people. We governed ourselves independently with chiefs or headmen of our numerous towns and villages. Our early Chief Dragging canoe and lower town chiefs were banished from council at Chota Tennessee for opposing the Henderson and later treaties. The newly established villages were attacked by Col Sevier with the aid of Nancy Ward while many of our men were in Pensacola negotiating a treaty with Spain. According to the Jefferson Papers and War Department Records. The Lower villages were attacked defended only by older men women and children. Many were sold on the slave blocks in Nashville Tennessee. This all accomplished with the aid of the State of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee Militia.

Protection guaranteed to “all” Cherokee by the 1785 treaty was not honored. TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEE, 1785.Nov. 28, 1785.7 Stat., 18.

By 1790 many lower town people had no choice but to leave as more than fifty villages were burned fields cut down and their possessions were taken as reparations for the undeclared war to include tables chairs and thousands of bushels of corn from Hiawassee alone. Sumner, Jim L. "The difference is about our land": Cherokees and Catawbas. The war department records. Treaty of Pensacola, 1792 Between the Chickamauga (or Lower Cherokee) under John Watts and Arturo O'Neill, governor of Spanish West Florida, for arms and supplies with which to wage war against the United States. “We retain a copy of the Pensacola treaty.”

1802 The federal government purchases from Georgia a strip of land stretching across Alabama and Mississippi and pays Georgia as well as agreeing to remove the Indians from their lands Creek Cherokee and others. This was the Compact of 1802 between Georgia and the president to which no tribal nations were a party. Yazoo Land Fraud

1804 A treaty was attempted by Return J Meigs Indian agent and others to acquire land within the 1785 boundary. The lower town chiefs refused causing a rebellion in the Over hill younger chiefs. This resulted in Chief Vann issuing execution orders on Doublehead and others. Doublehead had already moved some 1500 people to the Arkansas territory. On his return, Vann and his cohorts personally executed him during the annual green corn.

The Glass and other lower town chiefs traveled to Washington DC to complain of encroachment on behalf of the lower town chiefs. Meigs was having great difficulty in removing the whites invading the territory known as Woffords settlement. “War Dept. Records” In 1824 the refused treaty of 1804 was ratified. The refused treaty was found in a box after the death of a chief. The over hill Chief stated that the lower chiefs were not capable of conducting such business. They wished to retain their more traditional way of life. 1805-1806 The Over-hill sold most of the lands in NC, AL and Tennessee beginning the occupation of the lower villages as if it were their own. Oostanali was the Chickamaugan capitol. They first occupied it with their council then began building New Echota. 1805 Third Treaty of Tellico & Chickasaw Cession /1806 Treaty of Washington.

The well recognized lower town traditional government is noted by Thomas Jefferson as wishing to remain separate 1809 The Jefferson Papers. The US government instead of ending the conflicts with us they treated with the over hill Cherokee an aggressive and oppositional government to our own. The State of Georgia then began its encroachment on our lands in earnest. More Lower Town assassinations took place the second time. The first was by Oconostota from Chota Over hill at fort Prince George 24 lower town chiefs were killed. The over hill then ended the blood laws to avoid reprisals.

Again, a treaty was conducted in 1817 and 1819 the first dealing with those who wanted to emigrate west. The later concerned those who remained. We however vowed to remain never to remove from our homeland. Many applied for reserves many were granted. Families retain these lands today. Others simply re-acquired their lands from the land lottery winners.

The Indian Removal Act was signed into law by President Andrew Jackson on May 28, 1830. Georgia began extending its laws into the Cherokee territory including descendants of Indians. General Winfield Scott in letters to the president concerning the removal made it known that it is not feasible to go into the mountains and remove those who chose to remain. He had charged Reverend Schimmerhorn a mixed blood to attain signatures from those in the mountains. After several weeks he returned with only four or five signatures volunteering to remove. Winfield Scott had him imprisoned in Gwinnett county. War department records.

Dec. 26, 1831, the Georgia legislature designated all land in Georgia that lay west of the Chattahoochee River and north of Carroll county as "Cherokee County." On Dec. 3, 1832, the legislature added areas of Habersham and Hall counties to Cherokee County, and then divided the entire area into nine new counties -- Cass (later renamed Bartow), Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding, and Union -- plus a reconstituted and much smaller Cherokee County (Ga. Laws 1832, p. 56). It also incorporated cities such as Dahlonega as is seen today on the signs there established in 1833. Several years before the treaty party went to Washington DC with a treaty. Again the Ridge party then concluded the renowned removal treaty without consent of any council." Georgia assumed title via legislative genocide. The over hill Cherokee aided the US Government in the military genocide of the lower town people.

Georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/histcountymaps/cherokeehistmaps.

Over the hill in the North Carolina mountains many remained becoming state citizens resulting in what became Qualla Boundary. Comprised of the Luftee, and Qualla Cherokee, as well as Yuchee Hopia, and Upper Creek. William Holland Thomas Letter to Congress. In Cherokee territory Georgia those known to be listed on Cherokee Censuses "non-citizens" were divested by the Ross government in Oklahoma. Many Cherokee were to receive compensation others refused. The United States permitted the Ross faction to pay out the funds to those who made claims via affidavits. They simply struck the rolls of those families remaining in the homeland keeping the intended compensation for themselves. Meanwhile congress found the Indian Claims Commission to be corrupt having committed fraud and replaced three times for permitting too many claims.

We have remained a separate political body prior to the formation of the United States as a country and the Revolutionary War. We maintain our treaty with Spain.

The State of Georgia annexed the territory without an act of congress. Extended its law into and established counties and incorporated cities without congressional consent. Violating Treaty.

Those who have remained within the territory (our nation and state) retains all rights of Self-Determination, Self-Government, Religion, Inherent Sovereignty and maintains jurisdiction.

We have retained all aboriginal title to all of our lands. Rattle Snake Springs document.

We retain all rights not cited in any valid treaty to which we are a party. This includes all water, hunting fishing, timber mineral, air and all inherent human rights.

The 1804 rejected treaty later ratified in 1824 via the Over-hill government is a retroactive law protecting the State of Georgia. Treating being the highest law of the land. This violates the United States own constitution concerning retroactive law making. Both Georgia and the Federal Government have conspired to divest a sovereign people of its traditional land.

The 1817 and 1819 treaty does not apply to the Chicamaugans as a government though some Chickamaugan, Keetoowah and over hill Cherokee chose to remove and become domestic dependents. Worcester vs. Georgia. The treaty cites Headman and Chiefs recognizing each as an individual government. As the last remaining occupying government, we retain aboriginal title to the land and territory having proven continuous occupation. State anthropologist Georgia Governor's Council on American Indian Concerns 2016.

The 1835 treaty was acquired under the guise of fraud via the Ridge Party, therefore is void on its face. Never signed by the Cherokee National Council, this is well documented.

All land within the boundary as cited in the treaty of 1785 is claimed. The boundary of this treaty within the State of Georgia is the correct boundary. Title later claimed by Georgia lottery 1832 winners is clouded as is well documented. Lots often re-assumed by Georgia due to not paying taxes as property values rose by 700%. Georgia then claims title is valid. Treaty Party Fraud. Ga. Acts of Legislation.

Any treaty found to be attained via fraud is void.

There is no act of Congress annexing the territory to the State of Georgia.

Those in other states became citizens of the states they resided "except Georgia".

Those who remained in Georgia were denied equal protection under the US constitution validating our government and people as having retained our absolute sovereignty and not having consented to becoming a domestic dependent as the over hill chose to do by submitting themselves to the US courts. Cherokee Nation Vs Georgia was dismissed.

The roots of the Over-hills desire were the end of a 200 plus year old positioning for control of trade and commerce and an alliance with England. In contradiction, the Lower Towns often courted French and Spanish opportunities blocking access to the Gulf ports.

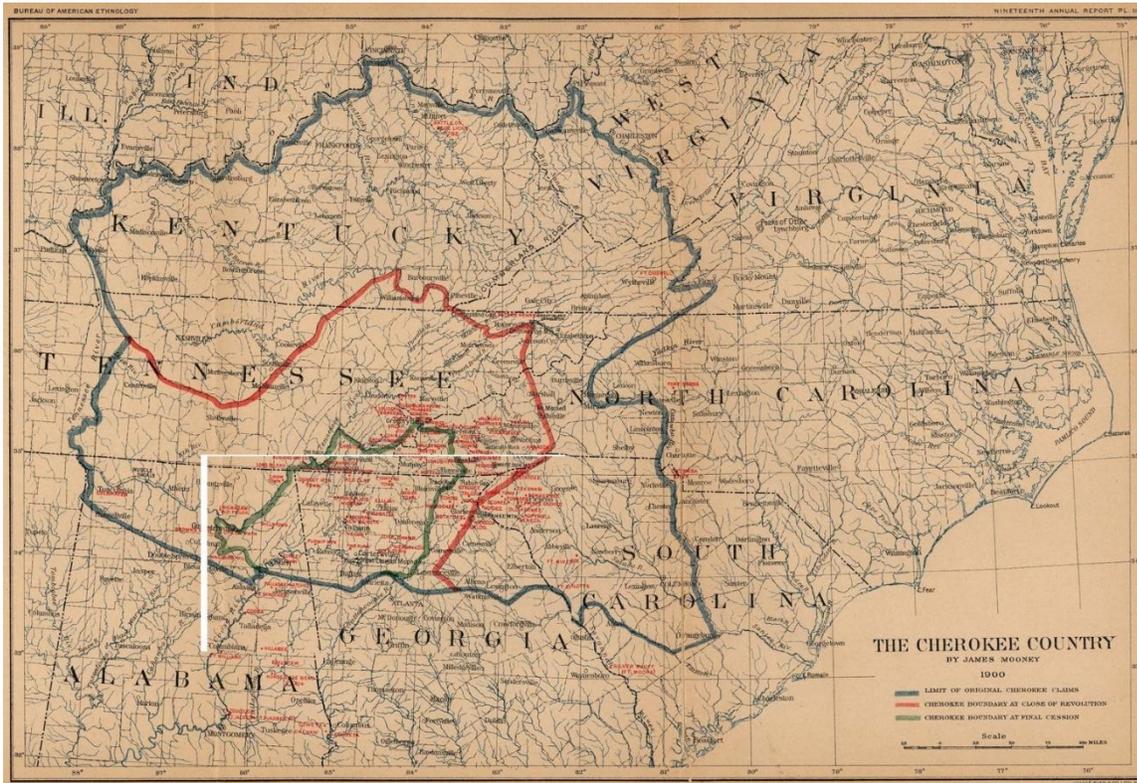
In conjunction with the adoption of Christianity in various forms. Many mixed blood leaders did act to drive out the traditional religious practices forcing it underground.

Aboriginal title is the absolute highest title, it cannot be extinguished. as mentioned in Sec. 49 of the Geneva Convention and Sec.53, to include international laws of the UN and land laws within human rights laws. U.N. Charter, Article 2(4) (1945) ILLEGAL TO TAKE LAND BY FORCE & CLAIM SOVEREIGNTY. Therefore, since they still illegally occupy land today by which they have stolen by force and the fact they are a member nation of the UN, they are in violation of the U.N. Charter.

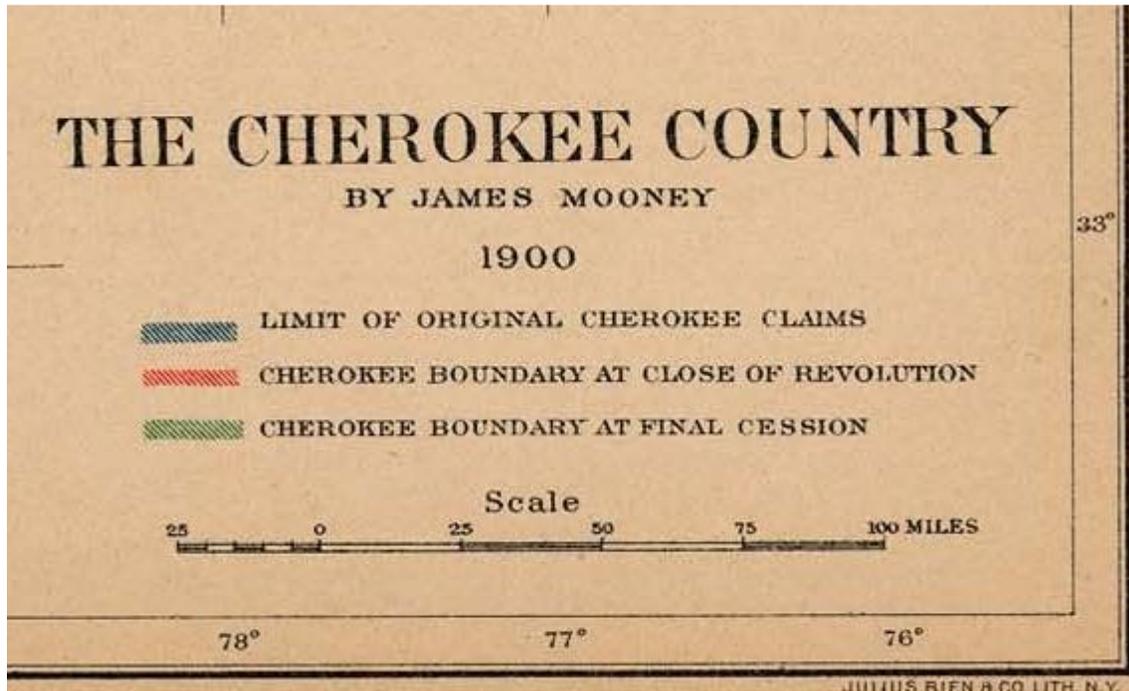
Any lands within our historical territorial limits reacquired under modern practice is inherently acquisition and reclamation of aboriginal title resulting in doubly indemnified. Purchasing in no way relieves liability of wrongful activities or responsibilities concerning any Federal or State authority in the extension of false jurisdiction, Worcester vs Georgia 31 US 515 (1832). Important, the position of having to purchase our own land is so we can continue self-determination and economic development for our state and our peoples. Therefore, we should be properly reimbursed for any costs in the purchase of our own lands from the illegal processor of the land.

Nothing is under the jurisdiction of the United States or State of Georgia nor any agency thereof private or incorporated. We are an international independent recognized sovereign state only subject to our jurisdiction. We retain the right to pursue matters of question at the world court at The Hague Switzerland.

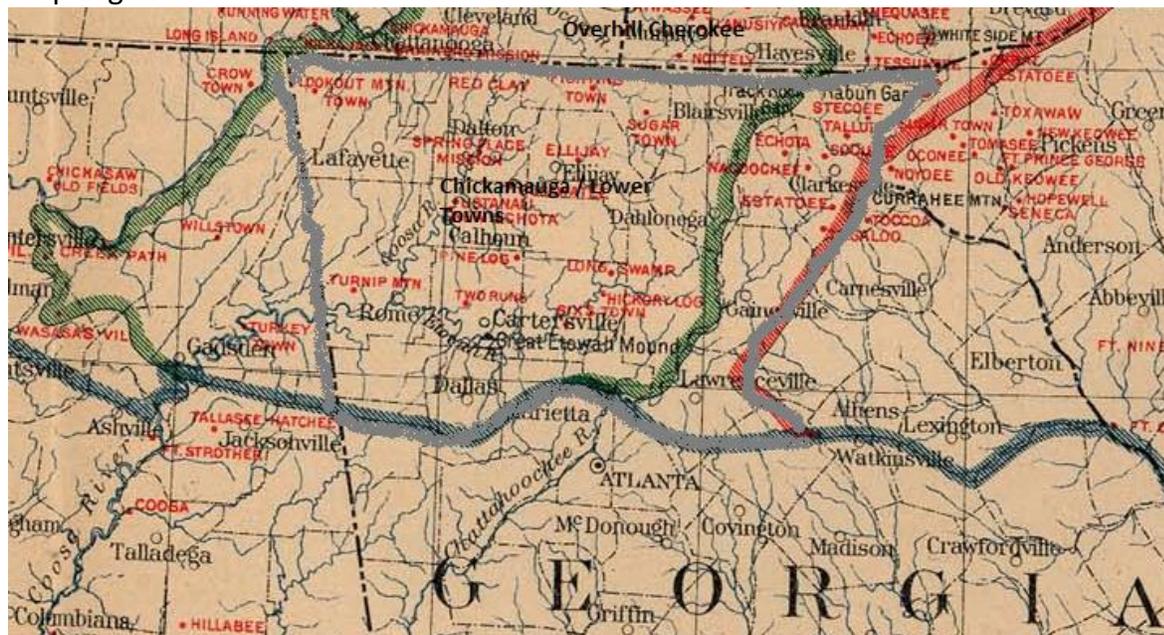
Our land is without question still our land. Map exhibit A:



Map by Mooney indicating extent of traditional territory.



Map Legend



SCNRF/ Chickamaugan Cherokee or Tiskamogi Lowertown people. We have been called by many names. The overhill Cherokee are generally above the 35th parallel.

Mooney indicates 1785 Treaty Boundary within Georgia correctly. Traced in Grey

In conclusion. Our ancestors suffered genocide beginning in the 1650's by our own people concerning trade and commerce within two generations of the founding of Jamestown Virginia. We again suffered at the hands of the continental army, the various state militias after Dragging canoe and leaders were banished to the forest.

The Federal government and the Overhill Cherokee conspired together to eliminate the lower towns and its people via a strategy of starvation and slavery. Then we fought back, controlling the entire western half of the territory to what is now Cincinnati Ohio. Until recent years, we are known for our tendency fight first. This has been conditioned into us for generations. We today have many communities known as Chickamaugan communities across our traditional lands.

We have retained our traditional religious teachings. A number of recognized religious leaders continue to teach our understanding of the Creator and how this affects everything we are and do every moment of every day. The Ancient Axe of Authority repents Gods law, this is first then man's law.

We will not let our history be "Whitewashed" by academia repeating the romanticized and often racially charged ideas of our culture and people sense the 1800's. We through

thousands of hours of research use the very documents our oppressors wrote to uncover the details of our collective history. It is shared among our leadership and learned people who wish to know the facts.

Commerce and trade are central to our culture. Economic development for ourselves and others benefits us all as people and all our relations, for which we have done for thousands of years. Our treaties with other nations and states provides everyone the opportunity to better the lives of those in respective countries. We do not choose sides or wish to enter into conflicts but prefer to resolve them. We have grown tired of conflict. It serves no benefit to anyone involved. However, we cannot forget the sacrifices our ancestors made so that our sovereignty of yesterday is still retained today and tomorrow, and we are bound by an ancient oath to lead under any conditions.

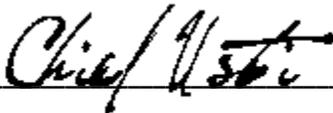
Chief Ouinai Walosi

On Behalf of the Southern Cherokee Nation and The Red Fire People (State of SCNRFP)

**In a Good Way.
Wado (Thank You),**

The Great Seal of the SCNRFP

Chief of the State of SCNRFP



**On Behalf of the State of SCNRFP
Approved by the Ancient Order of the Priesthood
H.E. Chief Gees-Due OO-Neh-Gah Usti
Signatory Authority**

