

*The People of the Tsalagiyi-Cherokee Sovereign Nation, state*

*Preamble Declaration*

*Notice for Accord*

*Notice of Trust Existence*

*Notice of Express Trust*

*Accord of Sovereign Status of Empress Chakra Pure Bird Nigrat,*

*also known as Sharon Victoria Wilson-Dye*

*Claim and Restoration of The People of the Sovereign Tsalagiyi-Cherokee Sovereign Nation, state and its Territories*

*The Indigenous Tsalagiyi-Cherokee Empress*

*by Pure Blood Matriarchal Descendancy*

*19th day of July in the year of our Lord! Two Thousand and Twenty-Nineteen, Nunc  
pro tunc*

Seal

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Deb Haaland- Secretary

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20240

Attn: Deb Haaland-Secretary

Via: Certified Mail No:

Return Receipt No:

*Re:*

*Preamble Declaration Notice for Accord of Trust Existence Notice of Express Trust Accord of Sovereign Status of Empress Chakra Rare Bird, d/b/a Sharon Victoria Wilson Claim and Restoration of Cherokee Nation Territories hereinafter known as Sovereign Tsالagi Cherokee Nation The Indigenous Tsالagi-Cherokee Empress by Pure Blood Matriarchal Descendancy*

**Deb Haaland-Secretary,**

**PREAMBLE:**

**DECLARATION AND NOTICE FOR AN ACCORD**

**NOTICE OF TRUST EXISTENCE**

In the august name of Her Imperial Majesty, Sovereign Empress Chakra Rare Bird Nigrat of the Tsalagi Cherokee Tribal Nation, and in concert with esteemed sovereign signatories worldwide, I extend to you this missive with profound reverence. This notice serves as an invitation to delve into the depths of mutual resonance, fostering support and collaborative action in our shared endeavors to resolve matters of grave concerns of true claims to tribal lands.

Our paramount aspiration is the manifestation of a harmonious coexistence and peaceful resonance among all beings who dwell upon, within, and surrounding the venerable land before settlers came was known as “Great Turtle Island.” As the self-governing Tsalagi Cherokee Tribal Nation, we have borne witness to the nascent flame of hope, kindled by an unwavering dedication to the cause of peace. It is my fervent desire that you join us in this sacred quest, lending your wisdom and strength to the realization of our collective vision. Together, may we usher in an new era of unprecedented accord, where every voice is heard and every spirit honored in the grand tapestry of our intertwined destinies.

Despite the relentless tempests and beguiling siren songs borne upon the winds of time, we have nurtured the delicate flame of hope for peace, shielding it from extinction. Our nation's gaze has remained fixed upon the beacon of tranquility, its pulse echoing the very heartbeat of Mother Earth herself. This profound yearning for harmony swells within the bosoms of all her children, an ineffable longing that binds us in common purpose.

Like tributaries converging into a mighty river, our collective aspirations flow towards that universal wellspring of peace. It is a current that runs deep and true, transcending the tumultuous surface of history, ever seeking the vast, calm sea of mutual understanding and respect. The lamentable diminishment of the Autochthonous, Origine American Indian Copper Colored peoples and their ancestral domains can be ascribed to a tragic constellation of circumstances, each a dark star in the firmament of their tribulations. This somber tapestry is woven with threads of conflict and carnage, of duplicity and dispossession, of forcible occupation and coerced relinquishment.

The fabric of our sovereignty was rent asunder by the divisive blade of partitioned lands, while the lifeblood of our territories—the pristine waters—was too often diverted or submerged beneath man-made deluges. This relentless tide of adversity bore the imprimatur of manifold actors: the long arm of the United States government reached deep into native soil, while its benediction anointed the iron horses of the railroads, the penetrating drills of oil, precious mineral extractions, and the rapacious saws of lumber barons secreted the gems of our lands into anonymity

In the shadow of these behemoths' passage came the pioneers and colonists, who—be it through conscious intent or unwitting complicity—became the agents of a monumental dispossession. And forever prowling the periphery, galvanized by the tumultuous zeitgeist, were those of more ignoble pursuits: marauders who wrestled by brute force the scant riches that lingered.

In this cataclysm, a tapestry of civilizations—vibrant with heritage and inextricably woven into the fabric of the earth—was rent asunder, its myriad threads cast to the far corners by the tempest of an implacable surge, erroneously heralded as advancement. The elegy of their disinheritance is inscribed not upon marble edifices, but in the haunting vacancy where once their steps marked the soil they cherished as their ancestral dominion.

Throughout the epoch of British sovereignty, the Crown at one time acknowledged the indigenous peoples' intrinsic claim to their ancestral domains. However, in the aftermath of the American Revolution, our pains and claims fell upon deaf ears and our "aboriginal title" was purportedly upheld by the fledgling republic through executive decrees, negotiated accords, and legislative acts. Vast swathes of the nascent nation's territory were formally relinquished by the First Nations to the federal government through these covenants, often under duress or misapprehension.

It challenges the bounds of reason to conceive that any indigenous nation would voluntarily surrender their hallowed patrimony—lands held more sacrosanct than mortality itself, and the wellspring of their spiritual, sacred, and corporeal sustenance. These treaties, lamentably, were often transgressed with unseemly haste following their inception, serving as mere pretexts for the further usurpation of Native dominions. In the annals of history, it is evident that the Tsalagi, known to many as the Cherokee, steadfastly maintained their sovereignty, never abdicating their inherent rights to their ancestral realms. {Please reference **Treatise by Jefferson Davis: 1866 Indian Policy of the United States**}

#### ***PROCLAMATION:***

*Let it be known, henceforth and in perpetuity, that the quintessence of the Sovereign Tsalagi Cherokee people—their venerable culture, inviolable sovereignty, mellifluous language, and hallowed lands—finds its living embodiment and sacrosanct refuge (within the person of she who was once known as Sharon Victoria Wilson Ex Rel). By the immutable laws of lineage and the ineffable decrees of destiny, she shall forevermore be acknowledged as Her Imperial Majesty, Certified Sovereign Empress Chakra Rare Bird Ningrat.*

*Through her veins courses the unadulterated lifeblood of this aboriginal nation, for she stands as the last scion of pure indigenous Autochthon, Origine, Original American Indian descent to ascend to the matriarchal throne of the Sovereign Tsalagi Cherokee people. It is by virtue of this exalted birthright that the mantle of restoration shall descend upon her regal shoulders.*

*As surely as rivers seek the sea and seasons yield one to another in their appointed time, so too shall the natural order of the cosmos bring about the resurgence of her people's dominion. Under her beneficent aegis, the proud Sovereign Tsalagiyi- Cherokee nation state and Its Territories shall reclaim its historical territories and see its self-governance rise anew, like the phoenix from the ashes of history.*

*Thus is it ordained, thus shall it be manifest—a testament to the enduring spirit of a people whose roots run as deep as the ancient mountains and whose aspirations soar as high as the eternal sky.*

#### ***BE IT HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND SOLEMNLY DECLARED***

*That the perpetuation and flourishing of the esteemed peoples constituting the Sovereign Tsalagi Cherokee nation, in all their manifold aspects, rests inextricably upon the formal acknowledgment of their sovereign status. This august recognition must be bestowed by the eminent tribunals of global jurisprudence, namely the Sovereign International Court of Justice and the Sovereign International Criminal Court.*

*It is imperative that this acknowledgment be duly registered and certified through the offices of the First Republic Registrar, thereby affirming the Sovereign Tsalagi Cherokee nation's stature as a Certified Sovereign State entity.*

*This certification shall stand as an incontrovertible testament to their identity as the indigenous aboriginal Native Autochthon Americans, the primordial stewards of their ancestral domains.*

*Only through such solemn ratification can the rich tapestry of Tsalagi Cherokee heritage be safeguarded for posterity, ensuring that the vibrant threads of their culture, traditions, and aspirations continue to be woven into the grand pageant of human civilization.*

*Let this declaration resound through the corridors of power and echo in the chambers of justice, that all may comprehend the gravity and urgency of this most noble cause.*

### **DECLARATION OF TRUST EXISTENCE AND ITS MANIFEST EXPRESSION**

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED PARTIES:

The Sovereign Tsalagi Cherokee Nation Tribal Trust, as embodied and represented by creation of said trust duly registered see: Her Imperial Majesty, Empress Chakra Rare Bird Ningrat, hereby asserts and invokes the fundamental, inalienable rights bestowed by natural law and intrinsically bound to her personage through said trust. These rights, self-preserving in nature, encompass the sovereign prerogative to exist in a state of peace and harmony with other Sovereign entities across the globe, balanced in perfect equity upon the scales of Lady Justice.

It has come to the cognizance of Her Imperial Majesty that the Land Titles of Records Office ("LTRO") bears the Federal obligation to render accurate, timely, and cost-effective Federal land title services to individual Indians and tribes. In fulfillment of this mandate, the LTRO maintains custodianship over title documents pertaining to lands held in trust by the United States or subject to restricted status for individual Indians or Tribes (hereinafter referred to as Indian land).

Furthermore, it has been ascertained that, in accordance with LTRO protocols, the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") is entrusted with the preservation and stewardship of these title records. This solemn duty finds its legal foundation in a corpus of statutory provisions, including, but not limited to: 25 U.S.C. 5, 9; 64 Stat. 1262; 34 Stat. 137; 35 Stat. 312; and 38 Stat. 582, 598.

The articulation of this knowledge serves as a cornerstone in the edifice of our rightful claims and underscores the gravity of our position in matters pertaining to land trusteeship and sovereignty.

Let this notice stand as an immutable testament to the existence and expression of our trust, resonating through the chambers of governance and echoing in the halls of justice.

#### **The Restoration of Our Heritage**

In accordance with the very laws established by those who settled upon our lands, we assert our lawful right to reclaim our ancestral domains. The principles of justice, universally acknowledged, dictate that when one party has been dispossessed of their land through unlawful means, the path to righteousness lies in the restoration of that which was taken.

We observe with hopeful hearts the recent pledges made to our matriarchs and tribal peoples. They have been offered the prospect of regaining their historic lands in exchange for foregoing compensation from the Indian Claims Commission. This gesture, while long overdue, does not illuminate a potential avenue for equitable resolution.

It is our profound belief that the moral stature and international repute of those who now govern these lands would be greatly elevated by a voluntary and proactive redress of this long standing injustice. Such an act of magnanimity would resonate far beyond our borders, serving as a beacon of ethical governance.

The First Peoples of this land have demonstrated remarkable patience and forbearance in the face of protracted adversity. However, even the deepest wellsprings of patience are not inexhaustible. We have reached a juncture where further delay in addressing these critical matters has become untenable.

Therefore, we stand united in our unwavering commitment to the peaceful yet resolute pursuit of our rightful heritage. Our call is not one of confrontation, but of conciliation; not of discord, but of harmony. We extend our hands in a spirit of cooperation, seeking a dialogue that will lead to mutual understanding and, ultimately, to the fair and just restitution of our ancestral lands. Let us together forge a new chapter in our shared history, one marked by respect, reconciliation, and the righting of historical wrongs.

**DEMAND IS HEREBY MADE**, in respect to all, to include but not limit all monies land, titles or other properties conveyed, transferred, escheated, assigned, liened, delivered or paid to the BIA or the Alien Property Custodian, held in trust or seized by him/her and or any appointed register, receiver, successors and assigns, if seized by him/her hereunder and held by the Department of Interior, or if the President determined that the owner thereof at such time such money or property was required to be conveyed to these Bureaus to cooperate in the conveyance of title, **Empress Chakra Rare Bird** demands the release of all to the custody of the trustees designated in the Sovereign Certificate of Title.

From the annals of history and the immutable truths laid bare before us, our path forward emerges with the unstoppable force of ancient rivers carving their way through timeless valleys. Thus, we solemnly declare: this hallowed land, sanctified by the footsteps of countless generations, shall be ours once more.

In this watershed moment, we raise our voices in unified proclamation. On behalf of all indigenous peoples—the first children of this soil—we hereby assert that from this day hence, we shall exercise our rightful sovereignty. Our dominion shall extend across the verdant expanses and azure waters of this land, our ancestral home.

Let it be known that we reclaim, with unwavering resolve, all rights of stewardship and habitation over this sacred earth. This land, cradled in legend and sustained by the sacrifices of our forebears, awakens once more to the dreams of its first peoples.

From these facts, historical records, and truths I have presented herein, it follows as inexorably as the mighty rivers that traverse our lands: I must, and hereby do, declare that our land is ours once more. As an initial step, I proclaim on behalf of all Autochthonous, Origine American Indian Copper Colored peoples and tribes that from this day forward, we shall exercise sovereignty, self-governance, dominion, and all rights of use and possession over Turtle Island, the land of our ancestors.

Within 60 days from receipt of this notice you must release (to include but not limit) all rights, titles and interest held by the BIA and Department of Interior, successors and assigns. Within 60 days you must convey to the *Trustees of Sovereign Tsalagiyi-Cherokee Nation Tribal Trust* the appurtenant records of title, documents, certificates of title. The acceptance of these claims as irrefutable evidence of her existence and restoration of tribal lands is hereby demanded and affirmed.

It is done.

Submitted in Honor,

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*Autograph H. E. Empress Chakra 'Rare Bird' Ningrat*

cc: Additional Service List Attached Herein

See Registry Filings and Contact Information: [paul.simons@firstrepublicregistrar.org](mailto:paul.simons@firstrepublicregistrar.org)

1. **First Republic Sovereign Certificate of Title No # 24376533-001**
2. **xx**
3. **xx**
4. **xx**

## REVISIONIST HISTORY OF CHEROKEE NATION

### **The True History of the Cherokee nation and Early Colonial British/French Interaction: King Charles II and the Charter (Self proclaimed authority over Sovereign Indigenous Territory)**

**King Charles II b. May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1630-Feb. 6, 1685**

After the beheading of Charles I in 1649, the return of the prince of Wales in 1660 as Charles II the new King of England was not achieved without great personal sacrifice by his friends and family. The debt to his friends was great and his method of payment came by many ways, through titles and positions, estates in England and even by grants of lands he claimed he rightfully held to the indigenous territories of the Cherokee nation of North America. There were eight men who were rewarded in illegal ways.

Charles II claimed to hold claim to lands of the Cherokee Nation and in turn, Charles illegally granted a vast tract of territory and deemed the receivers 'Lords and Proprietaries'.

This land lay between latitudes 31° N and 36°, stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the 'West in a direct Line as far as the South Seas'. The renaming of the Cherokee nation's territory stems from the honoring of this claim of authority by the King, 'Carolus' or 'Carolana' is the medieval Latin for Charles thus the name 'Carolina'.

The presumed authority bestowed upon the proprietors through an illegal Charter<sup>1</sup> granted so-called feudal powers to exercise martial law amongst the colonist in turn exercised jurisdictional authority over the indigenous nations territory; establishing counties, towns, and other civil units; construct forts and castles; levy taxes and collect duties; appoint officials; and grant pardons all upon territories of the indigenous Cherokee without consent nor authority. These proprietors were nothing but financial creditors of King Charles II of which a massive debt was owed for the funding and installation into his kingship. King Charles II in turn claimed territories of the indigenous Cherokees for debt repayment, issuing illegal land grants without true aboriginal title.<sup>2</sup>

Therefore nothing prevents the Sovereign Cherokee Empress and the Cherokee nation from claiming original aboriginal origine title of landed property settled upon by non-beneficiaries of territories held in Allodium by the its true title holders.

Based on the grant to Sir Robert Heath, the Charter of the Lords Proprietors was issue on the 24<sup>th</sup> March 1662 to 16233 to Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, a lawyer, member of Parliament, and close advisor to both Charles I and Charles II as well as lord of High chancellor of England.

Next in line was George Monck, duke of Albemarle; a general in Oliver Cromwell's army, who switched allegiance at a critical time to assist in making it possible for the monarchy to be re-established. William Craven, Earl of Craven, an army officer and friend of the so-called royal family who served on England's permanent council of war. John Lord Berkley, after fighting valiantly for the royal cause at the beginning of the civil war, joined the so-called royal family in exile. Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterward earl of Shaftesbury, was chancellor of the exchequer, but he remained in England in the service of Parliament until a propitious time as he took subtle steps to bring about the return of the monarchy. Sir George Carteret lived on the Isle of Jersey off the coast of France where he opened his home to members of the so-called royal family while they were in exile, as a naval officer he rendered good service to Charles II cause. Sir William Berkley was governor of illegally procured lands in what is now called Virginia indigenous lands of the powerful Powhatan Confederacy or Powhatan Chiefdoms<sup>3</sup>. As colonial governor his knowledge of the Powhatan territory indigenous territory made him a valuable member of the Proprietor body, his influence suggested and persuaded his colleagues that they seek a grant from Charles II. The last proprietor was Sir John Colleton of Barbados, a loyal subject of the Crown who also was familiar with Cherokee territories.

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<sup>1</sup> The Charters of 1663 and 1665 granted not only the soil of the Cherokee nation but extensive so-called rights and powers of governance to confiscate and suppress the indigenous tribal nation. The Charters provisions were later incorporated into the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina and enforced by the settlers as organic law against the indigenous Cherokee nation.

<sup>2</sup> Aboriginal land title is the common law doctrine that the land rights of the indigenous peoples to customary tenure persist after the assumption of sovereignty under settler colonialism. The requirements of proof for the recognition of aboriginal title, the content of aboriginal title, the methods of extinguishing aboriginal title, and the availability of compensation in the case of extinguishment vary McNeil, Kent. 1989. *Common Law Aboriginal Title*. Oxford University Press; *Aboriginal Title: The Modern Jurisprudence of Tribal Land Rights* (Oxford: OUP, 2011)

<sup>3</sup> The Powhatan Confederacy was a league of over 30 Algonquian speaking indigenous tribes residing in the Chesapeake Bay, Virginia and Southern Maryland. The tribes spoke the Algonquian language which was a family of North American Indigenous languages spoken by the Powhatan peoples, *American Anthropologist* New Series, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jan-Mar. 1907) pp. 129-152 (25 pages)

The first page of the Carolina Charter of 1663. In the charter, Charles II (shown at upper left) claimed vast lands extending to the Pacific Ocean and including what is now North Carolina to eight creditors (proprietors)

Demarcated claims of Cherokee territory by

King Charles II (The Carolina Charter 1663)

### ***History of the Cherokee Peoples and Territories, Settlement and Encroachment by Europeans***

‘In Brief we forced the Cherokee to become our bitter enemies by a long train of wrong measures the consequences of which were severely felt by a number of high assessed ruined and bleeding innocence’<sup>4</sup>

These indigenous Natives are known by historical data and archaeological findings to have populated the southeastern areas of the Americas beginning from the Paleo-Indian period of 13,000 to 8,000 B.C. to the Archaic period 8,000 to 1000 B.C. and onto the Woodland period 1,000 B.C. to 1600 A.D. These time periods mark the birth and growth of the Cherokee nation setting forth these ancient peoples being grown and formed by natural nature as one of the oldest and ancient aboriginal peoples of the lands.

Notably this indigenous nation spanned throughout the region in what is now called the Virginias, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The matriarch headed culture, and practices of this tribal nation had a xenonym title namely ‘Cherokee’ original linguistically known to themselves as *Tsálägiy* or *Tsäragi*. It is also recorded that they called themselves the *Ani-Yun-wiya*, ‘Leading’ or ‘Real People’ or *Ani-Kítu’hwagi* ‘People of the Kituhwa’, this was known as one of the most prominent ancient settlements of the Americas. Other neighboring tribal nations such as the Iroquois, called them *Oyata’ge’ronoñ*, meaning inhabitants of the caves and this is significant because of one of their inhibitions of the mountainous areas of the Appalachian Mountains in the Western part of what is now called North Carolina. The Cherokee nation spanned across a vast area of their indigenous lands as a scattered nation-state of various ‘Mother Towns’<sup>5</sup> from where the tribal members settled and built their habitats with a confederation of Chiefs governing various regions.

The first description of the indigenous aboriginal peoples of the Cherokee nation was first reported by a European off the coast of North America made in July 1524 by Giovanni da Verrazano a Florentine navigator in the service of Francis I of France. During a brief exploration off the coast of what is now called Cape Fear near the river on the Bouge bank he found hundreds of Cherokee natives. The first sight of Europeans made them flee, but ‘after being assured with the signs that we made them’ they eventually returned and turned out to be quite friendly. In this account they were described as ‘Russet’ having a dark brown color with a reddish-orange tinge and thick black wooly hair tied behind and worn ‘like a little tail’<sup>6</sup>.

### **Description of the Indigenous Aboriginal Cherokee Tribal nationals**

It is a known fact that the indigenous natives of the Americas were descended from the African continent from migrations and navigations across the Atlantic and other migratory passages.<sup>7</sup> Further being described as well built, strong armed, broad breasted, and somewhat taller than Europeans. The Cherokees were apart of a larger group of native indigenous Americans called the (Iroquoian), who once occupied the high mountains surviving the last of the indigenous aboriginal tribal nation exist in what has a misnomer of North Carolina of which the tribal nations customs, traditions and oral history has been protected under the last pure blood matriarchal Empress by descent, certified sovereign H.E. Empress Chakra ‘Rare Bird’ Ningrat<sup>8</sup>.

The invaders of America over the next two centuries had the concept of controlling indigenous lands by supplanting the original holders and encroachment upon the territory was their primary objective in order to accomplish this. This was easy for several reasons, the native indigenous knew that lands were held in Allodium and protected for the tribes for the beneficiaries of the territories. The Europeans concept of ownership of lands was foreign particularly as they used deceitful tactics, in an exchange for a handful of trinkets as a medium, the indigenous overstood that the gifts were merely a gesture of gratitude to occupy the lands for a specific time. Europeans’ idea was that they would keep it forever.

Treaty procurations through fraud and deceit, corruption and misrepresentation became a second common way of acquiring lands from the Cherokees. Representatives of the nation would be called to a gathering of whites who would offer good food, pots, mirrors, kegs of rum, brandy and other strong liquors. These festivities would cause drunkenness, with representatives

<sup>4</sup> Adair, ‘History of the American Indians’, 268.

<sup>5</sup> Reid, *Law of Blood*, 37

<sup>6</sup> ‘North Carolina Through Four Centuries’, William S. Powell

<sup>7</sup> Africans and Native Americans: The Language of Race and Evolution of Red-Black Peoples, by Jack Forbes, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

<sup>8</sup> Born on indigenous Cherokee nations territory on the 4<sup>th</sup> month 5<sup>th</sup> day of 1967 in what is now called North Carolina-Cleveland County, as the last pure blood Cherokee matriarchal Empress of North America. Born to Cherokee Empress Bessie Helen Walls and Chief Isiah Levan Wilson. The Royal Cherokee bloodline ties to great grandmother Amanda Little John of Lawndale located on Cherokee territories. Cherokee ties also are linked also to her grandfather Edward Walls listed on the Oklahoma Cherokee roles as a removed Cherokee native from indigenous territories

presented with already drafted treaties to sign. These new deeds and treaties brought in new European settlers displacing the indigenous if they already had not been driven away by the nearest militia.

Cherokee Territories Encroached upon by Settlers of

King Charles II (Carolus, Carolinians)

***European and Spanish Contact, Genocide of the Cherokee, Relations and Wars***

The first recorded contact with the Cherokees was done by explorer Hernando de Soto in May of 1540. He passed through the Cherokee nation near what is now called Embreeville, Tennessee. The Spanish early exploration was the beginning of the destruction of this Ancient nation, the diseases brought by them and their animals crippled and brought mass suffering and pain to the tribes. Because of the virgin immune systems to foreign viruses and diseases the decimation of the Cherokee and other Southeastern and Eastern tribes spread fear and panic throughout the territories<sup>9</sup>.

In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh<sup>10</sup> sent an expedition led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe as the first Englishmen to encounter natives of the Cherokee coast. In the following year colonist Ralph Lane, Thomas Harriot as well as artist John White gathered much information about the indigenous recording<sup>11</sup> In great lengths the customs and characteristics of the tribe, nonetheless the superiority complex of the colonists stressed the idea that there was a great need to encourage them to adopt the so-called 'worthier' customs of the English people.

In July 1653 Roger Green and a group of inhabitants on the Nansemond River petitioned the Virginia assembly to grant and claim of additional Cherokee territories of 10,000 acres to the first 100 people 'who shall seate on Moratuck or Roanoke river and the land lying upon the south side of Choan river and branches thereof' Green was actually given 1,000 acres' in reward of his charge, hazard and trouble of first discovery'. The extent of Green's explorations into the interior of Cherokee territory is unknown, there were paths named after Green called 'Greens Path to Pee Dee' as late as the late 1770s, when the complete map of Cherokee territory was complete it was reflected on the map.<sup>12</sup>

Hernando De Soto  
Born October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1495-May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1542

The voyages of De Soto, and explorations and the likes of other Spanish and Portuguese conquistadors left a trail of disease and destruction that Indigenous nations such as the Cherokees had yet to experience. This type of death and deliberate genocide on such a large scale spread a fear and great disdain to these new visitors throughout the country. In 1738 a major disaster struck the Cherokee nation when the epidemic of smallpox struck the towns and villages. Cherokee Chief Oconostota accused the British of deliberately planting smallpox virus in the trade goods, blankets and other items that were shipped to the Cherokees for trade, commerce and predominantly debt creation. In 1763 a General by the name Jeffery Amherst asked his colleague to send smallpox amongst the Cherokee nation and tribes to reduce their population.<sup>13</sup>

Quoting, 'Could it not be contrived to send the smallpox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them', Col. Henry Bouquet responded, 'I will try to inoculate the Indians by means of blankets that may fall in their hands taking care however not to get the disease myself'. This ethnic cleansing is just one of thousands of examples of the genocide perpetrated against indigenous nations. The diseases themselves caused more devastating than any of the southeastern wars combined. In that year the tribal nation experienced its worst epidemic from smallpox, when the disease was brought in by traders from an expedition in which the Cherokees aiding the British against the Spanish in 'La Florida'<sup>14</sup> Between 7,000 to 10,000 Cherokees died. At that time that represented almost half of the area's tribal population.

The invasion of European settlers caused major disruption amongst the Cherokee and other coastal neighboring tribal nations such as the Tuscarora, though the Cherokee had forty towns in the area and six times as many people as the Tuscarora gathered to attacked German and Swiss colonist on Tuscarora lands resulting in the war of 1711-1713, this represented an early pinnacle in resistance against the settlers. The Tuscarora killed 120 colonists, destroyed towns, barns, confiscated crops and captured other settlers; their defeat eventually took a toll on the coastal dominating tribe and forced greater western expansion into the west deep into Cherokee nations territory. The Tuscarora conflict and defeat took a severe toll on the surviving tribal

<sup>9</sup> McMillen on Kelton, 'Cherokee Medicine, Colonial Germs: An Indigenous Nation's Fight against Smallpox. 1518-1824

<sup>10</sup> The city of Raleigh was established as North Carolina's state capitol in 1792 and is named for the explorer who first sent English colonist to the shores of the Cherokee nation.

<sup>11</sup> A New Voyage to Carolina; containing the Exact Description and Natural History of That Country: Together with the Prefect State thereof. And A Journal of a Thousand Miles, Travel'd thro' several Nations of INDIANS. Giving a particular Account of their Customs, Manners, by John Lawson, Gent. Surveyor-General of North Carolina

<sup>12</sup> Map 'A Complete Map of North Carolina from an actual survey, Artist cartographer: Capt. John Collet.

<sup>13</sup> Cherokee Medicine, Colonial Germs: An Indigenous Nation's Fight against Smallpox, 1518-1824.

<sup>14</sup> A Spanish explorer led the first European expedition to indigenous territories in the deep southeastern areas of the Americas naming the area "Pascua Florida" or Feats of Flowers of 'La Florida' in celebration of Spain's Easter celebration.

members; those that remained were forced upon a reservation in what is called Hyde County, many traveled to New York leaving the Cherokee to fend for themselves. Many colonists turned their attention to the hostile Cherokees and an all-out assault upon the Cherokee nation became exceedingly brutal, leaving portions of the tribe to starve after storehouses and fields were destroyed.

#### Proposed Routes for Hernando De Soto's Expedition

Immigration into the Cherokee nation was promoted throughout England to those searching for a new world. The promised hopes of new opportunities for a debt free world was the only alternative to fixing the harsh lives of those who suffered from the harsh actions of the British parliament. One of the first wave of foreign settlers were the Scottish Highlanders<sup>15</sup> Just as the records indicate in early Georgia colonial history, 360 Highlanders arrived at the Cherokee nation's territory in 1740 urging their friends and acquaintances to join them. The Scottish became so numerous that a new county was created out of the colonial settlement's assembly naming it 'Cumberland' named after William, the Duke of Cumberland, an English Commander. Immigrating and encroaching upon the indigenous territories of the Cherokee required weeks of sailing that was subject to the whims of nature and brutal. In 1773, 264 Scottish Highlanders traveled to the Cherokee nation on the ship called the Bachelor, the ship's passage for each individual age eight and above was three pounds and three shillings, which is approximately \$553 in current U.S. dollars. The journey started out in June and did not end up porting until August because of the sailing at the beginning of the Atlantic storm season. Upon its second journey the ship encountered a storm and smallpox broke out on board and haddock in Edinburg, Scotland because of severe damage to the ship. Those who still had money continued to settle onto Cherokee territory, this is a small glimpse into the desperation the Scottish and other Europeans had in escaping European countries in search of a better world amongst the indigenous nations of the Americas.

There was a large body of Germans known as Moravians also settled in Cherokee territory joining the colony in search for settlement. Like the Scots due to religious persecution they convinced Parliament to declare their Church to be an 'Episcopal' church for privileged purposes within Cherokee territory. Claiming all property for its people, the claims of lands, farms, mills, shops, and homes built in the colony led to their obligations to the new state government. German settlers continued to come to Cherokee indigenous nations throughout the eighteenth century. Unoccupied land became harder to find in the populous Pennsylvania region where they had originally settled. Four main groups of Germans settled into the territory: Lutherans, German Reformed, Lutherans and Moravians and because of the language barriers the Germans kept mainly to themselves and continued to speak German in the 1800's

Many Welsh as well settled in the territories of the Cherokee nation moving in from Pennsylvania on the Great Wagon Road which began near Philadelphia and extended southwestward to the Shenandoah Valley before veering east into the Northern and Southern areas of Cherokee nation territory, this happened between 1730 and 1734, moving on into lower Cape Fear in what became known as Pender County.

#### Migration of Europeans and Encroachment upon Cherokee Nations Indigenous Territories from the various European ethnicities

In 1730 the European population had 30,000 whites and 6,000 enslaved indigenous Cherokees and Africans, almost all of which lived on the coastal plains by 1775 the population of the colonist had grown to 265,000 inhabitants, including 10,000 enslaved Africans and the European settlement had moved westward into the mountains. The colony had become the fourth most populous colony in North America, and most diverse placing the German population as high as 30%.

#### Forced and Fraudulent Treaty Procuration

The Cherokee nation as a sovereign having superior powers as a state to exercise rights to treatise has held this position with European settlers and has been recognized since the arrival of Europeans on the coast of Cherokee territories. The regulation of treaties between the Cherokee nation and the United States when applying the doctrine of the intertemporal law leads us to the practiced norms between nations at the remote time in reference. For legal this legal principle to be effective one would have to undoubtedly refer to Emer Vattels 'Laws of Nations'<sup>16</sup> in application of that doctrine. Within the bounds of the book and the appearance of 'Droit de Gens' became established as the most important work in international law in the eighteenth century to emerge. The United States adopted defenses of violations against the 'Law of Nations' into the framework of its constitution, declared the 'Law of Nations' as the law of the land that the United States was bound by proclaiming that even its federal law '*ought never to be construed to violate the law of nations*' Early colonial attorney generals and characters such as Thomas Jefferson and Anthony Hamilton understood that the 'Law of Nations' became a part of the early colonial law, and common law. It remains clear that the norms of nations regulating early foreign policies inclusive of treaty making in international law was indeed governed by the rules and principles 'law of nations.' For purposes of legal practicality this section when referencing to the international norms governing 'Treaty Law' at the conclusion of treaties in question the application of the doctrine of

<sup>15</sup> Highlanders are descendants of Celts who settled in the northern mainland and islands of Scotland, which is part of Great Britain. The Highland Scots are unique in the way they moved in large, organized groups directly from their homeland to the North Carolina colony. [www.ncpedia.org/highland-scots](http://www.ncpedia.org/highland-scots)

<sup>16</sup> Law of Nations, Preliminaries, Idea and General Principles of the Law of Nation, §3 in part, The Law of Nations is the science which teaches the rights subsisting between nations or states, and the obligations corresponding to those rights. (1)(a).

intertemporal in principle should apply and we are inclined at times to revert to the expressed law within the ‘Law of Nations’, specifically Book II: Nations in Relation to Other States, Ch. XII *‘Of Treaties of Alliance, and other public Treaties.*

The legal view of the United States and the colonial settlers of what became the Carolinas towards the Cherokee indigenous nation will be determined in fact and in law that the status of the nation as an international personality, a superior power, remains evident today by the public treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation. In defining a ‘treaty’ as it applied in the time of reference, a treaty is: ‘*in Latin ‘foedus, is a compact made with a view to the public welfare by the superior power, either for perpetuity, or for a considerable time.*’

According to Book II, Ch. XII, ‘Law of Nations’ § 154. Treaties can only be made by

*‘...by the superior powers, by sovereigns who contract in the name of the state. Thus, conventions made between sovereigns respecting their own private affairs, and those between a sovereign and a private person, are not public treaties.’*

The relevant definition and various elements of a ‘treaty’ in international law peremptory norms are reflected in the Vienna convention on the Law of Treaties, Vol. I, and II:

*‘A Treaty, as an international act, is governed by international law’*

Sir Hersch Lauterpauach adopted this clear-cut opinion defining a treaty:

*‘It is not the subject of an agreement to international law which makes it a treaty. It is its quality as a treaty which causes it to be regulated by international law.’*

Which for the purposes of the subject matter in this section, past and present relevant scopes of international treaty law will be cited and referenced considering the existence of the legal of effects of constituent elements of treaty fraud, corruption and coercion, *inter alia*, breaching’s and violations in various forms by the United States are still in force.

Based on the *ex-injuria jus non oritur* principle, (Law does not arrive from Injustices), treaties concluded under coercion, corruption and fraud implies that nothing prevents the Cherokee nation from invalidating the treaties concluded by way of these violations of rules of international law that existed at that time of the conclusion of such treaties. Thus, the doctrine of ‘Intertemporal’ law will be applied throughout this section as none of the treaties in reference in this section of treaties defective of consent, were contracted after the entry of force of the Vienna convention of ‘Law of Treaties’ in 1968 or 1986.

The examination of the various treaties in this section cannot be expounded up without the layout of rudimentary facts surrounding the corrupt and nefarious methods of systematic colonial procurement of these indigenous lands. The characters and their intent to deceive and coerce our nations representatives through the threat of force for signatory of these ‘treaties’ of massive lands cession have particular things in common. Most notably, is the bloodline and descendant of the settling Europeans within the early colonizing years that staged strategic methods to mix into the tribes of certain ethnic groups in areas where immigrants first settled. The various dominating Europeans and their immigrating family descendants will be the focal point regarding the treaty misrepresentation and fraud.

The facts concerning other circumstances of the treaties are included in each examination of the forthcoming instruments individually. The facts will reflect that in general practice the United States in its conduct regarding treaty negotiations and conclusions between the Cherokee nations has in each instant in conduct contributed constituent elements constituting defects of consent, the legal effects of the fraud and corruption, enables the state victim the Cherokee nation to invoke these acts as vitiating its consent. We will glance at the eight treaties included in the section detailing specifically four prominent treaties, chosen primarily being historically known for allegedly large land cessions from the Cherokee nation which in where the evidence of coercion, fraud, bribery of state representative and coercion of a State by the threat or use of force to procure these treaties is immediately detectable and overwhelmingly convincing by the facts presented and recognized as being by law defective of consent. Thus, the government of the Cherokee nation is invoking the invalidity of the treaties procured by these illegal means, declaring them null and void, *ab initio*. The acts in each instance are grounds for nullifying and voiding these treaties, resulting in severe legal consequences.

A clear pattern of aggravated fraud and deceit that has emanated from their nations representatives, by the interpreters, signatories and presenters of these forthcoming treaties with the Cherokee nation has robbed us of our dominion, as they have always been one sided, presented in the language of only English and only understood by one party, never in the language of the Cherokee peoples. There exist none to date regarding the treaties in reference any treaties between the United States and the Creek nation that reflects the true intent of the drafters of the treaties in the language of the victim state. International law governing treaties as international instruments acknowledge the languages of the peoples of nations as diverse, and the influences that these languages have in law rest on the certain usage of those languages which influences what is at stake in international engagements. The international law obligations upon the Cherokee nation at that time of the conclusion of such instruments would not have been overstood textually by the injured states negotiating party even if no other defects were present, due to the absence of an untranslatable text at the time of consent, under these circumstances the procurement of such treaties could have only been obtained by the United States through imputable acts when performed would have been contrary to Cherokee nations indispensable obligations of preserving itself and her dominion and not entering into engagements pernicious to our nation.

*'Since, in the formation of every treaty, the contracting parties must be vested with sufficient powers for the purpose, a treaty pernicious to the state is null, and not at all obligatory, as no conductor of a nation has the power to enter into engagements to do such things as are capable of destroying the state, for whose safety the government is entrusted to him.'*

Therefore, the languages of the State parties should be interpretable from both sides for *consensus and idem* to affect the validity of the treaty. Ironically there are listed interpreters of these treaties allegedly present at the negotiations; these persons were not only appointed interpreters by a one sided party of the United States, but also there was no proof presented that any interpreting party had knowledge or any expertise of the Cherokee dialects and languages in order to perform properly an adequate and precise translation for the other party to properly comprehend the textual content even if the treaties contracted were not defective of consent. A reflection of the facts one will see that there has always been an absence of a presented translation of the drafted treaty, nor has there been an oral or written possession of a transcribed treaty deposited within our nation in the Cherokee indigenous languages or with the United States of America. These are the facts that the legal view of the Cherokee nation rests upon. Now, let's examine the legal definitions of treaty Law violations imputable to the United States invalidating and defecting our consent in those treaties procured as a result of those acts.

#### Fraud

1. Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1986: Article 49 Fraud '*A State or an international organization induced to conclude a treaty by the fraudulent conduct of a negotiating State or international organization, the State may invoke the fraud as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty.*'
2. Law of Nations, Book II: Nations in Relation to Other States, Ch. XII §161 Nullity of treaties made for an unjust or dishonest purpose. '*A treaty concluded for an unjust or dishonest purpose is absolutely null and void, nobody having a right to engage to do things contrary to the law of nature.*'

For the United States to have engaged in 'Fraudulent conduct' it must have been understood to have, '*...included a false statement, misrepresentation or other deceitful actions which induced the consent to a treaty, whereas it would not otherwise be given to such consent.*'

The United States fraudulent conduct and manipulation of the content of treaties under negotiations where silence of a deceitful action induces the consent to the 'Treaty of New York' constitutes an element of fraud.

#### Corruption

Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1986: Article 50 Corruption of a representative of a state, '*If the expression of a State's consent to be bound by a treaty has been procured through the corruption of its representative directly or indirectly by another negotiating State, the State may invoke such corruption as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty.*'

For the acts of corruption to be imputable to a United State, and the Cherokee nation to invoke 'corruption' as vitiating its consent, the gravity of each act and the circumstances surrounding the obtainment of its consent should first be analyzed precisely. It will be noted within the forthcoming treaties that the analyzing of each act of the 'corruption' performed by the United States has modified the terms of consent to be bound which constitutes a defect of consent therefore relatively nullifying the treaty.

#### Coercion of a State by the threat or use of Force

Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1969: Article 52 Coercion of a State by the threat or use of force, '*A treaty is void if its conclusions has been procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.*'

The Law of Nations Book II: Nation in Relation to Other States, Ch. XII, § 160. Nullity of treaties which are pernicious to the state. '*Though a simple injury, or some disadvantage in a treaty, be not sufficient to invalidate it, the case is not the same with those inconveniences that would lead to the ruin of the nation.*'

The basis for the Cherokee nation invalidating the treaties procured under this provision can be found in the maxim *injuria jus non oritur*, considered as a 'general principle of law'. The Cherokee nation government is invoking Article 52 as a sanction against the United States use of the illegal act of the use of force to procure the Treaty of Lochaber<sup>17</sup>. The use of military force and coercion to target specific allying tribes of our nation of the eastern and western regions, threatening the use of force for a land cession in the Treaty of Hard Labor<sup>18</sup> in Cherokee nation territory and agreement to relocate our entire nation west of the Mississippi. The Indian Removal Act and the Articles of Friendship and Commerce<sup>19</sup> will be referred to as an instrument

<sup>17</sup> Treaty of Lochaber was signed in South Carolina on 18<sup>th</sup> of October 1770 by British representative John Stewart and misrepresentations of the Cherokees nation.

<sup>18</sup> Treaty of Hard Labor signed on Oct. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1768, British representative John Stuart signed the treaty with misrepresentations of the Cherokee nation relinquishing all Cherokee claims to its territory west of the Allegheny Mountains and East of the Ohio River.

<sup>19</sup> "Articles of Friendship and Commerce," Sept. 7, 1730, LPCD; *London Journal*, Sept. 12, 1730; Answer of the Cherokees to the Proposed Treaty, Sept. 9, 1730, Early American Indian Documents, 13:139.

along with others that would be included as one condemned for its '*intimidation as a means of imposing contractual obligations*'.

*Treaty: The 'Articles of Friendship and Commerce'*

*Signed: London, England Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 1730*

*Fraudulent Claims: Kings Dominion over the Cherokee Nations territories Their Country is the Key of Carolina*<sup>20</sup>

Collusion, fraud and misrepresentation became the norm in the so-called Treaty negotiations with native nations in order to procure lands by Europeans for future settlements within the Indigenous nations of the Americas and there was no difference in the relations between the Cherokees. In the year 1730 a paramount Chief and seven others hailing from the Wolf Clan as diplomats of the Cherokee nation, traveled to England for political and economic reasons. For three and half months they toured London and absorbed British culture. The indigenous Chiefs attended an installation ceremony for the Knights of the Garter at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. These Cherokee diplomats visited popular attractions and on September 7<sup>th</sup> were invited to attend the headquarters of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. One of the first instances of the subterfuge and fraud surfaced during the Lords 'acquainting' them with a treaty. The Treaty was termed "Articles of Friendship and Commerce" and the bedazzlement by the Lords with gifts of weapons and ammunition to the Cherokees came with a catch. The Board and the Secretary of State, the Duke of Newcastle, had colluded with a scheme. The Board of Trade had written, "acknowledging their Dependence upon the Crown of Britain" which would "Strengthen our Title in those parts, even to all Lands which these People now Possess", the interpreter the translated the document in-accurately for the Cherokee<sup>21</sup>. Two days later the Cherokees returned to the official signing ceremony, the board of Trade was eager to solidify Cherokee Economic and Military alliances to prevent the Spanish and French from capitalizing off the Cherokee deerskin trade. In this so-called 'Chain of Friendship' King George ordered 'the English in Carolina' not to just trade with the Indigenous nations and furnish them with trade goods but also built homes of their own from the coast to the Great Mountains.

This collusion was the beginning of the fraudulent and collusive acts perpetrated against this indigenous nation for the purpose of 'Manifest Destiny'<sup>22</sup>. These articles were one-sided and not translated properly for correct interpretation. In fact the British even in its boldness to deceive the Cherokees wrote their reply to the 'Articles' of which it insisted that 'the King has given his Land on both Sides of the great Mountains to his own Children the *English*', even now claiming to give the Cherokees "the Privilege of living where they please"<sup>23</sup>. This article also required the Cherokees to fight against British enemies and to protect British traders and to only trade with them. It was a known fact that these Cherokee nationals had no authority to speak or to sign on behalf of the Cherokee nation. The Cherokees only acknowledged the meeting with the King as a diplomatic alliance, unbeknown to them, the King claimed dominion of the Cherokee nations indigenous lands. The Cherokee remaining honorable kept their word by bringing the "Chain of Friendship" home assuring the Lords of Trade that 'our Hands and Hearts are joined together'.<sup>24</sup> Unbeknownst to the Cherokee it was asked by a delegate "Is it true?" When the King claimed dominion of the lands, the interpreter translated the words not as a question but as a statement, and the deed was done. When the translation was fully learned the Cherokee delegates were fully enraged and nearly killed the interpreter and other tribal nationals. The calming of the attitudes towards the deception rested upon Sir Alexander Cumming. Cumming convinced the Cherokee delegation that the 'Articles' were cemented in a lifelong commitment by both the Cherokees and the British and talked them into signing. This 'Treaty' arguably was the death blow that initiated the perception of subjugation to the British Crown as subjects of a foreign King, the institution of Colonialism in the Southeastern areas of the Americas and the attempted removal of Sovereignty from this Ancient nation was in full effect. The following year the Cherokee nation and the signatories and transatlantic emissaries renounced the treaty and all enthusiasm that existed amongst the Cherokees for the new alliance it had with the British was replaced with skepticism and pessimism. It was stated in a letter from South Carolina informing James Oglethorpe of these matters 'we are all slaves to the Great George'. One hundred Cherokees then plundered a trader's store at Keowee, 'the principal actors in this affair' Oglethorpe noted 'was those Indians that Sir Alexander Cummings lately carried over to England'<sup>25</sup>

*'The Great Nation of the Cherokee now being the Children of the Great King of Britain...'*

*Treaty: Hard Labour (October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1768)*

*Signed: Between John Stewart British officials and unauthorized misrepresentations of Cherokee Officials of the nation.*

<sup>20</sup> Glen, *Description*, 59; James Glen to Robert Dinwiddie, June 1, 1754, DRIA, 1:525; Milling, *Colonial South Carolina*, xvi; Piker, Okfuskee, 11, 212.

<sup>21</sup> Reid, *Law of Blood*, 12, 15.

<sup>22</sup> Robert J. Miller (2006). *Native America Discovered and Conquered: Thomas Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, And Manifest Destiny*. Greenwood. p. 120.

<sup>23</sup> "Articles of Friendship and Commerce", Sept. 7, 1730, LPCD.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid, *London Journal*, Sept. 12, 1730; Answer of the Cherokees to the Proposed Treaty, Sept. 9, 1730, *Early American Indian Documents*, 13:139

<sup>25</sup> Extract of a letter from the Upper Cherokees, May 12, 1733, *Early American Indian Documents*, 13:154

*Violations: Forced Treaty for Land Procurations in Western Virginia South of the Ohio River, downstream to the mouth of the Kanawha River.*

The Proclamation Line of 1763 by King George III Forbidding Colonial Settlement West of the Appalachian Mountains

The Treaty took place in South Carolina (Hard Labor) midway between Charleston and Cherokee towns on the Treaty of Hard Labor was a result of the ineffectiveness of the Proclamation of 1763 not assuring nor protecting the Cherokee, Catawba and Iroquois indigenous nation and others that European settlers would not encroach upon their Western territories. The Cherokee already being pushed west by colonial settlement east of the Mississippi, European settlers had already violated the Proclamation of 1763 in which King George III forbade all territories West of the Appalachian Divide off-limits to colonial settlers. This proclamation was a direct result of the war that Chief Pontiac waged in May of 1763 against the British Military for posting forts on the territories of the Ottawa nations western territories after the French defeat by the British in the French and Indian War of 1754-1763. The edict forbade private citizen and colonial governments alike from buying lands, or to make any agreements with indigenous nations and closed colonial expansion westward and was effective to all 13 colonial settlements.

Though the measure was to protect colonists from indigenous rampages, the measure was also intended to shield Native Americans from increasingly attacks by white settlers. The negotiation of the Treaty of Hard Labor was drafted as a disadvantage to the Cherokee nation on the onset. They were forced to cede more territories west of the Allegheny mountains and East of the Ohio river, which became known as West Virginia. Because settlers had already expanded into Cherokee territories past the proclamation line of 1763 forcing the British government to relent, the Cherokees were forced by coercion and threats of forced removal to cede territories by misrepresentation and coercion.

1768 Boundary Line Map of the Treaty of Hard Labour

The Sovereign Cherokee nation finds that the Treaty of Hard Labour is defective of consent and therefore is deemed Null and Void carrying the character of forced agreement by use of threat of 'Use of Force' of removal west by colonial settlers.

*Treaty: Lochaber (October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1770)*

*Signed: John Stuart fixing a Boundary for the Western Limit of Frontier settlement*

*Violations: Coercion and Use of Force*

Forced Settlement Areas of the Cherokee Nation by European Colonialism in the Treaty of Lochaber

The challenge of extending the Cherokee boundary line beyond North Carolina to the Virginia frontier dominated Indian affairs in the early 1770's. Running the Hard Labor line in 1768 was at first postponed until the spring of 1769, because of unfavorable weather. The persistent demands of the Virginia colonists to change the line to provide a greater area. There was still major contention and conflict amongst the colonial settlers and the indigenous nations concerning the forced boundaries of the Cherokee nation and Virginia. The issue contested was a swath of land that had been forced upon the Cherokees as new territorial lands by the settlers in order to expand further west. With this contention the British representative John Stuart was compelled to attempt to negotiate to adjust the border yet again to appease the British province of Virginia, and Lord Shelburne in London was determined to settle disputes along the western frontier in order to avoid more conflict with the Cherokee and other indigenous nations. The border discrepancies from the Treaty of Hard Labour two years earlier led to 1,000 Cherokees being hosted by Alexander Cameron. Attakullakulla<sup>26</sup> attended the conference at Lochaber in South Carolina at which the Cherokee nation was yet again forced to cede the land east of a line from six miles east of the Long Island of Holston to the mouth of the Kanawha in the Ohio, and forced to cede and relinquish all lands from their indigenous territories of what became the State of North Carolina. Many young Cherokee warriors had objected to the boundary agreement yielding anymore territory and wanted to null and void the Treaty. The forced Treaties have been acknowledged as being defective of consent, in the legal examination of the Treaties addressed strict attention must paid to the facts that there doesn't exist a Treaty in the languages of the Cherokee to determine 'consensus ad idem'<sup>27</sup> The absence of a translatable text for the Cherokee nation to have determined the existence of the intent of the parties is imperative in order for a Treaty procuring territorial lands affecting the existence of an entire nation. A state representative is not authorized to engage in Treaties pernicious to its state or nation. The Sovereign Cherokee nation therefore makes notice that the Treaty of Lochaber is Null and Void 'ab initio'.

*Treaty: Treaty of New Echota Dec. 29, 1835*

*Signed: by Major Ridge<sup>28</sup>, Elias Boudinot<sup>29</sup>, John Ridge<sup>30</sup> Claiming to Represent the Cherokee Nation*

<sup>26</sup> A Cherokee warrior and statesman-known to the English as The Little Carpenter. Of a prestigious birth, he was the most prominent Cherokee of the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Of prestigious birth, he was destined to a high position from youth and on maturity was chosen to the office of second or right-hand man, the executive arm to the first man or priestly Ulustuli of the Overhill Cherokees and hence of the Cherokee nation.

<sup>27</sup> Consensus ad idem in contract law means there has been a meeting of the minds of all parties involved and everyone involved has accepted the offered contractual obligations of each party. Consensus ad idem is a Latin term that means, simply, agreement. This is the first principle that's the foundation of enforceable contracts because for contracts to be enforceable, agreement or a meeting of the minds of all involved parties, is required.

*Forced Signatories and Misrepresentation: Coercion of a State by the threat or use of Force, and Misrepresentation of State Representative, Corruption*

Major Ridge born 1771 assassinated June 22, 1839

(Murdered by the Cherokee Nation for Negotiating the Treaty of Echota as a Misrepresentative)

By 1826, the Georgia legislature asked President John Quincy Adams to begin negotiating a removal Treaty with the remainder of the Cherokee nation. Since the early treaty making with this indigenous nation millions of acres of its aboriginal territories were confiscated either by force or by corrupt acts of bribery or threat of Use of Force. Thus, the Treaty of Echota was no exception. Quincy Adams understood the 'Law of Nations' and its legal implications when addressing international nation to nation comity and the principles, rules and laws that forbade committing felonies against it. The successor to the White House Andrew Jackson did not regard indigenous nations as 'Sovereigns', he was a firm supporter of Indigenous Native removal. Shortly after his election in 1828, Georgia acted on its threat to pass unilateral colonial laws that would abolish the independent government of the Cherokee and extend state law over its territory. After his inauguration he penned a letter to the indigenous nations urging them to move west. The discovery of Gold on Cherokee territory moved white settlers in by the thousands causing major discord amongst the nation, and the Cherokees were faced with the threat of forced removal or negotiate a Treaty that would compensate for the lands in which they were forced off.

With the passing of the Indian Removal Act in 1830 the Cherokees had to decide. There was a minority leadership that concluded that it would be best to negotiate outside of the central authority, who at that time was Chief John Ross.<sup>31</sup> There was a special injunction against a spurious delegation by the general council of the nation<sup>32</sup> The spurious delegation was none other than Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, Elias Boudinot and Stand Watie along with others who proceeded to Washington D.C. The Treaty was considered by the Cherokee nation as false and fraudulent representation. Ridge met with Andrew Jackson and was asked whether he would 'Use Force' by the Federal government against the Cherokees, Jackson said he would not and urged Ridge to persuade the Cherokee to accept removal.<sup>33</sup> In October 1832 Ridge urged the National Council to consider the U.S. proposal but the Cherokee nation and its council was unmoved. Paramount Chief John Ross's true Cherokee delegation as sanctioned by the Cherokee nation itself continued to lobby Congress for relief.

John Ross born Oct 1780, 1/8 Cherokee (Elected President of the National Cherokee Committee)

There was great division amongst the Cherokee nation, the 'National Party' advocacy of resistance, and the 'Treaty Party' who advocated negotiations to secure the best terms possible of which they deemed the inevitable forced removal from indigenous lands. Both had opposing views concerning the best options concerning their fate. The General Council of the Cherokee in July of 1835 rejected a treaty proposed by John F. Schermerhorn, President Jackson's envoy, was sent to John Ridges plantation near Calhoun, Georgia. Present at the meeting was the Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and other U.S. officials. In December later that year 250-500 men converged on the Cherokee capital from the Upper and Lower Towns to negotiate a treaty. The stipulation where all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi River they would receive 5,000,000,000 from the U.S. and an additional \$500,000 for educational funds. The Treaty included a clause to allow all Cherokees who so desired to remain and become citizens of the State of Georgia or in which they reside, they would be offered 160 acres of land, which was the convincing clause leading the unauthorized delegation to agree and approve of the Echota treaty, it was by deception that President Jackson upon the signing by the unauthorized negotiating committee of the Cherokee that later President Jackson struck the clause down.

Upon learning about the negotiated treaty, which was signed by Major Ridge, Elias Boudinot, James Foster, Testaesky, George Chambers, Archilla and other members of the 'Treaty Party', Chief John Ross in a letter to the Senate and House of

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<sup>28</sup> Major Ridge born 1771- June 22, 1839, also known as Nunnehihi, a Cherokee leader, a member of the tribal council and a lawmaker. He was a warrior who fought in the Cherokee-American wars against American frontiersmen. He became a traitor against the indigenous Cherokee nation, siding with Andrew Jackson against indigenous allies such as the Creek and Seminole.

<sup>29</sup> Elias Boudinot was a formally educated Cherokee who became the editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, the first Native American newspaper printed by an indigenous nation. Born in Oothcalooga on Cherokee nation territory about 1804.

<sup>30</sup> John Ridge was born to Cherokee Chief Major Ridge and his wife Sehoya in 1802. Because the Cherokee is a matrilineal tribe, he was rightfully from the Wild Potato Clan. "We Shall Remain: The Trail of Tears". *The American Experience*. WGBH-TV. April 27, 2009.

<sup>31</sup> Born October 3, 1790 at Turkeyton, Alabama, to John Ross son of Daniel Ross, a Scotsman who had gone living amongst the Cherokee during the American Revolution. John Ross' mother was also 1/4 and 1/4 Cherokee, none of the Chiefs were indigenous aboriginal bloodline of the Cherokee nation, *Legends of America: Exploring History, destinations, people, and legends of this great country since 2003*.

<sup>32</sup> Royce, Charles (1884). "The Cherokee Nation of Indians". *Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*.

<sup>33</sup> Wilkins, Thurman (1986). *The Cherokee Tragedy: The Ridge Family and the Decimation of a People*

Representatives from the Official Red Clay Council Ground of the Cherokee nation condemned the ‘Treaty of Echota’ as an instrument not being an act of their own nation, and expressed the Cherokees as not being parties to its covenants, excerpts<sup>34</sup>

“The instrument in question is not the act of our Nation; we are not parties to its covenants; it has not received the sanction of our people. The makers of it sustain no office nor appointment in our Nation, under the designation of Chiefs, Head men, or any other title, by which they hold, or could acquire, authority to assume the reins of Government, and to make bargain and sale of our rights, our possessions, and our common country. And we are constrained solemnly to declare, that we cannot but contemplate the enforcement of the stipulations of this instrument on us, against our consent, as an act of injustice and oppression, which, we are well persuaded, can never knowingly be countenanced by the Government and people of the United States; nor can we believe it to be the design of these honorable and high-minded individuals, who stand at the head of the Govt., to bind a whole Nation, by the acts of a few unauthorized individuals. And, therefore, we, the parties to be affected by the result, appeal with confidence to the justice, the magnanimity, the compassion, of your honorable bodies, against the enforcement, on us, of the provisions of a compact, in the formation of which we have had no agency.”

The genocidal, corrupt and misrepresented Treaty of Echota was procured by the most duplicitous means afforded by the U.S. government and local and colonial State officials. The amount of threat and ‘Use of Force’ is unacceptable in any covenant agreed by any Sovereign entity. The effects of the Treaty led to the decimation of an entire nation and the immediate forced removal from indigenous territory, therefore nothing in any scope of law prevents the Sovereign State of the Cherokee nation to declare the Treaty of Echota, Treaty null and void ‘ab initio’

#### Cherokee Tribal Nations Removal:

##### *Genocidal Indigenous Nation Removal Act of 1830*

##### *The Trail of Tears*

##### Cherokee Trail of Tears Winter of 1838

By the nineteenth century it had been clear the European settlers would by whatever means procure lands from the Cherokee nation. The Cherokees had lived on their territories for thousands of years. Their vast terrain spanned from what has become known as Virginia to the Northern Mississippi areas. The genocidal effects of the smallpox and other diseases devastated the towns running rampant with no cure in site, the disease reduced the population down from millions to thousands. Other atrocities reduced the population as well, from the Cherokee wars<sup>35</sup> but nothing was more notable than the notorious of the genocidal campaigns of the newly formed United States, the Native American Removal or Indian Removal Act. With the creation of the new colonial governments the demand to force removal from indigenous territories against the Cherokees became violations against the Law of Nations.<sup>36</sup> It is known that the International Laws that existed in this remote time forbade actions against Sovereign nations particularly when it came to territories.<sup>37</sup> These violations by the United States can be clearly seen when examining the unilateral forced removal of the Cherokee nation from its indigenous territories as an instrument of international criminal and genocidal effects, usurpations and violations of a Sovereign state which eventually led to the notorious ‘Trail of Tears’.

The ‘Trail of Tears was called ‘Nu na da ul tsun yi’ meaning the place where they cried’. This ‘Trail’ was a result of the Georgia legislature illegally extending states jurisdiction over the Cherokee territory. The legislature passed laws purporting to abolish the Cherokees’ laws and government which set in motion a process to seize the Cherokees indigenous territories in order to divide it into parcels to offer in land lottery to European settlers. In 1828 Andrew Jackson, a staunch enemy of indigenous nations, was elected president of the United State, and he immediately declared the removal of the southeastern nations. In 1830 the colonial congressional legislative branch passed the Indian Removal Act<sup>38</sup>, which authorized the president to negotiate removal treaties. The president fiercely pursued a removal policy of the Cherokee nation. At the time John Ross was deemed the Cherokee leader who asked the Supreme Court to intervene on its behalf and

<sup>34</sup> Gary E. Moulton, ed., *The Papers of Chief John Ross, Volume 1, 1807–1839* (University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, Oklahoma, 1985).

<sup>35</sup> Anglo-Cherokee Wars (1759–61), Cherokee-American Wars known as the Chickamauga Wars from 1776–1795, the first phase of these wars took place from 1776 to 1783 when the Cherokees fought as allies of Great Britain against the settlers, this war encompassed the entire of the Cherokee Nation. The second phase was from 1783 to 1794, in which the Cherokee served as intermediaries for the Viceroyalty of New Spain against the recently formed United States. Cherokee War of 1786

<sup>36</sup> The Law of Nations. Preliminaries (1) The law of nations in short, establish that principle and rule of conduct which should prevent the strongest nation from abusing its power, and induce it to act justly and generously towards other states, upon the broad principle, that true happiness...

<sup>37</sup> Chap. VII § 80. What is comprehended in the domain of a nation? The domain of a nation extends to everything she possesses by just title: it comprehends her ancient and original possession, and all her acquisitions made by means which are just in themselves, and admitted as such among nations, concessions, purchase, conquest made in regular war. And all her possession we ought not only to understand her territories, but all the rights she enjoys; § 84 The Sovereignty united to the domain establishes the jurisdiction of the nation in her territories, or the country that belongs to her. It is her province, or that of her sovereign, to exercise justice in all the places under her jurisdiction...; § Whoever believes robbery is a crime, and that we are not allowed to take forcible possession of our neighbor's property, will acknowledge, without any other proof, that no nation has a right to expel another people from the country they inhabit, in order to settle in it herself.

<sup>38</sup> US Department of State (n.d.). *Indian Treaties and the Removal Act of 1830 - 1830–1860 - Milestones - Office of the Historian*

protect the Cherokee nation from the settler's encroachment and trespasses forcing to accept the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the U.S. as reflected in the case *Cherokee Nation v Georgia* (1831) where Chief Justice of the court John Marshall wrote in a highly contested opinion that the Cherokee were a 'domestic dependent nation' under the protection and tutelage of the United States where the court did not redress the Cherokees grievances. This forced colonialism in the form of judicial administration of the administering state reduced the Cherokee nation to the to the subjugation of its nation to economic exploitation and alien domination deemed illegal by the international law<sup>39</sup> and commercial law.

Andrew Jackson (Criminal Against Humanity)

March 15, 1767-June 8, 1845

Served as President of the United States from 1829 to 1837

A year later though the Supreme Court declared that the U.S. and Georgia had violated the Cherokee nations sovereign status<sup>40</sup> President Jackson however refused to enforce the decision and continued to pressure the Cherokees off their territory out of the Southeast. It was understood by legal scholars that there existed no authority other than the Sovereign indigenous nation itself had any rights to sell lands or grant land to entities private or public. The opinion of the Supreme Court acceptance of foreign legislative laws to dispossess native nations of their original title,<sup>41</sup> was never acceptable as lawful or legal, take for instance St. George Tucker wrote in Blackstone's *Commentaries* that 'The lands thus granted by the authority of the government of England were acquired [by the Crown], no authentic documents, that the editor has had access to, ascertain'. Most notable was Elias Boudinot of New Jersey congressional member commented in his rejection of the 'Carolinians' claim of Cherokee lands by saying "*the Crown of Britain had never pretended to any right of this kind, nor ever thought it had a title to lands till they were first purchased from the Indigenous*"<sup>42</sup> and the majority of his colleagues in both houses agree.

The efforts to forcibly remove the Cherokee was vehemently opposed by some, including some prominent congressmen. Jackson chose to continue with the Indian removal, and some left voluntarily, approximately 2,000. In May of 1838 the U.S. government with the assistance from state militias, General Winfield Scott received a final order from President Martin Van Buren to force the remaining Cherokee nation west. The Cherokees were temporarily remanded in camps in eastern Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Communicable disease spread quickly through these closely quartered groups, killing many before forced relocations even began. In November of 1838 they were broken up into two groups to endure one of the most horrific genocidal forced removal and usurpation acts upon an indigenous nation of the Americas.

The marches began in Red Clay, Tennessee, the location of the last Eastern capital of the Cherokee Nation. Because of the diseases, the Cherokee were not allowed to go into any towns or villages along the way. This meant traveling much further to get around them. After crossing into Kentucky and Tennessee some arrived finally at the Ohio River across from Golconda in southern Illinois about the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1838. Starving and cold they were charged a dollar a head to cross the river on 'Berry Ferry' which typically charged just .12 cents at the time. They were not allowed to cross until the ferry serviced all others first; thus, they were forced to take shelter under 'Mantle Rock'. Many died huddled together waiting to cross. Many agents accounted recorded the atrocities such as Martin Davis, Commissary Agent for Moses Daniels detachment wrote,

'There is the coldest weather in Illinois I have ever experienced anywhere. The streams are all frozen over something like 8 or 12 inches [20 or 30 cm] thick. We are compelled to cut through the ice to get water for ourselves and animals. It snows here every two or three days at the farthest. We are now camped in Mississippi [River] swamp 4 miles (6 km) from the river, and there is no possible chance of crossing the river for the numerous quantity of ice that comes floating down the river every day. We have only traveled 65 miles (105 km) in the last month, including the time spent at this place, which has been about three weeks. It is unknown when we shall cross the river...'<sup>43</sup>

They endured heavy rains, snow and freezing temperatures, harsh terrain with Elders and children dying on Native American 'death marches'<sup>44</sup>. Following the same routes of the tribal members who voluntarily left, found that the areas that they were going through were depleted of food and water and other supplies due to the vast number of the tribe that

<sup>39</sup> UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, 14 December 1960, A/RES/1514(XV)

<sup>40</sup> *Worcester v. Georgia* 31 U.S. (6 Pet.) 515 (1832)

<sup>41</sup> [Thomas Hart Benton, ed.,] *Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1865* (New York)

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>43</sup> Adams, Mattie Lorraine. *Family Tree of Daniel and Rachel Davis*. Duluth, Georgia: Claxton Printing Company, 1973.

<sup>44</sup> The indigenous nations were rounded up and imprisoned for these thousand miles walk west, historians have equated it to the Death marches (*Todesmärkte* in German) where the forcible movements of prisoners of Nazi Germany between Nazi camps during World War II.

preceded them. In addition to the lack of supplies they were also subject to extortion and violence, including raping's and killings of the tribe.

#### Map of the Trail of Tears May and November of 1838

The thousand mile trail led to the westward settlement in Tahlequah, Oklahoma<sup>45</sup>. The political turmoil left behind a Trail of death and a trail of murders for the signatories of the Treaty itself with the assassinations of Major Ridge, John Ridge and Elias Boudinot. The death toll from the genocide totaled by some estimates to have reached 4,000.<sup>46</sup> Though it could've been 6,000 in number, the figure used by Smithsonian anthropological records. There does exist discrepancies

as to the number when comparing the records of Chief Ross and Army records when determining the exact count of fatalities, which in determining the circumstances of the routes of the 'Trails' on various tracts moving throughout the states, it would be virtually impossible to gather an exact count considering that indigenous nations deaths from starvation, disease throughout the villages and towns were unaccounted for and became dispensable.

The attempted destruction of the aboriginal indigenous Cherokee nation was a classic example of the predominantly European and Spanish Empires colonial aspirations for the indigenous nations of the Americas. The genocide forced assimilation and cultural destruction was implemented in the fabric of the American continent in ways that shock the human conscious. The criminality characteristic of corruption, fraud and bribery is rooted in the fabric and scope of the claims of jurisdiction over the indigenous peoples, wealth, lands and natural resources by the colonial settlers in its first instance. Since their settlement and encroachment upon the lands of the indigenous nation's territories of the Cherokee nation various European ethnicities have been successful in the destruction through the various means examined in this claim.

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Autograph: Chief Empress Chakra Rare Bird

#### PLENIPOTENTIARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Indian Country

Tsalagiyi- Cherokee Nation state:

On this \_\_\_\_\_ date, Nunc pro tunc, Chief Empress Chakra Rare Bird appeared before me and acknowledged to me that she executed the within **Preamble Notice of Accord, Notice of Express Trust and Sovereign Status of Empress Chakra Rare Bird Ningrat, d/b/a Sharon Victoria Wilson-Dye and the Claim and Restoration of Cherokee Nation Territories hereinafter known as Sovereign Tsalagiyi- Cherokee Sovereign Nation state**, in her stated capacity, and that by the autograph and Seal on this instrument was done as a free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes mentioned herein.

Date: September \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, Nunc pro tunc

**Chief Ra El: Plenipotentiary Notary**

Tsalagiyi- Cherokee Sovereign Nation state  
My Commission Does Not Expire

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<sup>45</sup> The name Oklahoma is a Choctaw compound words 'okla' and 'humma' meaning "Red People", Oklahoma became the 46<sup>th</sup> state in 1907, following several acts that incorporated more and more Indigenous tribal territory into its colonial entity

<sup>46</sup> Russel Thornton, "Demography of the Trail of Tears" in Anderson, *Trail of Tears*, pp. 75-93.

**AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE**

On this  day of **September 2024**, for verification, the undersigned Plenipotentiary Notary, doth certify that the documents listed below were properly addressed to the following recipients and delivered as indicated below each name.

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**New York**  
Gov. Kathy Hochul  
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77 South High Street, Columbus, OH 43215-6117  
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**Oklahoma**  
Gov. Kevin Stitt  
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**Oregon**  
Gov. Tina Kotek  
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**Pennsylvania**  
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Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America  
3505 International Place, NW  
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Washington, DC 20007  
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**Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco**  
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323 Coventry Road, Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1K 3X6  
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**Embassy of Spain**  
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2375 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, DC 20037  
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**Embassy of France**  
Attn: Laurent Bili, Ambassador  
4101 Reservoir Road, NW, Washington, DC20007  
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3339 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20008  
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**Embassy of the United Arab Emirates**  
Attn: Younis Mana Saeed Ahmed Alotaiba  
3522 International Court, NW-Suite 400, Washington, DC 20008  
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**Embassy of Cuba**  
Attn: Ambassador Josefina Vidal Ferreiro  
388 Main Street, Ottawa, ON Canada K1S 1E3  
**Registered Mail No:** RE079909078 US  
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**Embassy of Cuba**  
Attn: Ambassador Lianys Torres Riviera  
2630 16<sup>th</sup> St NW  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
**Registered Mail No:** RE079909081 US  
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**Republic of Turkiye**  
Turkish Embassy in Washington  
Attn: Ambassador Murat Mercan  
2525 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20008  
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**Return Receipt No:** 9590940238378032238472

**Union for the Mediterranean**  
Attn: Mr. Nasser Kamel, Secretary General  
Palacio de Pedralbes  
Pere Duran Farell  
1108034 Barcelona, Spain  
**Registered Mail No:**  
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**His Majesty The King Charles III**  
Buckingham Palace  
London, England, SW1A 1AA  
United Kingdom  
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| <p>Embassy of Mexico in the United States<br/> Attn: Esteban Moctezuma Barragan<br/> 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br/> Washington, DC 20006<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079909047 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032238649</p> <p>Embassy of Canada in United States<br/> Attn: Ms. Kirsten Hillman, Chargé D'Affaires<br/> 501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br/> Washington, DC 20001<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079909055 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032238632</p> <p>Présidence d'Haiti<br/> His Excellency Ariel Henry<br/> 2b Prime Minister for the Republic of Haiti<br/> 1, Rue De la République<br/> Port-au-Prince Haiti HT6110<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079909064 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032238625</p> <p>Embassy of the Kingdom of Lesotho<br/> Attn: His Excellency Gabriel Sankatana Maja<br/> 2511 Massachusetts Avenue, NW<br/> Washington, DC 20008<br/> <b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470252<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329577</p> <p>U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID)<br/> 27130 Telegraph Road,<br/> Quantico, VA 22134<br/> <b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470269<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329560</p> <p>U.S. Navy Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)<br/> Russell-Knox Building,<br/> 27130 Telegraph Road,<br/> Quantico, VA 22134<br/> <b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470276<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329553</p> <p>U.S. Air Force Office of<br/> Special Investigations (OSI)<br/> 27130 Telegraph Road,<br/> Quantico, VA 22134<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908109 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032238991</p> <p>United Nations Department of<br/> Peace Operations (DPO)<br/> United Nations Headquarters,<br/> 405 East 42nd Street,<br/> New York, NY 10017<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908090 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239486</p> <p>Inter-American Commission on<br/> Human Rights (IACHR),<br/> 1889 F Street, N.W.<br/> Washington, D.C. 20006<br/> <b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470283<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329546</p> <p>Human Rights and Special Prosecutions<br/> Section Criminal Division<br/> 1301 New York Ave. NW Suite 800<br/> Washington, DC 20005, USA<br/> <b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470306<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329522</p> <p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)<br/> Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division 1<br/> 9 Avenue de la Paix,<br/> 1202 Geneva, Switzerland<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b><br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b></p> | <p>Universal Postal Union (UPU)<br/> Attn: Mr. Masahiko Metoki<br/> Director General International Bureau<br/> Case postale 312 3000 Berne 15, Switzerland<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908316 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239080</p> <p>President of France<br/> Attn: President Emmanuel Macron<br/> Elysee Palace<br/> 55, Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré<br/> 75008 Paris, France<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908320 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239073</p> <p>Office of the Chief Judge<br/> International Court of Justice<br/> Attn: Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf<br/> Peace Palace Carnegieplein 2<br/> Den Hague The Netherlands 2517 KJ<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908259 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239066</p> <p>Office of the United Nations<br/> High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)<br/> Attn: Ms. Michelle Bachelet, High Commissioner<br/> Palais des Nations Geneva 10<br/> Switzerland CH-1211<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908466 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239042</p> <p>CARICOM Secretariat<br/> Ambassador Irwin LaRocque,<br/> Secretary General<br/> P.O. Box 10827<br/> Turkmen, Georgetown Guyana<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908262 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239035</p> <p>Inter-American Commission on<br/> Human Rights (IACHR),<br/> 1889 F Street, N.W.<br/> Washington, D.C. 20006<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908055 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239479</p> <p>Human Rights and Special Prosecutions<br/> Section Criminal Division<br/> 1301 New York Ave. NW Suite 800<br/> Washington, DC 20005<br/> <b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470290<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329539</p> <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)<br/> Boulevard Léopold III<br/> 1110 Brussels, Belgium<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908086 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239462</p> <p>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)<br/> Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division 1<br/> 9 Avenue de la Paix,<br/> 1202 Geneva, Switzerland<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908112 US<br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239455</p> <p>International Criminal Court (ICC),<br/> Office of the Prosecutor Oude<br/> Waalsdorperweg 10, 2597 AK,<br/> The Hague, The Netherlands<br/> <b>Registered Mail No:</b><br/> <b>Return Receipt No:</b></p> |
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| <p>U.S. Department of Defense,<br/>Office of Inspector General<br/>4800 Mark Center Drive,<br/>Alexandria, VA 22350-1500<br/><b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908245 US<br/><b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239028</p> <p>U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID)<br/>27130 Telegraph Road,<br/>Quantico, VA 22134<br/><b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908470 US<br/><b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239011</p> <p>U.S. Navy Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)<br/>Russell-Knox Building,<br/>27130 Telegraph Road<br/>Quantico, VA 22134<br/><b>Registered Mail No:</b> RE079908126 US<br/><b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940238378032239004</p> <p>U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI)<br/>27130 Telegraph Road,<br/>Quantico, VA 22134<br/><b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470313<br/><b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329508</p> <p>United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO)<br/>405 East 42nd Street,<br/>New York, NY 10017<br/><b>Certified Mail No:</b> 9589071052701396470320<br/><b>Return Receipt No:</b> 9590940218106074329492</p> |  |
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| 1.                           | PREAMBLE: DECLARATION AND NOTICE FOR AN ACCORD |              |
| 2.                           | NOTICE OF TRUST EXISTENCE                      |              |
| 3.                           | REVISIONIST HISTORY OF CHEROKEE NATION         |              |
| 4.                           | JURAT  |              |
| 5.                           | AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE LIST                      |              |
| 6.                           |  |              |
| 7.                           |  |              |
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Affirmed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of September 2024.

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chief Ra El: Plenipotentiary Notary**  
**Tsalagiyi Cherokee Tribal Nation**  
**My Commission Does Not Expires**

All sent via email. Richard Zephier (email: [richard.zephier@bia.gov](mailto:richard.zephier@bia.gov); phone: 605-226-7350) is the Acting Division Chief of the Division of Land Titles and Records.

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| Great Plains Region     | Great Plains Regional Office     | Charissa Peterson   | <a href="mailto:charissa.peterson@bia.gov">charissa.peterson@bia.gov</a>   | 605-226-7393           |
| Midwest Region          | Midwest Region LTRO              | Heidi Gordon        | <a href="mailto:heidi.gordon@bia.gov">heidi.gordon@bia.gov</a>             | 715-685-2404           |
| Northwest Region        | Northwest Regional Office        | Mary Kay EagleStaff | <a href="mailto:marykay.eaglestaff@bia.gov">marykay.eaglestaff@bia.gov</a> | 503-231-6811           |
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| Southern Plains Region                          | Southern Plains Regional Office | Jamie Allen     | <a href="mailto:jamie.allen@bia.gov">jamie.allen@bia.gov</a>         | 405-247-1673          |
| Southwest Region                                | Southwest Regional Office       | Irene Lorenzo   | <a href="mailto:irene.lorenzo@bia.gov">irene.lorenzo@bia.gov</a>     | 505-563-3500          |
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| Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation | Colville Agency Office          | Chrystal Condon | <a href="mailto:chrystal.condon@bia.gov">chrystal.condon@bia.gov</a> | 509-634-2365          |
| Choctaw Nation                                  | Choctaw Tribal LTRO             | Shreda Graham   | <a href="mailto:shreda.graham@bia.gov">shreda.graham@bia.gov</a>     | 580-642-6741          |
| Cherokee Nation                                 | Cherokee Tribal LTRO            | Lisa Cunningham | <a href="mailto:lisa.cunningham@bia.gov">lisa.cunningham@bia.gov</a> | 918-453-5760          |

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| Morongo Band of Mission Indians             | Pacific Region Agency<br>Office | Michael Cannon | <a href="mailto:michael.cannon@bia.gov">michael.cannon@bia.gov</a> | 951-849-4697 ext. 5235 |
| SaltRiver Pima-Maricopa Indian<br>Community |                                 | Elysia Lupe    | <a href="mailto:elysia.lupe@bia.gov">elysia.lupe@bia.gov</a>       | 480-362-7976           |