



THE DE JURE AL'MAURI KHAN NATION OF MOORS OF NORTH AMERICA

Aboriginal and Indigenous Natural Peoples of North-West Amexem/North America

*Al'Maurii Khan Nation ex-relatiōne:
Al'Maurii Khan Tribal Trust© on behalf of
We the People of Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of
North America, Moorish Freeholders.*

Creditor/Claimant

Vs.

Respondent/Defendant

*Hugh R. Frater, Chief Executive Officer U.S.,
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION,
establishments, U.S. Instrumentalities, & interested parties., et al.*



TXU 1123633-9 AKN

Claim No.: TXU 1123633-9 AKN

Tribal Notice and Affidavit of Claim in Equity

TRIBAL NOTICE AND AFFIDAVIT OF CLAIM IN EQUITY

In the interests of justice and equitable relief, comes Now the "Creditor" Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America, a Matriarchal Tribal Nation of special private American Nationals, beneficial owners of the freehold estate – heirship [status]/beneficiaries to the entire Al-Moroccan Empire – Moorish Dominions – American estates¹; Our standing on the land of this Al-Moroccan Empire jus soli styled as Indian Country in United States law and or Indian Trust Assets (ITA).

We are the Al'Maurii Khan Nation of Moors of North America, Moslems of the west in full domicilio in esse (ancestral domicile rights) redeemed under the law of the Holy Koran of Mecca of Moorish ethnic nationality, bound to the land through ancestral blood and heredity by birthright jus sanguinis, primogeniture, by inheritance, descendant of the Autochthonous

¹ The United States' trust responsibility is a well-established legal obligation that originates from the unique, historical relationship between the United States and Indian tribes. The Constitution recognized Indian tribes as entities distinct from states and foreign nations. Dating back as early as 1831, the United States for many recognized the existence of the Federal trust relationship toward Indian tribes. As Chief Justice John Marshall observed, "[t]he condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence ... marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions which exist nowhere else." *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U.S. 1, 16 (1831). The trust responsibility consists of the highest moral obligations that the United States must meet to ensure the protection of tribal and individual Indian lands, assets, resources, and treaty and similarly recognized rights. See generally Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian Law § 5.04[3] (Nell Jessup Newton ed., 2012); *Seminole Nation v. United States*, 316 U.S. 286, 296-97 (1942).



Americans and whose DNA genetic testing revealed ancestors are ascending from Haplogroups L3 whose people antiquity over 75,000 years old. For verification of ancestry please view www.gedmatch.com kit №. M778498. [CDC/OMB: Unique Identifier: 1237-7 | Hierarchical Code: R1.01.052.004 | Moor; CDC Fed. Code: 667; BC Fed. Codes: 465, 769].

Facts

Inclusive of and not limited to being solely an Indian claim or notice of acceptance of authorization, the claims made herein are self-executing tribal rights not waived and shall also constitute Our invitation, and evidence of permit by the Creator and U.S. Congress through a presumption of title under 25 USC §194 by an Indian (/Moor) based upon our previous ownership and occupation of the trust land commercially described as being Lot 370, Block Q, Pinecrest Villa Addition No. 1, according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 14 Page 40, of the Public Records of Hillsborough County, Florida; and together with any unidentifiable or identifiable fixtures located thereon as a fixture and appurtenance thereto and being a lessor portion of Our ancestral lands surveyed by Charles F. Hopkins (Deputy Surveyor) in 1852ccy and identified in the United States Bureau of Land Management records DM ID: 13377 and described as follows:

MERIDIAN: Tallahassee

TOWNSHIP: 028S

RANGE: 018E

SECTION: 028

BOUNDARIES: South, East, West, Subdivisional.

All of which are considered to be located in the SE section of the (ancient) Moorish Dominions of Northwest Amexem 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(14) contemporary Continental United States / Indian Country 18 U.S.C. 1151 / America republic 22 U.S.C. 611(l) described in our Holy Moorish Koran (Ch. 47), and the Legal Deed and Trust Document – United States Library of Congress - Certified Registration No. TXU-1-123-633, and Control (Catalogue) No. 71-330-6977(U), The Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Recordation No. COP 04-00062; Control No. 476030 LMW and Catalogued in The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Administration - (Department of State Library – Call # BP232.U73 2004). Said Claimants / Creditors as identified herein are de jure heirs

apparent to the rights, privileges, and immunities of the native American aborigine people (Delaware and Eumasse Moors) who first recognized the United States and are ipso jure owners of the benefits derived from Treaties and Federal Trust obligations admitted in Secretarial Order 3335. We are the ascendants of the “Indian Negroes” that were documented as living in the town Pilaklikaha, which we know are Moors, because no such people whom identify themselves as “Indian negroes” have ever existed.²

The “Creditor’s” customary title [license / authority] to hereditary possession of the ancestral holdings jus soli, is with full right and pass protected by the “organic” Constitution for the United States of America (circa 1787 convened, 1789 ratified, 1791 amended) and International Law. International Law includes but is not limited to; the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, The Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1787 with Morocco, the 1961 – 62 Vienna Convention, and the Declaration of Human Rights. Executive Order 13107 was signed by President William Clinton December 10, 1998, which obligates the United States of America to adhere to Human Rights Treaties. Article VI, Section 2 of the “organic” Constitution for the United States of America (circa 1787 convened, 1789 ratified, 1791 amended) also states the following: *“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, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.”*

The Annex for the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states that the General Assembly is; concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests, recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories

² From 1826 U.S. Congressional Records 19th Congress, Location of the Florida Indians, No. 237, page 663 of 872.